The Municipal Year Book

1951

The Municipal Year Book

1951

The authoritative résumé
of activities and statistical data
of American cities

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CHICAGO

The International City Managers' Association

1951

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FOREWORD

THE chief purpose of the Municipal Year Book, now in its eighteenth year, is to provide municipal officials with information on the current problems of cities throughout the country, with facts and statistics on individual city activities, and with analyses of trends by population groups. Many of the sections are brought up to date and repeated year after year, and certain types of material are published in one edition only. This plan enables the Year Book to achieve continuity and balance and also to introduce some new material each year.

Preliminary figures for the 1950 census of population were released in time for use in this edition of the Year Book and are shown for each city over 5,000 population in Table III. "Cities" means all cities and other urban incorporated places (boroughs, villages, and towns). New England towns, Pennsylvania and New Jersey townships, and other unincorporated places that were classified as urban in the 1940 census are no longer shown in the Year Book. In several sections, notably police and fire, comparisons with prior years have been omitted because the new census makes such comparisons invalid. Final population figures will be used in the 1952 edition of the Year Book.

Important new features in this Year Book include an analysis of urban population trends since 1940, data on standard metropolitan districts and urbanized areas, and a summary of developments in selected metropolitan areas since 1940. New sections that present individual city data deal with centralized purchasing in cities, housing authorities and public housing dwelling units, and building inspection practices.

In addition to these new sections most of the regular features of the Year Book have been retained and brought up to date. Among such features are forms of city government, how the mayor and city council are selected, utilities owned and operated, salaries of chief municipal officials, pay rates for selected city jobs, number of city employees and payroll, personnel organization, working conditions, retirement systems, reporting to the public, city planning data, financial statistics, nonproperty taxes, parking lots, fire and police data, directories of city officials, and model municipal ordinances.

Considerable emphasis is placed on the more significant municipal events and developments of the past year. The first article, "Our Cities in 1950," reviews and comments on the highlights of the year. Summary articles in each section analyze and comment on trends.

The individual city data presented in the 21 major tables are summarized and analyzed in articles that precede the tabulations. These comprehensive summaries, together with individual city data, enable officials to compare their city with other cities in their population group.

The sources of information that are listed at the end of each section are useful to public officials and to students of government. An explanation of

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the content of these sources and how they can be used to the best advantage is presented in the article "How to Use the Year Book" which also makes suggestions on the use of Year Book statistics.

Every section of the Year Book has been revised to contain the latest available data. In selecting new material the editors are guided by the suggestions of Year Book users and the most important problems facing local officials. The aim is to present as much information as possible within the limitations of the number of questionnaires which municipal officials can reasonably be expected to answer and the cost of compilation and printing.

The editors of the Year Book continue to rely heavily on the cooperation of many officials and of other specialists in the governmental field. Nearly five thousand municipal officials supplied data, the 48 state correspondents reported the most important developments affecting the cities in their states, and editorial consultants analyzed and interpreted developments in their special fields so as to give Year Book users a discriminating summary and comment on events and trends during the past year. Special contributors, various state and federal officials, and the headquarters staffs of professional and technical organizations provided invaluable assistance and advice. To all who assisted in the preparation of this eighteenth edition of the Municipal Year Book we express our sincere appreciation.

Chicago
May, 1951

The Editors

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Our Cities in 1950

BY DON K. PRICE

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DURING 1949 American cities were still hopefully trying to complete their reconversion from war to peace, while keeping one eye apprehensively on the "cold war." In 1950, however, especially after the shooting began in Korea, cities were beginning to think of reconversion in different terms—reconversion not to normal peacetime conditions, but to a prolonged state of international tension and economic uncertainty.

In this situation the civil defense program was easily of first interest to cities. In the federal government, the Civil Defense Administration was set up as a separate agency, after the National Security Resources Board had made the initial plans and issued the official basic manual, "United States Civil Defense," which laid out a general program of civil defense activities. Municipalities, which had been locally critical of the delays, were still inclined to dislike the administrative arrangement by which the CDA proposed to deal with cities only through state governments. The American Municipal Association, for example, protested this arrangement, and even proposed that the Civil Defense Administration be transferred to the Department of Defense.

Municipal organizations spent a great deal of time discussing proposals that air-raid shelters be designed so as to serve other uses as well—for example, underground parking space. The Civil Defense Act of January, 1951, however, provided that no federal contribution could be made toward any project intended for use for any other purpose than civil defense, even though contributions may be made for the conversion of existing structures to civil defense purposes.

The civil defense program simulated a great deal of discussion of the dispersal of concentrated industrial and residential centers, but during 1950 such long-range plans had little effect on the actual construction of municipal public works. Cities in general were still seeking to catch up with construction which had been delayed first by the depression and then by the war. As a result 1950 set a new record for the sale of bonds for the financing of public works. City officials hurried to complete the boom year, aware that restrictions on materials were just ahead and that much of their work in the future might have to be adjusted to the demands of the defense program.

Municipal long-term bonds were sold during the year in the amount of 3.7 billion dollars, nearly a quarter as much again as the previous record set in 1949. At the same time construction costs were going up during the year by about 10 per cent. Cities began to take note during the latter part of the year of renewed discussion of the taxation of municipal bond income by the federal government. Early in 1951 the "Annual Economic Review" of the Council of Economic Advisers, which was transmitted to Congress by the President, recommended that the Congress wipe out the exemption of such income from taxation.

Statistics are, of course, not yet available on total municipal expenditures for 1950. But it is quite likely that such expenditures continued to increase as they had the year before. During 1949, according to Census Bureau figures, the nation's 397 largest cities spent $4,500,000,000 for governmental purposes, as compared with $4,100,000,000 in 1948. Similarly, the American Municipal Association found that in 29 sample metropolitan cities municipal budgets had more than doubled between 1940 and 1950.

The pressure of rising costs—both for materials and salaries—forced cities to continue their search for new sources of revenue. In the 397 largest cities, for example, other forms of revenue increased during 1949 considerably more than revenue from property taxes. For example, property taxes went up by 4.7 per cent, while sales and gross receipts taxes rose 13.6 per cent and license and miscellaneous taxes 12.8 per cent.

With only a few state legislatures meeting during 1950, there was little opportunity for the adoption of new forms of municipal taxation, or new sources of revenue. In a number of local referendum votes, however, citizens seemed more likely to approve the imposition of new forms of taxation than to agree to increases in property taxes.

The trend toward the use of other sources of revenue than property taxes was strengthened by the attitude of the courts. In Ohio it was decided in a case involving the city of Toledo that cities had the power and authority to impose income taxes. In Kentucky the city of Louisville was upheld in its contention that federal employees, along with all other citizens, should pay the new occupation taxes. Courts in Oregon, California, and Illinois sustained various forms of amusement taxes, and the United States Supreme Court upheld a new formula adopted by the state of Maryland in taxing motor vehicles.

Among the more productive new sources of revenue were the cigarette tax in Florida and Wyoming and the deed transfer tax in Pennsylvania. The Florida cigarette tax even made it possible for several cities to reduce their real property taxes during 1950.

At the same time, most cities were still slow to revise their basis of property assessment. The general appraisal committee of the National Association of Assessing Officers argued strongly that it no longer made any sense to appraise real estate at prewar price levels, but local taxpayers continued to oppose any change. A survey by the NAAO of the assessed values of 53 jurisdictions (each with a population of over 100,000) showed that the average increase in assessed values over the past year was less than 3 per cent.

Credit, however, should be given to the efforts of a number of states and cities to readjust their methods of assessment administration. A considerable number of states and cities undertook projects for instituting modern scientific assessment methods. Kentucky set up a local assessment section in the state department of revenue, which is undertaking to formulate standards and to train and assist local assessors in their use.

Local public utilities—especially the mass transportation agencies--were especially plagued during the year by the inflation in costs. In an effort to restore the earnings of transit systems (some municipal, some privately owned) fares were raised, sometimes to the point where revenue actually declined.

While local transit costs were being increased, the costs of electricity and gas were being held down. The efforts of local utilities and regulatory agencies to keep rates down were aided by the continuous growth in the use of gas and electric power, and by various reductions in operating costs, especially through the introduction of natural gas to the Northeast.

The cities' difficulties in increasing costs were, however, probably less troublesome than their difficulties with personnel, particularly under the impact of Selective Service. The manpower problems of municipalities are, of course, much like those of other corporations except that municipal personnel officers are even less able to change their practices rapidly to meet emergencies.

All over the country municipal personnel officers were counting up during 1950 the number of their employees who might be lost to military service. Generally, such inventories showed that something like 10 to 15 per cent might be called to active duty, with such losses being particularly high in the police and fire departments. Well-informed guesses were that more than one-fifth of all policemen were in one or another form of military reserve status. But even with the prospect of heavy losses to military service, cities had not forgotten the difficulties caused during World War II by temporary appointments, and many of them were making plans to continue permanent appointments as long as possible.

It is often forgotten how large a proportion of the total number of public employees in the United States work for state and local governments. Whatever may have been the trend during 1950, the number of municipal employees was still increasing late in 1949. Census Bureau figures for October, 1949, showed that the number of local government employees had gone up by 3.9 per cent over a year earlier. In view of this steady increase, it was especially significant that about three-quarters of all cities of 10,000 population or more now have merit systems for personnel administration, whereas only half of them had such systems a decade ago.

After years of discussion, the 1950 amendments to the Social Security Act made it possible for municipal employees to become eligible for old-age and survivors insurance. City employees may be included in the federal social security system only if the state legislature passes the necessary enabling act, and if they are not already covered by an existing retirement system.

While pensions for city employees have thus become a matter of national concern, the controversial question of fair employment practices has been left a matter of local responsibility. At least eight large cities have adopted ordinances to require that workers be employed on the basis of individual qualifications regardless of religion, race, or national origin. A Cincinnati ordinance applies to city employees alone; Phoenix, Milwaukee, and Richmond (California) have ordinances that apply to the city governments and their contract or franchise holders; and Chicago, Philadelphia, Cleveland, and Minneapolis have such ordinances applying both to private and public employees.

City police forces, in addition to planning for their part in civilian defense, were being called on during the year to do more and more work in connection with the Federal Bureau of Investigation and other federal intelligence agencies.

Perhaps the most difficult problems of law enforcement and security arising during the year were those involved in the effort to reconcile loyalty tests with civil rights. Several test cases reached the courts during 1950. In New Jersey a statute requiring state and local officials to take a special loyalty oath was held unconstitutional, but in New York courts upheld a statute disqualifying public school teachers who were members of certain organizations. Similarly, in California courts upheld a Los Angeles ordinance requiring city employees to declare whether they were or had been members of subversive organizations.

In addition to making it possible for state and local government employees to become eligible for benefits under the federal old age and survivors insurance program, the 1950 amendment to the Social Security Act broadened and liberalized federal grants to the states for public assistance, and for services in connection with child welfare, crippled children's services, and maternal and child health. Perhaps the most important of these amendments, as far as local government programs are concerned financially, was the addition of a new category to the program of social security grants-in-aid. This is the category of grants to the states for needy individuals who are permanently and totally disabled.

General public assistance, of course, is financed entirely from local and state funds. The creation of the new category of grants for the permanently disabled made it possible for a considerable number of people formerly dependent on general public assistance to be supported with the aid of social security grants. The new category was partly responsible for the decrease during the latter part of 1950 in the number of cases handled, and the amount of money spent, by state and local governments for general public assistance, by comparison with the previous year.

Other changes in the Social Security Act of interest to municipalities include increases in the grants for dependent children to provide for the need of the relative with whom the child is living; the provision of grants for assistance to aged and blind persons in certain types of public medical institutions; and the provision of grants for direct payments made by the states to doctors, hospitals, or other persons furnishing medical care to those receiving public assistance. All these changes, of course, will help local governments meet their welfare responsibilities, while the extension of the social insurances reduces the need for such aid.

The national emergency, and the controls on the use of construction materials, seemed likely at the end of 1950 to cut down municipal housing activity. Nevertheless, the Federal Housing Act of 1949 had a considerable effect during 1950 on the housing and planning activities of municipalities. By the end of the year, the Housing and Home Finance Agency had reserved capital grants for 222 localities which had qualified under the urban redevelopment program. All 18 cities in the United States with populations over 500,000 are included. Some of them are undertaking slum clearance and redevelopment for residential use, others for commercial purposes.

A considerable number of cities strengthened their planning machinery and modernized their zoning ordinances, in order to meet the requirements established in the 1949 Housing Act. Perhaps the greatest handicap was the shortage of well-trained and experienced city planners; jobs in middle and top salary brackets were going unfilled for long periods in many cities. Planning at the municipal level, which has been greatly furthered by federal activity, will in the future have to take state planning and development programs more into account. Forty-two states now have official agencies for state planning and development. Many of these agencies put great emphasis on plans for industrial development and the improved use of state resources, and some have helped guide the planning and zoning of local communities.

Among the most encouraging developments in local administration since World War II is the more systematic effort to improve the training of young managers and to provide chief executives with general administrative assistants.

More and more cities are developing intern programs, often in cooperation with local or nearby universities. A survey for the International City Managers' Association showed that 101 out of 346 cities and counties had employed administrative assistants, especially as aides to city managers. (This count did not include interns assigned to single functions, such as budgeting or personnel, but only staff members with general managerial duties.) It is not only the big cities like Kansas City, Detroit, Cincinnati, and Denver which have been employing administrative assistants; Salina, Kansas; Mexico, Missouri; and Phoenix, Arizona have done so during the past year.

Metropolitan cities, which have been the slowest of all to adopt the city manager plan, have been experimenting with what some of them seemed to consider an alternative method of providing expert administration at the top—the appointment of an administrative assistant or deputy to the mayor. Seattle, for example, has created the position of administrative assistant to the mayor by charter amendment, as San Francisco had done some time before. New York City has a deputy mayor; St. Louis an administrative assistant to the mayor; Cleveland, Milwaukee and New Orleans provide executive secretaries or assistants for their mayors; and in Louisville, Kentucky, a special arrangement was made several years ago for a "City Consultant" who is really deputy to the mayor of the city.

The council-manager plan, at the same time, was continuing its period of most rapid growth. By the end of the year nearly one thousand cities in the United States were operating under the manager plan. One-third of these cities have adopted the plan during the past five years—an unprecedented period of growth for council-manager government. The largest proportion of council-manager cities is in the 50,000-to-100,000 group where 38 per cent are under the manager plan.

The 1950 census produced a clear picture of the tremendous shift of American population from rural areas to urban centers. At the same time the census showed that the central cities of metropolitan areas were losing population rapidly to their suburban cities and fringe areas. These trends are obviously related to the growing demand of cities for intergovernmental cooperation, and for the cooperation of federal and state agencies in problems once considered purely municipal in nature. The American Municipal Association's annual meeting, for example, pointed to the need for increased federal highway funds for roads within city limits; supported the activity of the Senate Committee, headed by Senator Estes Kefauver, investigating crime; urged federal aid to further the control of air and water pollution; proposed federal support of new park and recreation facilities; and recommended stronger integration at the local level of the health services of federal, state, and local governments.

In programs like these, we have had too little accurate information about the actual nature of intergovernmental relations. Several steps were taken during 1950 to fill this gap. The American Municipal Association published a volume, entitled "Federal Services to Cities and Towns," summarizing a wide range of federal activities that may be put to use by municipalities. The University of Minnesota has begun to issue its series of studies of intergovernmental relations in Minnesota, which will deal with the administrative and fiscal relations of local governments with state and federal agencies in a great many functional fields. Finally, Congress enacted legislation in 1950 requiring that a complete census of governments be taken in 1952 and every five years thereafter, covering at least the subjects of taxes and tax valuations, governmental receipts, expenditures, indebtedness, and employees.

While the fiscal and administrative relations between the various levels of government have been growing closer year by year, cities have been strengthening (although rather more slowly) their freedom to organize their administrative affairs as they see fit. The American Municipal Association's resolutions regarding federal aid, for example, are no stronger than its resolution in favor of more extensive home rule. The AMA and the United States Conference of Mayors continued during 1950 their campaigns to free cities from the detailed control of state legislatures. The most conspicuous home rule achievement of the year was probably in New Jersey, where the legislature took action to free cities of many restrictive state laws and regulations, and to permit them to choose one of three basic forms of government. The law requires that a new form of government may be adopted only after a petition by a certain proportion of the voters, a referendum, a study by a charter commission, and a final referendum on the draft charter.

Aside from the growth of the council-manager plan, perhaps the most conspicuous development during 1950 in the organization of municipalities was the great increase in the number of independent and advisory boards and commissions. The greatest number of these boards were set up either as planning boards or in connection with the new civil defense activities. More and more school systems apparently are being completely removed from all control by the city government as indicated by the charter amendment adopted by the people of St. Paul, Minnesota, in the fall of 1950 providing for a separate school board, and by the action of the New York state legislature in removing school systems in cities of less than 25,000 population from budgetary control by the city administration.

To offset this growth of semi-independent units, there was a considerable trend toward the centralizing of staff services in municipalities. Among the cities strengthening their central staff services with respect to personnel were Seattle, Washington; Winston-Salem, North Carolina; and Port Arthur, Texas; and cities which centralized the management of motor equipment included Dayton and Hartford. Several cities undertook more or less ambitious studies of their organizational and administrative systems, following the example of the Hoover Commission in the federal government, and the many state "Little Hoover" commissions. Most conspicuous among these were the surveys in New York and Los Angeles. The New York study, perhaps the largest survey of municipal organization ever undertaken, was put in charge of a committee headed by Luther Gulick, which carried on part of its research directly and part by contracts with private survey firms.

American cities were visited during the year by a great many municipal officials of other nations. The State Department and Army brought them from Germany and Japan as parts of the effort to teach the principles of local self-government in occupied countries. Others came from underdeveloped countries, in connection with the technical assistance, or "Point IV," program. The American Municipal Association and the United States Conference of Mayors cooperated during the year in asking American cities to support the two principal international municipal organizations—the International Union of Local Authorities, and the Interamerican Municipal Organization. The IMO held its third Congress in New Orleans in May, 1950, and the IULA scheduled its next Congress for Brighton, England, during the week of June 25, 1951.

How to Use the Year Book

CONTENT AND ARRANGEMENT

THE purpose of this introductory section is to present a brief explanation of the contents and arrangement of material in this Year Book and to make a few suggestions regarding the use of statistical data. All material dealing with each municipal function or activity is brought together in one place. In conformity with this idea, Part II is devoted entirely to matters of personnel and Part III to finance. Data relating to operating departments have all been included in Part IV, but within this general grouping all material relating to each individual activity is segregated. In addition, there are three other principal sections: preceding this article is a general summary of municipal developments in 1950. Part I which follows presents data regarding local governmental units as such, while Part V contains the directories of officials.

The arrangement of materials within these major parts may be illustrated by a glance at Part III, dealing with municipal finance. At the beginning of Part III are short articles reviewing the developments during the year in municipal financial administration, assessment, purchasing, nonproperty taxes, and revenues, expenditures, and debt. Following some of these summary articles are the individual city statistical data. Next are presented sources of information, which are designed to guide the user to (1) sources of municipal finance statistics; (2) selected standard reference; (3) new books, pamphlets, and reports published in 1950 and early 1951; and (4) selected periodicals.

Summary Articles on 1950 Developments. The articles at the beginning of Parts II and III and at the beginning of each activity in Part IV cover only the more significant events and developments in 1950 and were prepared for the Year Book by the editorial consultants of Public Management.

Individual City Statistics. Most of the data for individual cities shown in the tables were obtained directly from city officials by questionnaires sent out by the International City Managers' Association, by other national organizations, or by federal agencies. Other statistical data were supplied by various governmental or private agencies with the source given at the beginning of each table. Summary articles preceding the individual city data indicate trends and should be read when using the tables.

Sources of Information. Four types of information are presented in most of the sections in Parts II, III, and IV, in the following order:

1. Sources of Statistics. The items listed under this heading for each function include recent compilations of municipal statistics for individual cities, which are in most instances nationwide in scope. Except for a few recent publications, the items listed are restricted to periodical sources and to compilations which include cities in more than one state. The in-

dividual city data included in each publication are briefly described, together with the number of cities included and their population range.

2. Selected Standard References. In this section are listed for each function the standard references which have been published in recent years and which form the basis of a working library in the administration of that function. The items were selected on the basis of their value to the administrator.

3. New Books and Pamphlets. Only the more important books, pamphlets, and reports issued in 1950 and early in 1951 are listed. Included also are a few items with a 1949 publication date which came to the attention of the Year Book editors after the 1950 edition went to press. Publications of the years 1933 to 1949 and early 1950 are listed in previous editions.

4. Selected Periodicals. The most important periodicals in each field are the best sources of information on current developments, practices, and procedures.

Model Ordinances. At the end of Part IV is a section on "Selected Model Municipal Ordinances" which has proved useful to officials. Municipal officials who wish to obtain a model ordinance on any particular subject should look first of all to the league of municipalities in their state. Many of the states have up-to-date ordinances on practically every phase of municipal activity. While especially prepared for use by cities in a given state, the provisions often are applicable to similar situations in other states. Some of the best model ordinances are prepared by federal agencies or national groups, but it should be borne in mind that they frequently may not be in accord with state laws. City officials will do well to consider carefully the provisions of model ordinances in adapting them to local needs and conditions before adoption. Some model ordinances may be too comprehensive for small cities. Special provisions to be included in any local ordinance can be determined only by the officials in each city. Also helpful are the compiled ordinances or codes of cities which have issued such volumes in recent years. Some of these cities are listed on the first page of the model ordinance section.

Directories of Municipal Officials. Part V contains directories of chief officials in cities over 10,000 population, of city managers, and of mayors and city clerks in cities of 5,000 to 10,000 population arranged alphabetically by states. Census figures for 1950 are used.

POPULATION FIGURES AND SELECTION OF CITIES

Preliminary figures from the 1950 federal census of population are used for the first time in the Year Book. Therefore comparisons with data in prior Year Books on per capita or other population bases should be made with caution. The Year Book gives some information for all cities and other incorporated places over 5,000 population in the United States. The cities shown in the Year Book are based on the United States Bureau of the Census report, "Population of Urban Places: April 1, 1950" (Series PC-3, No. 8). Table III shows all 2,319 cities over 5,000 with 1950 and 1940 populations. The article, "Urban Places and Population" describes the changes in urban population from 1940 to 1950.

The New England towns and other unincorporated places, classified as urban by special rules in the 1940 census, are no longer included in the Year Book except in the finance table (Table X-B) and in the council-manager directory (Table XIX). All cities listed are regularly incorporated places —cities, villages, towns (other than in New England and New York), and boroughs. Cities are listed alphabetically in most tables by population groups.

USE OF STATISTICAL DATA

An uninterpreted or misinterpreted statistical table will inevitably lead--whether intentionally or unintentionally--to mistaken conclusions. In order to interpret the statistical data in this Year Book properly and to arrive at correct conclusions, the user must observe a number of cautions. An intelligent approach to the use of the information calls for a careful study of both the table heading and discussion prefacing each table.

Averages and Quartiles. Most tables presented in this volume summarize data for all the cities of a given population group. The correct use of such data involves an understanding of the summarizing devices which have been employed. In many cases an average is shown. The average of an index for a group of cities is intended to represent the typical value of the index for those cities. In addition to the familiar arithmetic average or mean, the median has also been used. The median designates the value of the middle item in a series of items arranged in order of increasing size; i.e., one-half of the items fall above, and one-half below the median. To illustrate the distinction between median and average, suppose five persons have wages of $3.00, $4.00, $5.00, $7.00, and $11. The average is $6.00, the median is $5.00. An average, whether it be an arithmetic average or a median, is only a measure of the typical, or usual case. It is in no sense a standard. The average number of employees in 1949 in cities over 500,000 was 17.1 per 1,000 population. This does not mean that cities of that size should have that precise number of employees, but that the average city did have that number.

Of equal importance are measures of dispersion which show how closely the individual items adhere to the average, or how widely they are distributed about the average. The four measures of dispersion that have been used here are (1) the lowest item, (2) the first or lower quartile, (3) the third or upper quartile, and (4) the highest item. The lowest and highest items are self-explanatory and indicate the total range covered by the items. When the items are arranged in order of increasing size, the first quartile is that value below which one-quarter of the items fall, and the third quartile is that value below which three-quarters of the items fall. Thus a tabulation of salaries of police chiefs in a previous Year Book showed the lowest item to be $1,980; the first quartile to be $2,562; the median $3,000; the third quartile $3,600; and the highest item $6,000. In other words, all the chiefs received $1,980 or more, one-fourth received $2,562 or less, one-fourth received at least $2,562 and not more than $3,000, one-fourth received at least $3,000 and not more than $3,600, and one-fourth received at least $3,600 and not more than $6,000. It should be realized that several cases may be grouped at the value of a quartile or median; in this example, 20 chiefs might receive $3,000.

Comparison of the statistics of an individual city with the average will only indicate whether it is out of line with usual practices and suggest the need for further analysis of operations. Comparison with quartiles and range will indicate how far the city departs from the typical and will help to determine whether the deviation is of sufficient magnitude to be significant.

Kinds of Statistical Measures. To know whether a high or a low value of a particular statistical index is a symptom of "good" administration, the significance of that index must be understood. For example, a table showing the total value of burnable property in a city measures the magnitude of the governmental problem facing the fire department; while a table showing fire losses per $1,000 of burnable values measures the adequacy of the results achieved by the department. Sometimes the activity of a department is measured in terms of work units performed (miles of streets swept, for example) instead of results (cleanliness of streets).

These measures of governmental service give an indication of the efficiency of the department's administration only when the effort (men and equipment employed), or money expended is taken into consideration. That is, one city may be satisfied to maintain a moderate fire loss with a low expenditure for the fire department, while another, desiring a higher municipal "standard of living" may work for a lower fire loss by the expenditure of larger sums for fire protection. The fire departments in the two cities may be equally efficient.

Before he uses any statistical index, then, the reader should satisfy himself whether it measures cost, effort, adequacy of results or performance (service in relation to the problem magnitude), or efficiency of results or performance (service in relation to its cost). The summaries preceding each table generally describe the statistics from this standpoint.

Per Capita Data. One additional measure deserves special consideration. This is the measurement index reduced to a per capita basis. It is often assumed that by reducing statistics to a per capita basis valid comparisons between cities can be made. Statistics are reduced to a per capita basis because population is a rough measure of the magnitude of the governmental problem. Therefore an index reduced to a per capita basis will have the same significance as if it were divided by some other measure of problem-magnitude. An index of results reduced to per capita will be a measure of adequacy of service.

The usefulness of such an index is severely limited by the fact that population is only a very crude measure of problem-magnitude. Fire risk, for instance, is related directly to the amount and type of burnable property and only indirectly to population. The per capita fire risk will therefore vary with valuation per capita and types of property, and per capita fire loss is only a very approximate measure of adequacy of service.

Measures of performance per capita, effort per capita, and cost per capita are even more severely limited in their usefulness. Since they fail to measure the level of service they are in no sense indexes of efficiency. A high per capita cost may indicate (1) that population does not adequately measure problem-magnitude, that is, that climatic, structural, economic, social, or other extragovernmental factors affect the problem; (2) that the level of service provided is high; (3) that the activity is being inefficiently administered. However, if care is taken to compare cities which are similar in type and situation, and if allowance is made for unusual conditions, then per capita statistics can be very useful to the administrator in focusing attention on problems and suggesting questions to be answered by further investigation.

Other Limitations of the Statistics. The statistics presented here should not be used without a full recognition of their limitations. In almost all cases the original data have been compiled from questionnaires returned by individual cities, and there is little or no uniformity in the local records systems from which replies to the questionnaires are compiled. Furthermore, questions may be differently interpreted by the persons answering them. Every attempt has been made, however, to increase the accuracy and validity of the statistics by cross-checking data derived from different sources and by following up questionable returns.

The problem of comparability has already been raised. Another factor in comparability is the variability in organization and functions of city governments. Services which are normally provided by counties in one part of the country may be provided by cities in other states. The line of demarcation between private and public facilities may also shift from one city to another.

Proper Use of the Statistics. With all these limitations on their use, what good are the statistics, and what justification is there for publishing them? First of all, summary figures for various population groups are valuable as indicating trends in costs, performance, and accomplishments. Second, it is useful to compare the figures for individual cities with the averages for cities of similar size as a starting point for further analysis. If a city is employing many more employees per 1,000 population than the average, it must find valid justification in unusual climatic or other conditions, superior and more extensive services, or conclude that employment is excessive. The latter conclusion should lead the city to search for the precise cause and possible remedy. Third, with due care the information for individual cities enables city officials to make comparisons with other cities similarly situated. An official of an industrial city of 100,000 population can make comparisons with other cities of the industrial type and of similar size. Fourth, the information for individual cities can be significantly combined with other data which may be at hand. The annual budget of a personnel agency acquires new significance if related to the number of employees. Information regarding individual departments helps to explain aggregate data for the government as a whole.

INDEX

The index in this volume includes all subject material in detail, column headings to all tables, and authors of articles, but not names of cities or officials. Data for individual cities will be found in the tables indexed by subject; officials are listed in the directories by city office held. The index is intended to direct the reader to details of information.

PART ONE

GOVERNMENTAL UNITS

Number of Governmental Units

Urban Places and Population

Metropolitan and Urbanized Areas

Metropolitan Area Developments

Governmental Data for Cities Over 5,000

Annexations in 1950

State Municipal Leagues

Number of Governmental Units[*]

THE total number of governmental units in the United States in 1942 was 155,116, according to an enumeration by the United States Bureau of the Census. Included in the total are 3,050 counties (called parishes in Louisiana) and 18,919 subdivisions of counties known as "townships" in 14 states and "towns" in New England, New York, and Wisconsin. No nationwide statistics as to the numbers of all types of governmental units are available for more recent years. However, it is known that numerous school districts have been consolidated since 1942 and it was estimated in 1949 that the 108,579 districts had been reduced to about 100,000. The number of each type of unit in 1942 is shown in Table 1 and the distribution of units by states in Table I.

TABLE I

TYPES OF GOVERNMENTAL UNITS IN THE UNITED STATES: 1942

	Number of Units	Number of States in Which Found	Per Cent of All Units	Per Cent of All Units Except School Districts
The Nation	1	...	†	†
The States	48	48	†	†
Counties	3,050	47	2.0	6.6
Towns and Organized Townships	18,919	22	12.2	40.7
Incorporated Places	16,220	49*	10.4	34.9
School Districts	108,579	42	70.0	....
Special Districts (other than school)	8,299	49*	5.4	17.8
Total	155,116	49*	100.0	100.0

*Includes the District of Columbia, in which are one municipality and one special unit.

†Less than .05 of 1 per cent.

Fundamental to the problem of enumerating the units of local government in the United States is the necessity for making the enumeration in accordance with a consistent definition. This has been difficult because of the lack of a common concept of what constitutes a governmental unit and the want of a generally accepted set of terms to designate the different types of units. Excluded from the count are areas of representation or of administration and departmental boards or commission agencies of another gov-

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[*] This article is based on a report entitled Governmental Units in the United States: 1942 (Governments Division, Bureau of the Census, December 1944). 67pp. For a more detailed discussion on the number of local government units and trends, including developments up to 1949, Year Book users are referred to William Anderson, The Units of Government in the United States: An Enumeration and Analysis (Chicago: Public Administration Service, 1949). 50pp.

TABLE I

SUMMARY OF GOVERNMENTAL UNITS, BY STATES: 1942

Region and State	All Governmental Units[1]	Counties	Townships and Towns	MUNICIPALITIES			School Districts	Special Districts
				Total	Urban[2]	Rural		
Alabama	511	67	....	275	60	215	110	58
Arizona	499	14	....	33	16	17	397	54
Arkansas	3,705	75	....	374	53	321	2,644	611
California	4,149	[3]57	....	286	167	119	2,809	996
Colorado	2,358	[3]62	....	239	30	209	1,937	119
Connecticut	349	8	154	37	27	10	14	135
Delaware	70	3	....	51	8	43	14	1
District of Columbia	2	...	....	1	1	...	....	1
Florida	503	67	....	267	70	197	67	101
Georgia	946	159	....	470	77	393	222	94
Idaho	1,666	44	....	152	26	126	1,148	321
Illinois	15,854	102	1,434	1,137	208	929	12,138	1,042
Indiana	3,043	92	1,010	529	98	431	1,182	229
Iowa	7,519	99	1,608	932	89	843	4,861	18
Kansas	11,115	105	1,524	589	64	525	8,632	264
Kentucky	771	120	....	285	56	229	261	104
Louisiana	523	[4]63	....	194	54	140	67	198
Maine	584	16	482	51	26	25	....	34
Maryland	207	23	....	142	22	120	....	41
Massachusetts	409	[4]13	312	39	39	...	....	44
Michigan	8,106	83	1,265	479	126	353	6,270	8
Minnesota	10,398	87	1,884	752	78	674	7,673	1
Mississippi	1,792	82	....	270	48	222	1,189	250
Missouri	10,740	114	329	734	87	647	8,613	949
Montana	2,175	56	....	115	23	92	1,932	71
Nebraska	8,307	93	476	530	36	494	7,009	198
Nevada	163	17	....	12	5	7	115	18
New Hampshire	546	10	223	11	11	...	231	70
New Jersey	1,143	21	235	331	164	167	490	65
New Mexico	225	31	....	64	22	42	105	24
New York	8,339	[4]57	932	610	202	408	6,064	675
North Carolina	603	100	....	431	76	355	....	71
North Dakota	4,066	53	1,399	333	12	321	2,272	8
Ohio	4,021	88	1,339	890	186	704	1,655	48
Oklahoma	5,100	77	....	499	74	425	4,518	5
Oregon	2,332	36	....	193	34	159	1,844	258
Pennsylvania	5,263	[4]66	1,575	984	345	639	2,546	91
Rhode Island	54	(5)	32	7	7	...	....	14
South Carolina	2,057	46	....	241	51	190	1,744	25
South Dakota	4,919	[6]64	1,128	301	19	282	3,423	2
Tennessee	328	95	....	206	57	149	11	15
Texas	7,360	254	....	637	196	441	6,159	309
Utah	303	29	....	201	25	176	40	32
Vermont	398	14	239	74	13	61	24	46
Virginia	323	100	....	208	53	155	....	14
Washington	1,906	39	68	221	40	181	1,148	429
West Virginia	326	55	....	205	45	160	55	10
Wisconsin	8,508	71	1,271	515	94	421	6,569	81
Wyoming	531	23	....	83	12	71	377	47
Total	155,116	3,050	18,919	16,220	3,332	12,888	108,579	8,229

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[1] Includes the federal government and the 48 state governments.

[2] Incorporated places having more than 2,500 inhabitants.

[3] The City and County of San Francisco in California and the City and County of Denver in Colorado are counted as cities and not as counties.

[4] The following counties are counted only as cities because they are wholly or very largely consolidated with cities indicated: Orleans Parish with New Orleans City, Suffolk County with Boston City, Bronx, Kings, New York, Queens, and Richmond counties, with New York City, Philadelphia County with Philadelphia City.

[5] Counties not organized as local governments.

[6] The county areas of Armstrong, Shannon, Todd, Washabaugh, and Washington are unorganized as counties and are attached for administrative purposes to neighboring counties.

ernment. The line of distinction, however, was in some cases so vague in both law and practice that classification was difficult, especially with regard to school districts in a few states and for certain types of special districts, and the result must be considered a close approximation rather than a definite count of indisputable entities.

Definition of Governmental Units. Governmental agencies have been counted as units of government if they are geographic subdivisions or population concentrations that maintain a distinct legal existence, are public corporations or at least quasi corporations, and are politically organized for the conduct of local affairs. Units may exist primarily to perform functions required of them by the state, as in the case of counties and townships; to conduct local government in the general municipal sense; to supply some specific local public service, like road maintenance or water distribution; to carry out any of the numerous possible combinations of general or specific functions.

Implied in this definition of a governmental unit is its relative independence from other units, particularly from others of its own general level in the pyramidical structure of government. The requirement that a unit be organized in order to be counted has excluded dormant municipalities, school or other districts, and also certain areas bearing the designation of counties. Thus, the county areas of Rhode Island are omitted in the count, since they are not organized in any way for local government. Likewise, four unorganized counties of South Dakota are omitted. So far as possible only active units were included in the count, although the only mark of life in some was the winding up of financial obligations or the continued election of officers.

Application of the Definition. Consolidated county and city governments are treated as a single unit and counted as a city. These include the governments of the city and county of Denver and San Francisco, the city of Boston and Suffolk County, New York City and five counties, the city and the parish of New Orleans, and the city and the county of Philadelphia.

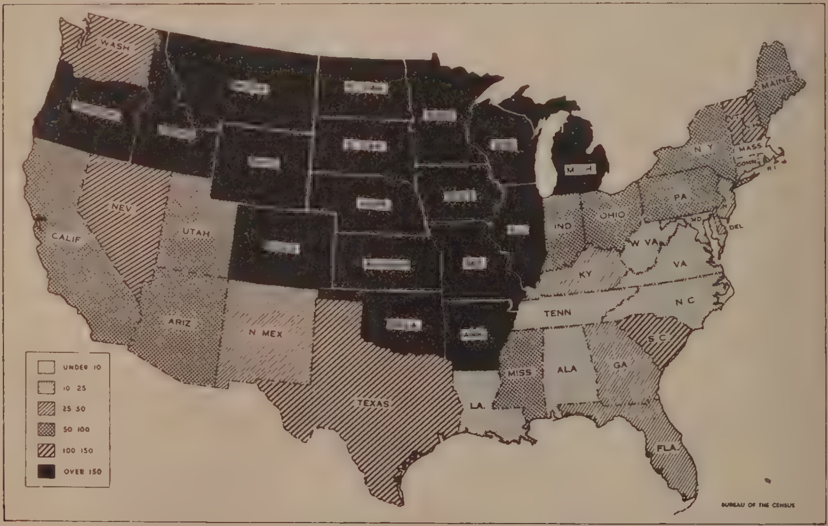
Except for the state of Washington, township governments are confined to the 21 northeastern and north central states, and, except in 12 of these states, do not cover the whole rural area of the state. In some states townships that have been overgrown by cities have ceased to function, and so far as these are definitely known they have not been included among the units. Consolidations of town (township) and city, as in Connecticut, are counted only as cities. However, in the New England states consolidations of the borough or village government with the town government have been treated only as township government, since in such cases it is essentially the town government that survives.

The term "municipality," used to include all local corporations engaged in general government, embraces cities, towns (usually in nontownship states), boroughs, and villages, of all classes and sizes, however designated in state law. The active or inactive character of small incorporated places is in many states difficult to determine. An incorporated place has been presumed to exist as a unit unless evidence is to the contrary.

The designation "town" requires explanation for readers in various parts of the country because of its double use. The organized local subdivision in New England is known there as a "town" whether it serves a rural or an urban population. Except for the fact that it exercises powers more nearly resembling the incorporated municipality, its character in relation to the state is more like that of the township of the north central states, and it is not infrequently so designated in New England. New York and Wisconsin townships, like those of New England, are known in state law as towns, and the incorporated municipalities within them are called villages. The expression "town," used to mean municipal corporation, is common for smaller cities in most of the nontownship states, but Illinois, Indiana, and New Jersey possess both townships and incorporated towns.

School districts vary widely in different states in their qualities as governmental units. "School districts," in the sense frequently used to describe local organizations for the administration of education, often are not identical with school districts as governmental units. Only as the local school units are distinct from other governments in their organization and financing are they counted. In a number of states both separate school districts and dependent administrative districts are to be found. Where local school affairs are entirely administered by county or city governments, the so-called school districts corresponding to these governmental areas have not been counted. Sub-districts of larger school districts are similarly excluded.

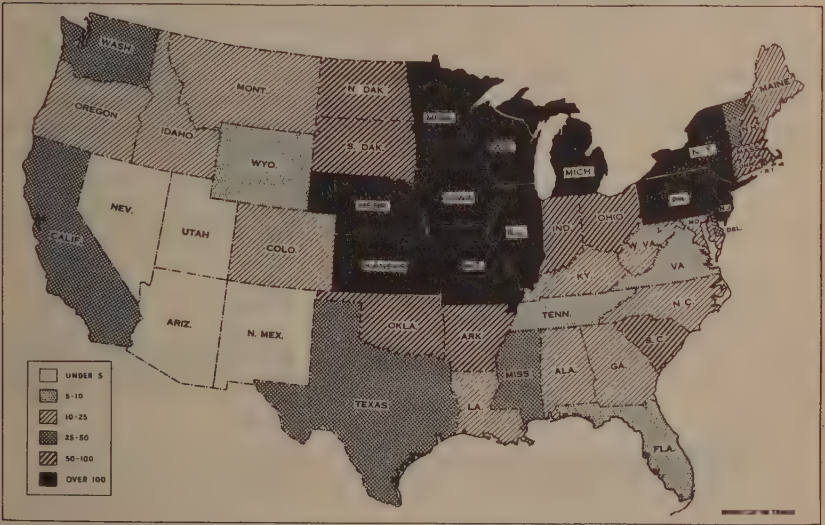
The 8,299 special districts (see Table I below) follow no common pattern of function, organization, or financial power, and thus present a problem of classification. For convenience in presentation and analysis they may be placed in three major groups according to the methods by which they are financed: (1) general-government, where exclusively or primarily dependent on taxation or special assessments; (2) government-enterprise,



Source: Governments Division of Bureau of the Census

NUMBER OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT UNITS PER 10,000 INHABITANTS: 1942 where wholly dependent upon charges for service or commodities; and (3) combined general-government and enterprise. A functional classification has been provided within the first two financing categories. The first group includes fire, highway, navigation, sewer, weed control, library, park, drainage, diking, irrigation, soil conservation, and cemetery districts, and combinations of two or more of these functions. To the general-government classification belong over seven thousand, or 86 per cent, of all special districts; and of these, nearly five thousand are financed by taxation or by taxation and special assessments, whereas about two thousand depend on special assessments alone. Government-enterprise districts, the second group, comprise 13 per cent of all special districts, and the third or combined category of general-government and enterprise is limited to 1 per cent of the total. The purely enterprise units include water supply, power, light, gas, housing, and a number of multiple function districts, whereas combined general and enterprise units are limited to conservation and power districts and a few districts of miscellaneous purposes.

Regional Analysis. Table 2 summarizes by geographical region and in proportion to population the data shown in maps, pages 18 and 19. Several factors make for variations in the number of units in each region: (1) there may be less overlapping of units, as in New England, where local government is characterized by the town and the village only, to be contrasted with Illinois, where one may find the county, the township, the municipality, the school district, and one or more special districts, all covering the same area; (2) the units may cover a larger area; (3) the density of population may be greater.



Source: Governments Division of Bureau of the Census

Number of Local Governments Per 1,000 Square Miles: 1942

TABLE 2

DISTRIBUTION OF GOV'TAL UNITS BY POPULATIONS AND AREAS SERVED, 1942*

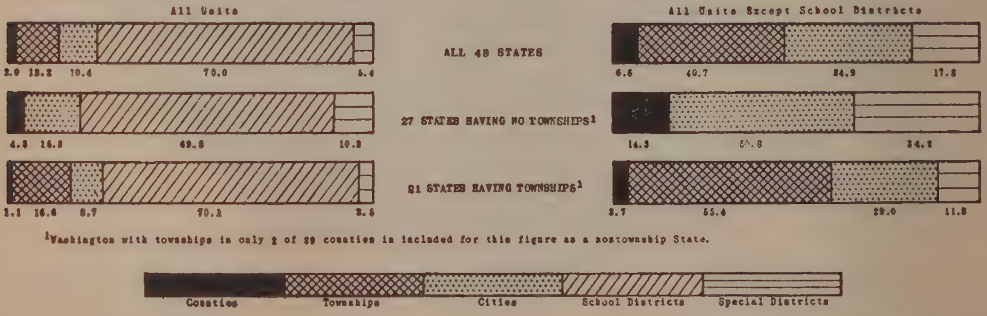
	Number of Units Per 1,000 Square Miles	Number of Units Per 100,000 Inhabitants	Average Number of Inhabitants Per Unit
Northeast	104.4	47.5	2,105.8
North Central	109.8	231.8	431.3
South	33.3	62.6	1,597.6
West	13.8	117.5	851.4
United States Total	52.1	117.8	848.8

*The states in several regions are: *New England*--Conn., Me., Mass., N. H., R. I., Vt.; *Middle Atlantic*--N.J., N. Y., Pa.; *South*--Ala., Ark., Del., Fla., Ga., Ky., La., Md., Miss., N. C., Okla., S. C., Tenn., Tex., Va., W. Va.; *East North Central*--Ill., Ind., Mich., Ohio, Wis.; *West North Central*--Iowa, Kan., Minn., Mo., Neb., N. D., S. D.; *West*--Ariz., Calif., Colo., Idaho, Mont., N. M., Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash., Wyo.

†Excludes Washington, D. C., and 35 urban places (chiefly towns and townships) for which the data were not available.

The distribution of numbers of all types of governmental units follows no definite relationship either to populations served or to the extent of the areas covered by their jurisdictions. Different regions of the United States, however, have different combinations of relationship between populations and areas served. The northeastern and north central states had, in 1942, from three to eight times as many units per 1,000 square miles as the southern and western states. In terms of the number of units per 100,000 inhabitants the northeastern and the southern states had comparatively few units (see Table 2).

Counties and Municipalities. The county is the largest unit of general local government but not all areas designated as counties have county governments, and some governmental units lie outside county areas. In addition to the 10 counties referred to above (p.17) that have consolidated with cities, there are certain areas that do not have county government. These areas include the cities of Baltimore and St. Louis and 24 cities in Virginia, these 26 "independent" cities being located outside of designated counties. However, the total number of counties is small as compared with other types of units even if school districts are omitted (see chart below).



[1] Washington with townships in only 2 of 39 counties is included for this figure as a nontownship State.

Source: Governments Division of Bureau of the Census

PER CENT DISTRIBUTION OF LOCAL GOVERNMENTS, BY TYPE, TOWNSHIP AND NONTOWNSHIP STATES: 1942

Urban Places and Population

By Howard G. Brunsman

Chief, Population and Housing Division, United States Bureau of the Census

According to preliminary figures from the Census of Population, the urban population represented nearly two-thirds of the total population of the United States in 1950. The urban population totaled 95,892,000 and the rural population was 53,964,000.

In terms of the proportion of urban population, the state with the highest proportion was New Jersey, which had 86.6 per cent of its population classified as urban. Other states with more than four out of five inhabitants living in urban territory were Massachusetts, Rhode Island, New York, and California. In all, 30 states had half or more of their population in urban territory. In the West almost 70 per cent of the population was urban, and in the North Central region the proportion was 64.1 per cent, virtually the same as the national average of 64.0 per cent.

The 18 states with less than half of their population in urban territory were most heavily concentrated in the South, where 10, or the majority of the states in the region, were in this class. The state with the largest proportion of rural population was North Dakota, where 72.2 per cent of the population lived in rural territory. Three other states—South Dakota, Mississippi, and Arkansas—each had more than two-thirds of their population in rural territory (see map).

For the 1950 census, urban territory has been defined to comprise (a) places of 2,500 inhabitants or more incorporated as cities, boroughs, and villages, (b) the densely-settled urban fringe, incorporated or unincorporated, around cities of 50,000 or more, (c) unincorporated places of 2,500 inhabitants or more outside of any urban fringe, and (d) towns of 2,500 inhabitants or more except in New England, New York, and Wisconsin where "towns" are simply minor civil divisions of counties. All other territory is classified as rural.

In 1950, as in earlier censuses, the most important component of the urban territory is the group of incorporated places having 2,500 inhabitants or more. However, a definition of urban territory restricted to such places would class as rural territory, merely because they lacked legal municipal boundaries, a number of large and equally densely-settled places. For censuses prior to 1950 an effort was made to avoid some of the more obvious omissions, principally by classifying whole minor civil divisions of counties as urban on the basis of certain special rules.

Under these rules, however, many large and closely built-up places continued to be classified as rural. To avoid this situation in the 1950 census, the Bureau of the Census has defined arbitrary boundaries for urbanized areas and for unincorporated places of 1,000 or more outside urbanized areas. These boundaries follow recognizable physical features, such as roads and streams, but not necessarily the boundaries of political units. All of the population residing in urbanized areas and of those unincorporated places of 2,500 or more are classified as urban. Consequently, the special rules formerly used are no longer necessary.

An urbanized area consists of one or more cities of 50,000 or more, all nearby incorporated places of 2,500 or more, as well as nearby closely-settled smaller incorporated places and unincorporated territory. Each urbanized area thus contains one or more central cities plus additional territory, incorporated or unincorporated, called the urban fringe. Although the entire urbanized area is urban by virtue of this definition, it is clear that the central city or cities, as well as any incorporated place of 2,500 or more in the urban fringe, would also have been classified as urban if there had been no urbanized area, since each such place is incorporated and has 2,500 inhabitants or more. Although there are unincorporated places within the urban fringe, it was not feasible to establish boundaries for each such place and therefore they are not identified as separate places. In all, 157 urbanized areas have been established and defined by the Bureau of the Census, accounting for every city of 50,000 inhabitants or more in 1940, or in a subsequent special census conducted by the Bureau of the Census prior to 1950.

In general the distribution of the population by urban and rural residence according to the new urban definition is not comparable with corresponding distributions on the basis of the old definition used in the 1940 and earlier censuses. Both definitions include the 86,008,000 inhabitants of the 3,873 incorporated places of 2,500 or more. They differ, however, in the definition of urban territory outside the corporate limits of these places.

The urban total under the new definition includes the remaining 7,899,000 inhabitants of the 157 urbanized areas (including the residents in incorporated places of less than 2,500 and in the unincorporated territory of these areas), as well as the 1,985,000 inhabitants of the 397 unincorporated places of 2,500 or more which are located outside the urbanized areas. The urban population under the old definition excluded these residents of the urban fringes and of the unincorporated places, but included the 2,362,000 inhabitants of the 141 places, principally minor civil divisions of counties, which were identified as urban under special rule.

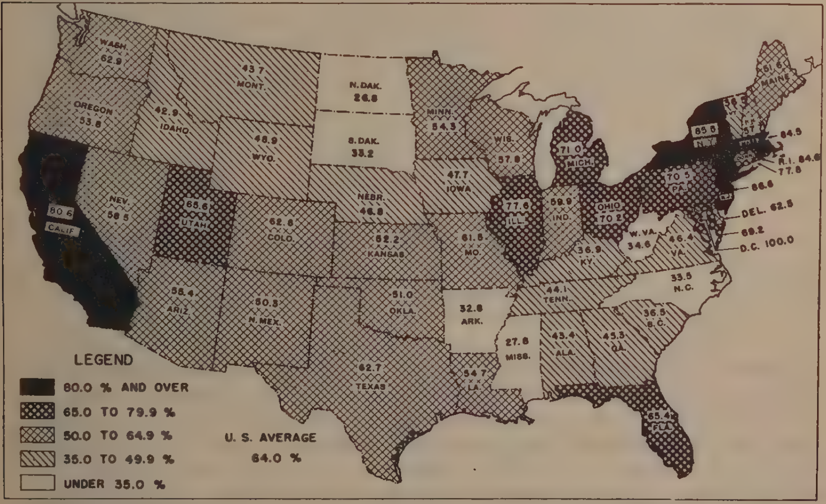
It should be noted that 2,027,000 of the inhabitants of the places which were urban under special rule under the old definition are included in the urban population under the new definition, since they are located inside the urbanized areas or in unincorporated places of 2,500 or more. Thus, 334,000 of the urban population under the old definition become rural and 7,856,000 in the urban population as a result of the change in definition. Thus, for the United States as a whole the urban population in 1950 was 95,892,000 according to the new definition, but only 88,370,000 according to the old definition.

Most of the states were not greatly affected by the change in definition. In nine states and the District of Columbia there was either no change or a net change amounting to less than 1 per cent of the total population. In 20 other states the net change amounted to from 1 to 4 per cent of the total population, and in 19 states to 5 per cent or more. The states most affected were Arizona with a net change amounting to 19 per cent of its total population, Delaware with a net change of 16 per cent, Maryland with 14.6 per cent, California with 13.6 per cent, and Connecticut with 13.5 per cent.

Massachusetts and Rhode Island were the only states in which the urban total under the new definition was less than under the old. This loss results from the fact that certain of the towns in these and in the other New England states represent the principal areas of the United States which were classified as urban under the old special rule. Some of these towns lie wholly or partly within the new urbanized areas and parts of some of the towns are within the unincorporated places of 2,500 or more, but in these two states the population of the parts of places that were urban under special rule that are no longer classified as urban more than offset the population of other areas which became urban by being located in urbanized areas or in unincorporated places of 2,500 or more.

A major portion of the population increase between 1940 and 1950 occurred in the urban territory. On the basis of the old definition, the urban population increased by 13,946,000, or 18.7 per cent, between 1940 and 1950, while the rural population increased by only 4,240,000, or 7.4 per cent; the increase in the total population was 13.8 per cent.

The state with the greatest rate of increase in urban population on the basis of the old urban definition was Nevada, the urban population of which increased by 92.7 per cent. Four other states—Arizona, New Mexico, Texas, and Wyoming—had increases in urban population of more than 50 per cent; 11 other states had increases of more than one-third; and 32


WASH. 62.9
OREGON 53.8
80.6 CALIF.
NEV. 58.5
42.9 IDAHO
43.7 MONT.
48.9 WYO.
65.6 UTAH
58.4 ARIZ.
62.6 COLO.
50.3 N. MEX.
N. DAK. 26.6
S. DAK. 33.2
NEBR. 46.8
52.2 KANSAS
51.0 OKLA.
62.7 TEXAS
MINN. 54.3
47.7 IOWA
61.5 MO.
32.8 ARK.
54.7 LA.
WIS. 57.9
77.6 ILL.
59.9 IND.
71.0 MICH.
OHIO 70.2
36.9 KY.
44.1 TENN.
27.6 MISS.
43.4 ALA.
45.3 GA.
65.4 FLA.
36.5 S.C.
33.5 N.C.
W. VA. 34.6
46.4 VA.
70.5 PA.
85.8 N.Y.
51.6 MAINE
84.5
R.I. 84.6
77.8
86.6
DEL. 62.5
69.2
D.C. 100.0
LEGEND
80.0 % AND OVER
65.0 TO 79.9 %
50.0 TO 64.9 %
35.0 TO 49.9 %
UNDER 35.0 %
U. S. AVERAGE
64.0 %

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

URBAN POPULATION AS PER CENT OF TOTAL POPULATION: 1950

Based on preliminary counts of population.

states had increases ranging up to one-third. No state lost urban population.

Losses of rural population, however, were numerous. In 17 states, more than one-third of the total, there were net losses of rural population. Most of these states were in the West South Central and West North Central divisions, where every state lost rural population. The rest were scattered through the South and the West.

The number of incorporated places of 25,000 or more population reached 474, plus three unincorporated urban places—East Bakersfield, California; Kannapolis, North Carolina; and Oak Ridge, Tennessee—for which the Bureau of the Census has defined boundaries (see Table 1). In 1940 there were 397 urban places of 25,000 or more and an additional 15 unincorporated areas designated as urban. Most of the places which came into the over 25,000 population group during the past 10 years are in the South and in the West. The population of urban places of 25,000 or more in 1950 represented an increase of 16.4 per cent over the persons living in places of this size in 1940. According to the preliminary figures, there were 106 cities of 100,000 or more in the United States in 1950, whereas there were only 92 cities of this size in 1940.

TABLE 1

NUMBER OF INCORPORATED PLACES OF 2,500 OR MORE CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION GROUPS: 1940 AND 1950

Population Group	Number of Incorporated Places		Percent Increase 1940 to 1950	Cumulative Total 1950
	1940*	1950*		
Over 1,000,000	5	5	No change	5
500,000 to 1,000,000	9	13	44.4	18
250,000 to 500,000	23	21	- 8.7	41
100,000 to 250,000	55	67	21.8	106
50,000 to 100,000	105	125	19.0	231
25,000 to 50,000	200	243	21.5	474
10,000 to 25,000	599	754	25.9	1,228
5,000 to 10,000	920	1,091	18.6	2,319
2,500 to 5,000	1,407	1,554	10.4	3,873
Total	3,323	3,873	16.6	

Source: Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, release series PC-3, No. 8, as revised.

*The figures for 1950 are based on preliminary population counts; they exclude the 397 unincorporated places of 2,500 or more for which arbitrary boundaries were established. Figures for 1940 exclude the 141 places which were designated as urban under special rule.

The preliminary population counts presented in this article represent the number of persons enumerated in 1950 in each urban and rural area shown, but not the final verified population totals. The final population totals may differ from the preliminary counts because of the allocation to the place of usual residence of persons enumerated elsewhere, the inclusion of crews of vessels docked within an area but reported separately and not included in the preliminary count, and because of other revisions. These may also affect the count of urban places and the distribution of the population by urban and rural residence through the change in the classification of places which have final population totals of more than 2,500 but which had under 2,500 according to the preliminary figures.

Metropolitan and Urbanized Areas

By Victor Jones

Professor of Government, Wesleyan University

METROPOLITAN districts as defined and reported in the censuses of 1940, 1930, and 1920 were not reported in the census of 1950. Instead metropolitan population data are reported by two new areas: the standard metropolitan area and the urbanized area. The first in most instances is larger and the second smaller than the old metropolitan district. The principal advantage of the standard metropolitan area is that, except for New England where towns are the basic reporting units, data are reported by counties. This permits the compilation and presentation of a wider variety of statistical data on a uniform areal basis than has heretofore been possible.

A standard metropolitan area is defined by the Bureau of the Census in connection with each city of 50,000 or more in 1950. Each area therefore contains one, and may contain more than one, city of 50,000 or more. When two cities of 50,000 or more are within 20 miles of one another they have ordinarily been included in the same standard metropolitan area. Standard metropolitan areas may lie in more than one state. The Bureau's report states further:

"Each standard metropolitan area has as a nucleus the county or counties containing the central city or cities. Contiguous counties are included in a standard metropolitan area when they qualify on two types of criteria. One type is concerned with the character of the county as a place of work for nonagricultural workers and with the density of population. The other type is concerned with the extent to which contiguous counties are socially and economically integrated with the central city. Specifically, these criteria are:

"1. The county must have—(a) 10,000 nonagricultural workers, or (b) 10 per cent of the nonagricultural workers in the standard metropolitan area, or, (c) at least half of its population residing in contiguous minor civil divisions with a population density of 150 or more per square mile."

This article is based entirely on releases of preliminary counts of the 1950 census issued by the United States Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce, particularly the two PC-3 release series mentioned in the note at the beginning of Table II.

2. Nonagricultural workers must constitute at least two-thirds of the total employed labor force of the county.

3. There must be evidence of social and economic integration of the county with the central city as indicated by such criteria as the following:

a. 15 per cent or more of the workers residing in the contiguous county work in the county containing the largest city in the standard metropolitan area, or

b. 25 per cent or more of the persons working in the contiguous county reside in the county containing the largest city in the standard metropolitan area, or

c. An average of four or more telephone calls per subscriber per month from the contiguous county to the county containing the largest city in the standard metropolitan area.

In New England, where the city and town rather than the county were used to define standard metropolitan areas, the first and second criteria set forth above could not be applied. In their place, a population density criterion of 150 or more persons per square mile, or 100 or more persons per square mile where strong integration was evident, has been used.

The urbanized area represents the "nearby and closely settled" urban fringe in 1950 of all cities having a population of 50,000 or more in 1940 as mapped by geographers after field inspections of the areas. The following types of areas are included in a city's urban fringe if they are contiguous to the central city or if they are contiguous to an area already included in the urbanized area:

"1. Incorporated places with 2,500 inhabitants or more.

"2. Incorporated places with fewer than 2,500 inhabitants containing an area with a concentration of 100 dwelling units or more with a density in this concentration of 500 or more per square mile. This density represents approximately 2,000 persons per square mile and normally is the minimum found associated with a closely-spaced street pattern.

"3. Unincorporated territory with at least 500 dwelling units per square mile.

"4. Territory devoted to commercial, industrial, transportational, recreational, and other purposes functionally related to the central city.

"In addition, outlying noncontiguous areas, incorporated or unincorporated, meeting the residential density requirements are included in the urbanized area in the following cases. All outlying areas within one and one-half miles of the central contiguous urban area, measured along the shortest connecting highway, are included. Also, any outlying area within one-half mile of another outlying area, itself within one and one-half miles of the central contiguous urban area, is included."

The preliminary population data for standard metropolitan areas show a continuation of the trends of previous decades. Metropolitan counties (towns in New England) account for more than four-fifths of the nation's increase in population. Over half the population of the United States lives in metropolitan counties and towns. The rate of increase between 1940 and 1950 in standard metropolitan areas was 21.2 per cent (see Table 1). The population of the remainder of the country was only 5.6 per cent. The long-noted tendency of central cities to increase, if at all, at a lower rate than suburban areas is again apparent.

The population of central cities increased by 13 per cent and that of outlying parts by 34.9 per cent. However, in 34 areas, 25 of which are in the South, the central city increased at a more rapid rate than the suburbs. Texas cities increased the population of the central city by extensive annexations and Baton Rouge by consolidation with East Baton Rouge parish. This is also reflected in the high proportion of the population of urbanized areas in Texas living in the central cities.

The proportion of the population residing in the central city or cities in urbanized areas varies greatly between areas, ranging from a low of 28.3 per cent for the Wilkes-Barre area to a high of virtually 100 per cent for the Beaumont area. There are 79 urbanized areas with 80 per cent or more of their population in the central city or cities.

Thus population growth in the United States during the last 10 years was very largely growth within the standard metropolitan areas. On the whole, the communities on the outskirts of the large cities grew much more rapidly than did the central cities themselves or the remainder of the country. The outlying parts of standard metropolitan areas also surpassed their central cities as well as the remainder of the country in numerical growth of population with an increase of 9,042,000. It appears that nearly half of the population increase of the entire country took place in the outlying parts of the 168 standard metropolitan areas. In the standard metropolitan areas 54.5 per cent and in the urbanized areas 69.8 per cent of the people live in the central city or cities.

TABLE I

POPULATION OF STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREAS 1950

Area	Population, 1950	Population, 1940	Population Increase, 1940 to 1950	
			Number	Per Cent
United States	149,855,592	131,669,275	18,186,317	13.8
Standard metropolitan areas	83,929,863	69,263,204	14,666,659	21.2
Central cities	48,983,507	43,358,605	5,624,902	13.0
Outlying parts	34,946,356	25,904,599	9,041,757	34.9
Outside standard metropolitan areas	65,925,729	62,406,071	3,519,658	5.6

There are 168 standard metropolitan areas in continental United States and 157 urbanized areas (see Table II). Since the boundaries of urbanized areas had to be determined in advance of the census enumeration of 1950, these areas were established only for those cities with 50,000 inhabitants or more in 1940, or in a subsequent special census. On the other hand, all cities with 50,000 inhabitants or more in 1950 are included in the standard metropolitan areas. Thus, two cities that fell below 50,000 in 1950 have urbanized areas but not standard metropolitan areas, and 18 cities which exceeded 50,000 for the first time in 1950 have standard metropolitan areas but not urbanized areas. Since standard metropolitan areas are generally defined in terms of entire counties, they tend to be considerably larger in area and somewhat larger in population than the urbanized areas. With but few exceptions all portions of urbanized areas lie within standard metropolitan areas.

Table II shows all of the 168 standard metropolitan areas, and 154 urbanized areas. Three urbanized areas, shown separately by the Bureau of the Census, have been combined in Table II with other areas for reasons given in footnotes at the end of the table. These places are Albany-Troy and Schenectady; Tampa and St. Petersburg; and Beaumont and Port Arthur.

TABLE II

POPULATION OF STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREAS AND URBANIZED AREAS: 1940 and 1950

Data in this table have been compiled from preliminary census reports issued by United States Bureau of the Census, one entitled "Population of Standard Metropoli Areas: April 1, 1950," Series PC-3, No. 3, November 5, 1950, and the other "Popu tion of Urbanized Areas: April 1, 1950," Series PC-3, No. 9, February 1, 1951, w minor corrections supplied by the Bureau of the Census as of February 21, 1951.

	STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREAS [1]						URBANIZED AR	
			Percent of Change: 1940-50					
Area and State	Population 1950 (in thousands)	Population 1940 (in thousands)	Total	Central City or Cities	Outside Central Cities	Percent of Population Inside Central City or Cities	Popu-lation 1950 (in thous)	Perc Popu Inside City o
Over 1,000,000								
Baltimore, Md.	1,320.8	1,083.3	21.9	9.4	69.7	71.2	1,151.0	
Boston, Mass.	2,354.5	2,177.6	8.1	2.6	11.1	33.5	2,218.9	
Buffalo, N. Y.	1,085.6	958.5	13.3	0.3	32.8	53.2	794.7	
Chicago, Ill.	5,475.5	4,825.5	13.5	6.2	30.8	65.9	4,902.8	
Cleveland, Ohio	1,453.6	1,267.3	14.7	3.1	40.9	62.3	1,372.3	
Detroit, Mich.	2,973.0	2,377.3	25.1	13.2	50.5	61.8	2,644.5	
Los Angeles, Calif.	4,339.2	2,916.4	48.8	30.1	68.6	45.1	3,970.6	
Minneapolis - St. Paul, Minn.	1,107.4	940.9	17.7	6.0	74.5	74.7	977.9	
New York-N.E. New Jersey	12,831.9	11,660.8	10.0	4.7[3]	22.6	66.8	12,223.0	
Philadelphia, Pa.	3,660.7	3,199.6	14.4	6.9	25.8	56.4	2,913.5	
Pittsburgh, Pa.	2,205.5	2,082.6	5.9	0.3	8.6	30.5	1,526.0	
St. Louis, Mo.	1,673.5	1,432.1	16.9	4.5	33.2	50.9	1,394.0	
San Francisco - Oakland, Calif.	2,214.2	1,461.8	51.5	21.8	104.3	51.5	1,997.3	
Washington, D.C.	1,457.6	968.0	50.6	20.3	116.4	54.7	1,281.6	
500,000 to 1,000,000								
Albany-Schenectady-Troy, N. Y.	512.5	465.6	10.1	3.4	21.0	58.2	413.8[4]	
Atlanta, Ga.	664.0	518.1	28.2	8.2	56.1	49.3	502.2	
Birmingham, Ala.	554.2	459.3	20.5	11.6	32.8	53.9	438.7	
Cincinnati, Ohio	898.0	787.0	14.1	9.9	19.9	55.6	808.0	
Columbus, Ohio	501.9	388.7	29.1	22.4	53.8	69.3	436.3	
Dallas, Tex.	610.9	398.6	53.3	46.9	71.4	71.9	536.9	
Denver, Colo.	560.4	407.8	37.4	28.1	72.8	73.7	495.5	
Houston, Tex.	802.1	529.0	51.6	54.6	43.8	74.1	697.3	
Indianapolis, Ind.	549.0	460.9	19.1	9.7	68.2	77.3	499.8	
Kansas City, Mo.	808.2	686.6	17.7	13.4	23.7	56.1	689.4	
Louisville, Ky.	574.5	451.5	27.2	15.1	56.4	63.9	470.4	
Milwaukee, Wis.	863.9	766.9	12.7	7.7	28.9	73.2	823.4	
New Orleans, La.	681.0	552.2	23.3	14.7	97.2	83.3	655.8	
Portland, Ore.	701.2	501.3	39.9	21.5	68.6	52.9	509.1	
Providence, R. I.	732.9	676.8	8.3	-2.3	14.6	34.2	581.6	
San Diego, Calif.	536.0	289.3	85.2	58.1	149.4	60.0	413.3	
Seattle, Wash.	726.5	505.0	43.9	25.6	93.2	63.7	616.0	
Youngstown, Ohio	526.6	473.6	11.2	[5]	17.3	31.8	297.1	
200,000 to 500,000								
Akron, Ohio	408.0	339.4	20.2	11.6	42.5	67.0	365.1	
Allentown-Bethlehem, Pa. .	434.9	396.7	9.6	10.9	8.8	39.6	225.2	
Bridgeport, Conn.	258.4	212.6	21.5	8.3	51.3	61.7	238.0	
Canton, Ohio	282.0	234.9	20.1	7.3	31.0	41.2	173.2	
Charleston, W. Va.	319.3	276.2	15.6	7.2	18.3	22.8	130.1	
Chattanooga, Tenn.	245.5	211.5	16.1	1.7	38.2	53.1	167.0	

TABLE II — POPULATION OF METROPOLITAN AREAS AND URBANIZED AREAS —Cont.

	STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREAS [1]						URBANIZED AREAS [2]	
			Percent of Change: 1940-50					
Area and State	Population 1950 (in thousands)	Population 1940 (in thousands)	Total	Central City or Cities	Outside Central Cities	Percent of Population Inside Central City or Cities	Population 1950 (in thous)	Percent of Population Inside Central City or Cities
200,000 to 500,000—Continued								
venport-Rock Island-Moline, Iowa-Ill.	233.0	198.1	17.6	11.2	34.5	68.5	193.7	82.3
yton, Ohio	453.2	331.3	36.8	15.4	74.2	53.6	343.8	70.7
s Moines, Iowa	224.9	195.8	14.9	10.7	33.2	78.7	198.9	89.0
luth-Superior, Minn.-Wis.	251.7	254.0	-0.9	2.2	-4.5	55.3	142.3	97.8
ie, Pa.	218.4	180.9	20.7	11.3	38.1	59.6	151.3	86.0
int, Mich.	270.0	227.9	18.5	7.4	40.4	60.3	197.2	82.6
rt Worth, Tex.	359.2	225.5	59.3	55.9	71.8	77.1	313.9	88.3
esno, Calif.	274.2	178.6	53.6	49.3	55.8	33.0	129.3	70.1
and Rapids, Mich.	287.0	246.3	16.5	6.9	35.7	61.2	225.4	77.9
rrisburg, Pa.	291.1	252.2	15.4	6.2	20.0	30.6	168.9	52.7
rtford, Conn.	356.0	295.6	20.5	6.5	38.4	49.7	299.7	59.1
ntington-Ashland, W. Va.-Ohio	245.6	225.7	8.8	8.3	9.3	47.8	156.1	75.2
cksonville, Fla.	302.7	210.1	44.1	17.5	167.8	67.2	241.6	84.2
hnstown, Pa.	290.6	298.4	-2.6	-5.9	-1.7	21.6	92.8	67.6
oxville, Tenn.	335.7	246.1	36.4	11.3	57.2	37.0	148.2	83.8
ncaster, Pa.	234.1	212.5	10.2	3.7	12.8	27.2	76.1	83.6
emphis, Tenn.	480.2	358.3	34.0	34.5	31.9	82.1	404.0	97.5
iami, Fla.	488.7	267.7	82.5	43.5	152.9	50.5	453.0	54.5
obile, Ala.	228.8	142.0	61.2	61.5	60.8	55.5	180.9	70.3
shville, Tenn.	320.4	257.3	24.5	3.6	63.6	54.1	257.9	67.2
ew Haven, Conn.	262.2	240.8	8.9	1.7	23.3	62.3	242.6	67.3
rfolk-Portsmouth, Va.	409.5	258.9	58.2	33.2	134.4	63.5	351.3	74.0
lahoma City, Okla.	322.5	244.2	32.1	18.6	101.5	75.2	273.4	88.7
naha, Neb.	362.2	325.2	11.4	10.5	13.3	68.3	306.3	80.8
oria, Ill.	249.9	211.7	18.0	6.1	29.8	44.6	154.1	72.4
oenix, Ariz.	329.3	186.2	76.8	61.2	85.3	32.0	214.3	49.2
ading, Pa.	254.9	241.9	5.4	-1.4	11.1	42.8	154.6	70.6
chmond, Va.	326.9	263.0	24.3	19.1	38.6	70.3	257.4	89.3
chester, N. Y.	484.9	438.2	10.6	1.9	35.6	68.3	406.9	81.4
cramento, Calif.	275.7	170.3	61.8	28.1	117.3	49.2	210.1	64.6
lt Lake City, Utah	274.2	211.6	29.6	21.2	49.9	66.3	226.9	80.1
n Antonio, Tex.	496.1	338.2	46.7	60.3	5.9	82.0	447.4	90.9
n Bernardino, Calif.	280.3	161.1	74.0	43.9	85.1	22.4	135.4	46.4
n Jose, Calif.	288.9	174.9	65.2	38.8	82.1	32.9	176.0	54.0
ranton, Pa.	256.2	301.2	-14.9	-11.2	-18.3	48.7	235.1	53.1
uth Bend, Ind.	204.7	161.8	26.5	14.4	46.7	56.5	167.9	69.0
okane, Wash.	220.1	164.7	33.7	31.5	39.9	72.9	174.9	91.8
ringfield-Holyoke, Mass.	406.5	364.7	11.5	6.8	17.4	53.4	356.5	60.9
ockton, Calif.	200.5	134.2	49.4	31.0	62.1	35.8	113.4	63.2
racuse, N. Y.	340.9	295.1	15.5	6.8	35.5	64.6	264.6	83.2
coma, Wash.	275.8	182.1	51.5	30.7	82.8	51.8	166.9	85.7
mpa-St. Petersburg, Fla.	406.2	272.0	49.3	29.9	81.3	54.1	291.8[6]	75.3[6]
ledo, Ohio	392.6	344.3	14.0	6.7	47.2	76.8	361.5	83.4
enton, N. J.	229.4	197.3	16.3	2.5	39.8	55.7	189.3	67.6
lsa, Okla.	248.7	193.4	28.6	27.0	32.9	72.6	204.0	88.5
ica-Rome, N. Y.	283.6	263.2	7.8	6.0	9.6	50.4	117.4[7]	86.4[7]
heeling-Steubenville, W. Va.-Ohio	352.9	364.1	-3.1	-4.7	-2.5	26.7	106.2[8]	55.1[8]
ichita, Kan.	220.2	143.3	53.7	44.7	90.2	75.5	192.0	86.6
ilkes-Barre - Hazelton, Pa.	391.2	441.5	-11.4	-9.8	-12.0	28.7	271.0[9]	28.3[9]
ilmington, Del.	267.2	221.8	20.5	-2.3	43.9	41.1	186.3	59.0
orcester, Mass.	273.9	252.8	8.4	4.2	22.0	73.7	217.7	92.7
rk, Pa.	202.4	178.0	13.7	5.3	17.7	39.5	78.5	76.1

TABLE II — POPULATION OF METROPOLITAN AREAS AND URBANIZED AREAS —Cont.

Area and State	STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREAS [1]						URBANIZED AREAS	
	Population 1950 (in thousands)	Population 1940 (in thousands)	Percent of Change: 1940-50			Percent of Population Inside Central City or Cities	Population 1950 (in thous)	Percent o Populatio Inside Cent City or Citi
			Total	Central City or Cities	Outside Central Cities			
100,000 to 200,000								
Albuquerque, N. M.	146.0	69.4	110.4	173.7	44.4	66.4		
Altoona, Pa.	138.9	140.4	-1.0	-4.2	3.2	55.3	86.2	89.1
Asheville, N. C.	122.6	108.8	12.7	1.8	22.5	42.6	57.7	90.5
Atlantic City, N. J.	132.9	124.1	7.1	-3.8	18.8	46.4	105.3	58.5
Augusta, Ga.	162.1	131.8	23.0	8.5	37.6	44.1	87.8	81.4
Austin, Tex.	160.4	111.1	44.4	50.1	22.9	82.3	135.5	97.4
Baton Rouge, La.	156.5	88.4	77.0	257.0	-39.4	79.2	137.1	90.4
Beaumont-Port Arthur, Tex.	194.0	145.3	33.5	43.6	6.9	77.9	175.5[10]	86.1
Binghamton, N. Y.	184.7	165.7	11.4	3.6	18.4	43.9	144.6	56.1
Brockton, Mass.	129.3	119.3	8.4	0.8	16.6	48.6	92.1	68.3
Cedar Rapids, Iowa	103.7	89.1	16.3	16.1	16.8	69.6	78.0	92.5
Charleston, S. C.	159.8	121.1	32.0	-4.3	83.8	42.7	116.4	58.6
Charlotte, N. C.	196.2	151.8	29.2	32.0	23.6	67.9	140.1	95.1
Columbia, S. C.	141.9	104.8	35.3	37.7	31.8	60.6	119.7	71.8
Columbus, Ga.	169.9	126.4	34.4	49.2	23.6	46.8	118.1	67.3
Corpus Christi, Tex.	164.6	92.7	77.7	88.6	60.0	65.6	122.4	88.3
Decatur, Ill.	100.3	84.7	18.4	14.3	27.9	67.6	75.1	90.2
Durham, N. C.	100.6	80.2	25.4	16.8	51.3	69.9	72.4	97.2
El Paso, Tex.	197.9	131.1	51.0	34.3	98.3	65.7	136.4	95.3
Evansville, Ind.	158.4	130.8	21.1	13.2	43.8	69.4	133.2	82.5
Fall River, Mass.	136.9	135.1	1.3	-3.2	27.7	81.6	117.9	94.8
Fort Wayne, Ind.	182.9	155.1	17.9	12.2	36.5	72.6	139.5	95.2
Galveston, Tex.	112.2	81.2	38.3	8.3	128.1	58.7	71.0	92.8
Greensboro-High Point, N. C.	190.2	153.9	23.5	16.2	36.4	59.8	82.7[11]	89.1
Greenville, S. C.	167.1	136.6	22.4	66.8	7.2	34.7		
Hamilton-Middletown, Ohio	146.8	120.2	22.1	11.7	44.2	62.2	63.0[12]	91.6
Jackson, Mich.	107.4	93.1	15.4	2.5	30.0	47.4		
Jackson, Miss.	141.5	107.3	31.9	57.3	-3.0	69.0	99.7	98.0
Kalamazoo, Mich.	126.0	100.1	25.9	6.0	49.4	45.5	82.9	69.2
Lansing, Mich.	172.5	130.6	32.0	16.4	55.7	53.2	133.6	68.6
Lawrence, Mass.	125.5	124.8	0.5	-4.6	11.3	64.1	111.9	71.9
Lincoln, Neb.	118.3	100.6	17.6	18.8	12.0	82.4	98.0	99.4
Little Rock-No. Little Rock, Ark.	192.9	156.1	23.6	31.5	5.2	74.4	150.8	95.2
Lorain-Elyria, Ohio	146.5	112.4	30.4	17.0	51.8	55.3		
Lowell, Mass.	132.8	131.0	1.4	-4.8	22.4	72.7	105.8	91.2
Lubbock, Tex.	100.6	51.8	94.3	124.1	46.6	71.0		
Macon, Ga.	134.5	95.1	41.4	21.2	72.9	52.1	93.3	75.1
Madison, Wis.	168.6	131.0	29.1	41.7	15.5	56.7	109.6	87.2
Montgomery, Ala.	137.5	114.4	20.2	34.6	-10.8	76.4	108.0	97.3
New Bedford, Mass.	137.4	134.4	2.2	-1.2	17.6	79.4	125.4	87.0
New Britain-Bristol, Conn.	146.3	126.7	15.4	10.8	31.9	74.8	122.6	89.3
Orlando, Fla.	114.1	70.1	62.8	41.1	86.8	45.4	72.6	71.4
Portland, Me.	119.1	106.6	11.7	4.5	28.0	64.6	112.7	68.3
Racine, Wis.	109.1	94.0	16.0	5.3	42.8	64.8	76.1	93.0
Raleigh, N. C.	135.9	109.5	24.1	38.9	13.0	45.7	68.2	95.5
Roanoke, Va.	132.8	112.2	18.4	31.5	-2.8	68.6	105.9	86.0
Rockford, Ill.	151.9	121.2	25.3	9.3	62.4	60.9	121.7	76.0
Saginaw, Mich.	152.8	130.5	17.1	11.5	26.9	60.4	105.4	87.7
Savannah, Ga.	150.9	118.0	28.0	24.7	42.2	79.3	128.2	93.4
Shreveport, La.	174.7	150.2	16.3	27.8	-5.3	71.8	148.3	84.6
Sioux City, Iowa	104.0	103.6	0.3	2.0	-6.3	80.8	90.1	93.2
Springfield, Ill.	130.6	117.9	10.8	7.1	17.5	61.9	96.6	83.6

TABLE II — POPULATION OF METROPOLITAN AREAS AND URBANIZED AREAS —Cont.

Area and State	STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREAS[1]						URBANIZED AREAS[2]	
			Percent of Change: 1940-50					
	Population 1950 (in thousands)	Population 1940 (in thousands)	Total	Central City or Cities	Outside Central Cities	Percent of Population Inside Central City or Cities	Population 1950 (in thous)	Percent of Population Inside Central City or Cities
100,000 to 200,000—continued								
pringfield, Mo.	104.1	90.5	15.0	8.3	29.1	63.7	75.1	88.3
pringfield, Ohio	111.0	95.6	16.1	10.4	32.0	70.3	81.8	95.3
tamford-Norwalk, Conn. .	194.4	146.9	32.3	40.2	20.5	84.1	172.2	71.5
Terre Haute, Ind.	104.9	99.7	5.2	2.2	10.4	61.0	77.8	82.3
Topeka, Kan.	104.4	91.2	14.4	14.7	13.6	74.5	88.1	88.3
Waco, Tex.	128.6	101.9	26.2	50.6	-3.5	65.6	92.3	91.3
Waterbury, Conn.	154.5	138.8	11.3	5.0	27.2	67.5	131.4	79.3
Winston-Salem, N. C. . . .	145.1	126.5	14.7	8.8	24.9	59.8	91.5	94.9
50,000 to 100,000								
Amarillo, Tex.	86.6	61.5	40.9	42.7	31.6	85.2	73.9	99.7
Bay City, Mich.	88.2	75.0	17.6	9.2	32.4	59.4		
Gadsden, Ala.	93.9	72.6	29.3	50.2	7.7	59.2		
Green Bay, Wis.	97.9	83.1	17.8	13.4	23.3	53.6		
Kenosha, Wis.	75.2	63.5	18.3	11.5	41.1	72.3		
Laredo, Tex.	55.9	45.9	21.8	31.6	-36.6	92.5		
Lexington, Ky.	98.5	78.9	24.9	10.4	48.9	55.3		
Lima,[13] Ohio	87.7	73.3	19.6	11.6	32.2	56.9		
Manchester, N. H.	88.2	81.9	7.7	6.3	32.7	93.6	84.8	97.4
Muncie, Ind.	90.1	75.0	20.2	17.4	25.7	64.8		
Muskegon, Mich.							84.8	56.7
Niagara Falls, N. Y.							97.6	93.1
Ogden, Utah	83.0	56.7	46.4	30.3	100.5	68.5		
Pittsfield, Mass.	65.8	61.0	7.9	6.8	12.9	80.6		
Pontiac, Mich.							91.8	79.6
Pueblo,Colo.	89.6	68.9	30.1	21.9	55.8	70.9	73.1	86.9
t. Joseph, Mo.	93.6	94.1	-0.5	- 0.2	-1.6	80.7	79.3	95.3
an Angelo, Tex.	58.6	39.3	49.1	101.1	-50.3	88.5		
ioux Falls, S. D.	70.4	57.7	22.0	27.7	8.0	74.1		
Waterloo, Iowa	99.6	79.9	24.6	24.4	24.9	64.6	83.6	77.0
Wichita Falls, Tex.	98.0	73.6	33.2	50.1	6.4	69.1		
Total (Continental U.S.) . .	83,929.9	69,263.2	21.2	13.0	34.9	54.5	68,788.0	69.8

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[1] U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, 1950 Census of Population, Preliminary Counts, Population of Standard Metropolitan Areas: April 1, 1950, Series PC-3, No. 3.

[2] --------. "Population of Urbanized Areas: April 1, 1950," Series PC-3, No. 9.

[3] New York City, Newark and Jersey City.

[4] Albany-Troy and Schenectady are listed by the Bureau of the Census as separate urbanized areas. They re reported as one urbanized area in this table because the three cities are the central cities of one standrd metropolitan area. The population of the Albany-Troy urbanized area is 290,209 and 71 per cent of the opulation lives within the central cities. The population of the Schenectady urbanized area is 123,573 and 74.5 er cent lives in the central city. [5] Less than 0.1 per cent.

[6] Tampa and St. Petersburg are listed by the Bureau of the Census as separate urbanized areas. They are eported as one urbanized area in this table because the two cities are the central cities of one standard metropolitan area. The population of the Tampa urbanized area is 178,398 of which 69.5 per cent live in the entral city. The population of St. Petersburg is 113,378 of which 84.4 per cent live in the central city.

[7] Utica urbanized area only. [8] Wheeling urbanized area only. [9] Wilkes-Barre urbanized area only.

[10] Beaumont and Port Arthur are listed by the Bureau of the Census as separate urbanized areas. They are eported as one urbanized area in this table because they are the central cities of one standard metropolitan rea. The population of the Beaumont urbanized area is 93,746. Only 31 people are reported as living outside he central city. The population of Port Arthur is 81,763 of which 70.2 per cent live in the central city.

[11] Greensboro urbanized area only. [12] Hamilton urbanized area only.

[13] The Lima standard metropolitan area has been tentatively included in this list by the Bureau of the Census n the assumption that the allocation to Lima of residents who were enumerated elsewhere probably will reult in a final population figure for the city of at least 50,000.

Metropolitan Area Developments, 1940-50

By John C. Bollens

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MANY metropolitan areas in the United States, confronted with increasing population, expanding territorial size, and greater governmental complexity, are very active in attempting to find solutions to their large, area-wide difficulties. The efforts, largely undertaken by the central cities, have considerable significance because of the urgency of the situation in many areas. Their depth and range, best seen by viewing some of the more important developments occurring since 1940, can be grouped into six broad types.

Annexation. Absorption of unincorporated territory by a city is much less significant as a technique in metropolitan areas than it is in city-fringe relations. Its use in metropolitan situations is heavily handicapped by the considerable number of incorporated places which exist and are increasing in such areas. It is effective only when the territory adjacent to metropolitan core cities is unincorporated and such areas are dwindling. For example, Minneapolis has become completely encircled by incorporated suburbs during the past decade. Ten new municipalities have sprung up in the Chicago metropolitan area. Fultondale and Trussville have incorporated near Birmingham since 1947, and Glendale became a neighboring city of Milwaukee in 1950.

Numerous central cities, fortunate enough to have some adjoining unincorporated area, have pushed forward during recent years with positive, comprehensive annexation programs. Their actions have made annexation an active movement and have proved that it is still a highly useful, frequently much underrated, device in metropolitan areas. Milwaukee reactivated its Department of Abstracting and Annexation in 1946, after a lapse of 14 years during which time practically no annexation materialized. Its staff distributes folders comparing services and taxes in Milwaukee and outlying areas and personally contacts fringe residents to clarify issues and circulate petitions. In the last five years the city has increased its size 17 per cent through piecemeal annexations. The planning and annexation agencies are now in agreement that in the future the city should point toward acquiring large undeveloped sections of land rather than absorbing a patchwork of comparatively small parcels. This policy decision is similar to that used by Kansas City, Missouri, in completing in 1950 its annexation of over 19 square miles in Clay County across the Missouri River.

Annexation progress in certain metropolitan areas has also been greatly aided by the annexation laws of specific states. Utilizing an annexation procedure in which the merits of each attempt is judged by a special annexation court rather than by the voters of the city or the fringe, the major cities in the three metropolitan areas of Virginia have experienced appreciable area growth recently. Since 1940, in the Norfolk-Portsmouth metropolitan area, Norfolk has increased from 28 to 37 square miles and Portsmouth from 6 to 16. In the two other principal regions, Richmond has jumped from 21 to almost 40 square miles and Roanoke from 11 to more than 26. This means of lessening area-wide problems has not been available to these Virginia metropolitan centers or other first and second class cities since July 1, 1950, when a two year moratorium was declared while a legislative commission studies the matter.

The legal procedure pertaining to annexation has similarly been a tremendous help to three Texas metropolitan cities. Dallas absorbed 39 square miles in 1945 and an additional 11 in 1949, Fort Worth obtained 35 square miles in 1946, and Houston, completing the biggest annexation in the United States in many years, added 79 square miles, 102,000 residents, and $2,000,000 in property values in 1949. These three cities possess home rule charters and are permitted to annex through council ordinance without a vote of either the city or fringe residents.

These major annexation successes should not becloud the fact that many central cities are not using it. Philadelphia has obtained no territory since 1916 and Buffalo's boundaries have been the same since 1854 except for four minor adjustments. In such instances, either the city is ringed by other incorporated places, the annexation laws are too stringent, or other means are being substituted since they afford more comprehensive solutions in individual cases.

City-County Territorial Consolidation. This procedure involving the areal integration of several governmental units and sometimes including the establishment of a new metropolitan governmental unit and boroughs has often been commended as the best solution for the metropolitan difficulties of many areas. It continues to be widely discussed, occasionally voted upon, and seldom adopted. The greatest obstacle to its successful installation is the difficult multiple voting procedure often made a part of the proposal. To effectuate complete city-county consolidation in Philadelphia, for example, a state constitutional amendment cannot be voted upon until the plan is approved in two successive biennial legislative sessions. Consolidation attempts have been made there since the 1920's and an amendment will come before the legislature for second passage during the 1951 session.

The single city-county consolidation completed in the United States in recent years took place in Baton Rouge and East Baton Rouge Parish, Louisiana, through a close popular vote in August, 1947. The adopted plan divided the parish into three zones composed of an urban area of 20 square miles, two industrial areas containing no residential development, and a rural area of more than 500 square miles. Tax rates are based upon services rendered to the three zoned areas. Neither school management nor taxes was affected by the plan. The parish governing board consists of the seven members of the Baton Rouge city council plus two elected representatives from the parish outside the city. The administrative head is the mayor-president elected by the parish-wide electorate. Provision is also made for allocation of parish revenues for urban purposes.

A permissive state constitutional amendment enabling the consolidation of the governing boards of Birmingham and Jefferson County passed the legislature but was rejected by a two-to-one statewide vote in November, 1948. The active campaign supporting the proposal when it received legislative ratification became disorganized by the time of the popular vote. The plan was then fought by the county officials' organization, the farm groups, and the owners of industrial property situated outside the Birmingham city limits. The topic is being kept before the public by many advocates, including the Birmingham News.

At a primary election in May, 1948, a proposed constitutional amendment authorizing city-county consolidation in Dade County (Miami) was rejected through less than a 3-to-2 vote by the electorate of the county. If it had passed the amendment would have consolidated Miami and five small towns into a county of Miami, coterminous with present Dade County. Nineteen other municipalities were to remain autonomous, but could later join the new county. There was no organized campaign waged on behalf of the proposal, nor has there been a revived interest since its defeat.

Also in 1948 a state constitutional amendment permitting the unification of Seattle and King County was declared to have been adopted after the statewide absentee ballots were counted. The state legislature subsequently failed to pass the necessary implementating legislation in 1949. Detailed consolidation discussions occurred between city and county officials in the Charlotte, North Carolina, and Pueblo, Colorado, areas in 1948 and 1949. Territorial integration of San Francisco and San Mateo County, including the introduction of a borough system, has received intermittent interest during recent years.

The absence of adequately financed, well-organized campaigns on behalf of the two efforts which were defeated at elections within the last few years emphasizes a major weakness of these attempts. It should be possible to dramatize metropolitan situations which have sometimes reached almost emergency proportions. Perhaps enough is known about integration methods and more attention should be devoted to developing techniques of formulating a simplified voting procedure and carrying through adoption of specific proposals.

City-County or Inter-City Functional Consolidation. Because of the comparative ease with which this method may be employed, its use is rapidly increasing. The procedure takes the form of joint efforts by local governments with no shifting of functions, or transfer of one or more activities to another city, the county, or the state. There are many illustrations of joint efforts involving mutual responsibility for a function. Prominent among these are the cooperative handling by the city and county of Dallas of the city-council hospital system, and welfare and correctional activities, each unit contributing one-half toward maintenance and operation. Similarly, Seattle and King County formed a combined health agency after receiving authorization by the state legislature in 1949.

A comprehensive functional realignment between Cleveland and Cuyahoga County was considered by the voters in November, 1950. The plan, presented in the form of a county charter, proposed the transfer of the metropolitan functions of airports, health, institutions, sewers, water, and welfare to the county. To be adopted, the plan needed to receive four majorities (total vote, Cleveland, county outside of Cleveland, and cities, villages, and townships). It attained none of these majorities, but received between 47.1 and 48.7 per cent of the first three electoral groupings. Another extensive plan calling for thorough redistribution of functions between Atlanta and Fulton County was approved in a 1950 state referendum and the Georgia legislature will now consider enabling acts to put it into operation.

The most frequent successes in functional consolidation have developed when only one or a limited number of functional transfers are considered at any one time. Outstanding in this regard is the experience in Los Angeles County where every major local governmental function except police, purchasing, and welfare is involved in some functional arrangement. Most Los Angeles area functional transfers involve the county, but the city of Los Angeles is active in sewage disposal and water matters and the state provides personnel technical services and examination work. Los Angeles County and numerous cities within the county have entered into agreements relating to tax assessment and collection, health, personnel, planning and inspectional services, fire protection, libraries, streets and highways, and recreation. As an illustration, 40 of the 45 cities in the county have requested the performance of basic health services by the county, and 38 of these 40 municipalities have signed contracts with the county so that a higher level than this minimal service is provided.

Functional consolidation is very extensive and several additional examples will be sufficient to show its wide geographical coverage. Since 1946 Buffalo has transferred its probation service, hospital, health department, and two libraries to Erie County. Miami gave over control of its hospital to the county in 1949. Smoke control, garbage disposal, and transit and traffic activities have largely become the province of Allegheny County in the Pittsburgh metropolitan area. Rochester, New York, has relinquished its airport and welfare functions to the county. Air pollution and the stadium have been transferred from Milwaukee to the county, and others, such as health activities, are pending. All of these functional consolidations, and many more, have been completed during the last decade.

Metropolitan Special Districts or Authorities. The creation of this type of governmental unit, usually locally controlled and vested with taxing powers, has been widespread in many metropolitan areas during recent years. There are two principal variations, one of which performs a single function, such as the Metropolitan Sewer District Commission activated in the Louisville area in 1946. The second kind of metropolitan district has been endowed with a number of functions, and can thus be termed a multipurpose metropolitan government if its jurisdictional area is wide enough.

Experience with the metropolitan district device has demonstrated the ease with which such a unit may be created and its success in crossing otherwise seemingly insurmountable governmental boundaries. The territorial jurisdiction of the Golden Gate Bridge and Highway District, for example, embraces all of five San Francisco Bay area counties, all of another county and part of a seventh.

The interstate possibilities of this device are well illustrated by the establishment in 1949 of the Bi-State Metropolitan District to promote coordinated development of the St. Louis metropolitan area which includes three counties on the Illinois side of the Mississippi River. A compact was entered into by Missouri and Illinois and subsequently ratified by Congress. The district is actually a state rather than a local agency, however, since its governing body is composed of ten commissioners, five appointed by each governor. It can engage in bridge, tunnel, airport, and terminal construction and operation. In addition, it can make plans to be submitted to the communities involved for coordination of streets, highways, water supply, sewage and disposal works, recreation and conservation facilities, land use pattern, and other matters in which unified action will be generally beneficial.

Metropolitan districts can, and frequently do, increase in number or scope of functions as well as in area. The Port of New York Authority extended its operations during the last decade to cover four major airports and the Port of Newark and also built a bus and truck terminal. Four square miles were added to the Chicago Sanitary District during the last ten years, thus continuing the enlargement of its territory which is now about two and one-half times its original size.

Attention is being given in some states to permitting the organization of metropolitan districts possessing diverse powers. In 1947 the Colorado legislature passed a law enabling the creation of a metropolitan district which could perform any or all of the specified functions, including planning, zoning, fire protection, police protection, water, sewerage, and recreation. The legislation was hastily drawn and because of several glaring defects has not been used. Continuing study is underway regarding the proper organization and taxing base of the district, and it is anticipated that eventually corrective amendments will be submitted. In the new Missouri constitution of 1945 a fourth option was added to the three older methods of adjusting city-county relations. The addition permits the creation of a metropolitan district or districts for the functional administration of services common to the area. This new alternative has been the object of serious discussion.

The increased activities of several older metropolitan districts and the growing legislative willingness to give new districts a wide range of powers seem to foretell greater utilization of this technique to deal with metropolitan area problems in the immediate years ahead.

Public Regional Planning Efforts. A prominent example of this type of effort was the establishment of the Metropolitan Planning Commission in the Detroit metropolitan area. The state enabling act was passed in 1945 and formal operations began in 1948. The commission, whose jurisdiction encompasses three counties and four townships in a fourth county, may make plans for the physical, social, and economic development of the region. So far its activities have been largely devoted to collecting factual information about various phases of the metropolitan area. Other important public regional planning developments which occurred during the decade are the organization in 1944 of the Tri-County Planning Commission (consisting of the three counties adjoining the City and County of Denver) and its subsequent dissolution in 1950, and the establishment in 1948 of the Baltimore Metropolitan District Planning and Coordinating Committee.

Private Regional Planning Efforts. Privately supported planning organizations vary greatly in major objectives and degree of permanency, but a growing number of them are making substantial contributions to working out and/or fostering metropolitan solutions. Both before and since 1940 the Regional Plan Association has issued many publications and made numerous research studies aimed at coordinating development in the New York-New Jersey-Connecticut metropolitan area. Among private agencies established during the 1940's, the accomplishments of the Regional Plan Association (St. Louis) have been particularly outstanding. It has issued a number of reports on area problems and sponsored legislation setting up the Bi-State Metropolitan District. In a similar manner, the Allegheny Conference on Community Development (Pittsburgh) has undertaken research on metropolitan matters and successfully advocated smog abatement and other legislation.

Other prominent private groups that are especially active in area-wide planning are the Chicago Regional Planning Association (quasi-private), Citizens' Planning Council for Greater Kansas City, Denver Regional Association, Future Springfield Incorporated, Greater Boston Development Committee, Greater Dallas Planning Council, Metropolitan Grand Rapids Planning Association, Regional Association of Cleveland, San Francisco Bay Area Council, and Toledo Regional Planning Association. Many of these organizations, as well as others which would be included in a more complete listing, have been created or strengthened during the period from 1940 to 1950 as the result of greater metropolitan consciousness by increasing numbers of private individuals.

Governmental Data for the 2,319 Cities Over 5,000 Population

THIS summary of governmental data for American cities includes all cities and other urban incorporated places (boroughs, villages, and towns) over 5,000 population as shown in the 1950 census of population. New England towns, Pennsylvania and New Jersey townships, and other unincorporated political subdivisions that were classified as urban in the 1940 census are no longer carried in the Year Book.[1] Governmental data are shown for all cities over 5,000 in Table III and were obtained directly from city officials and state correspondents for the Year Book. The governmental information shown in Table III is summarized in this article and in Tables 1 to 11. Washington, D. C., although shown in Table III, is omitted from this discussion because the city cannot be classified under any of the common forms of municipal government. Articles on the 1950 census of population, metropolitan areas, and municipal annexations will be found elsewhere in this Year Book.

Form of Government. Table 1, which shows the form of government of all cities over 5,000, indicates that three-fifths of these cities operate under the mayor-council plan. "Mayor-council" is defined to include municipal organizations having a president and board, or a burgess and council, or a chairman and committee, if they are equivalent in powers and functions to a mayor and council in mayor-council cities. Included are both "strong-mayor" cities, in which the mayor has important duties as chief administrator, and "weak-mayor" cities in which the council (often through committees) has more direct control of administration. The mayor-council form predominates in the very large cities (15 out of 17 cities over 500,000), and in the very small cities (71 per cent of the cities from 5,000 to 10,000 are mayor-council cities).

The commission plan, in which the elected commissioners serve collectively as a legislative body and individually as administrators of the several departments, is found in 14.5 per cent of all the cities, and the council-manager plan in 25.6 per cent. There are more council-manager cities than commission cities in all population groups except the 250,000-to-500,000 and over-500,000 groups where they are equal.

The town meeting and representative town meeting forms of government, applicable to New England towns, are no longer shown in the Year Book since these towns are not classified as urban incorporated places by the 1950 census.

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[1] The 2,319 cities included in this Year Book and the population figures shown are taken from the United States Bureau of the Census report, Population of Urban Places: April 1, 1950, Series PC-3, No. 8.

The council-manager form of government became effective in 46 cities over 5,000 population from April, 1950, to April, 1951. The 46 cities include Des Moines, Iowa, in the 100,000-to-250,000 population group; Columbia, South Carolina, in the 50,000-to-100,000 group; Council Bluffs and Iowa City, Iowa, Danville, Virginia, Palo Alto, California, and Pocatello, Idaho, in the 25,000-to-50,000 group; 17 cities between 10,000 and 25,000; and 22 cities between 5,000 and 10,000.[2] This list does not include cities of less than 5,000 population which adopted the manager plan, New England towns and other unincorporated urban places adopting the plan, nor places where the plan is not effective until after April, 1951 (see article on "Council-Manager Government" in this Year Book).

TABLE I

FORM OF GOVERNMENT IN 2,318 CITIES OVER 5,000 POPULATION BY POPULATION GROUPS

Population Group	Total Number of Cities	Mayor-Council		Commission		Council-Manager	
		No.	Per Cent	No.	Per Cent	No.	Per Cent
Over 500,000*	17	15	88.2	1	5.9	1	5.9
250,000 to 500,000	21	7	33.3	7	33.3	7	33.3
100,000 to 250,000	67	29	43.3	17	25.4	21	31.3
50,000 to 100,000	125	47	37.6	30	24.0	48	38.4
25,000 to 50,000	243	112	46.1	51	21.0	80	32.9
10,000 to 25,000	754	401	53.2	125	16.6	228	3[illegible].2
5,000 to 10,000	1,091	778	71.3	105	9.6	208	19.1
All cities over 5,000	2,318	1,389	59.9	336	14.5	593	25.6

*Excludes Washington, D. C.

Madison, Wisconsin, and Bessemer, Alabama, abandoned council-manager government in 1950, Madison going to the mayor-council form and Bessemer to the commission form.

The Mayor. The power of the mayor varies with the manner in which he is selected—that is, whether he is directly elected by the people as mayor or chosen by the council from its membership; with his veto power; the length of his term of office; and his power to vote on council actions. An analysis of such information shows the difference in the position of the mayor under the three main forms of local government and also makes it possible to distinguish the strong mayor-council from the weak mayor-council cities. In most mayor-council and commission cities the mayor is chosen directly by the people as mayor; in 55 per cent of the council-manager cities the mayor is chosen by the council from its membership (see Table 2). The council member receiving the highest number of votes in election to the council automatically becomes mayor in a very small percentage of the cities.

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[2] The 39 cities between 5,000 and 25,000 adopting council-manager government are: 10,000 to 25,000—Corona, Modesto, Montebello, National City, and Santa Paula, California; La Grange, Georgia; Chanute, Great Bend, Lawrence, and Manhattan, Kansas; Grosse Pointe Woods, Michigan; Richfield, Minnesota; Grand Island and Kearney, Nebraska; Dormont and Warren, Pennsylvania; and Cleburne, Texas. 5,000 to 10,000—Jasper, Alabama; El Cajon, Hanford, and Sierra Madre, California; Sterling, Colorado; Winter Park, Florida; Park Forest, Illinois; Rockville, Maryland; Cheboygan and Negaunee, Michigan; Grenada, Mississippi; McCook, Nebraska; Alamogordo, New Mexico; Kings Mountain, Mooresville, and Newton, North Carolina; Baker, Oregon; Lititz, Pennsylvania; Coleman, Texas; and Falls Church, Pulaski, and Virginia Beach, Virginia.

TABLE 2

METHOD OF SELECTION AND VOTING POWER OF MAYORS IN CITIES OVER 5,000 POPULATION BY FORM OF GOVERNMENT

Form of Government	Total Number of Cities	Number of Cities Reporting	Per Cent of Reporting Cities			Per Cent of Mayors Directly Elected by the People Voting	
			Directly Elected	Selected by Council	Highest No. Votes in Council Election	On All Issues	In Case of Tie
Mayor-Council	1,389	1,372	94.0	5.5	0.5	10.6	65.7
Commission	336	333	84.1	14.4	1.5	93.9	3.6
Council-Manager	593	583	43.6	55.2	1.2	42.1	53.5
All cities over 5,000	2,318	2,288	79.7	19.4	0.9	27.8	54.5

If the mayor is chosen by the council he is usually on a level with the other members as far as voting privileges are concerned. Where the mayor is directly elected by the people he has some voting privileges on council actions in 82 per cent of the cities reporting; the right to vote, however, is limited to cases of a tie in 55 per cent of all the cities. In mayor-council cities the directly elected mayor is a full voting member in only 11 per cent of the cases; in commission cities the directly elected mayor is a full voting member in 94 per cent of the cases.

TABLE 3

VETO POWER OF MAYORS IN CITIES OVER 5,000

Form of Government	Total Number of Cities	Number of Cities Reporting	Per Cent of Reporting Cities			
			Veto All Measures	Veto Budget Only	Veto Selected Items	No Veto
Mayor-Council	1,389	1,153	43.3	1.0	19.7	36.0
Commission	336	296	8.4	0.0	1.4	90.2
Council-Manager	593	538	8.4	0.0	6.3	85.3
All cities over 5,000	2,318	1,987	28.7	0.6	13.3	57.4

In mayor-council cities over 5,000 population, 43 per cent of the mayors may veto all measures; 20 per cent may veto ordinances or other selected items; 1 per cent may only veto budget items; 36 per cent have no veto power. In all other forms the mayor usually has not veto power (see Table 3).

Table 4 shows that two-year and four-year terms of office predominate for mayors in American cities. The two-year term is most frequent in mayor-council and council-manager cities while the four-year term of office occurs most frequently in the commission cities.

Number of Councilmen. Variations in the number of councilmen for the various forms of government and population groups are shown in Table 5. The mode indicates the number of councilmen most frequently found in cities of the group, while the median indicates the middle item when the cities in the group are arrayed according to the number of councilmen. The range indicates the smallest and largest city councils in each group.

TABLE 4

TERM OF OFFICE OF MAYOR IN CITIES OVER 5,000 POPULATION

Form of Government	Total Number of Cities	Number of Cities Reporting	Per Cent of Reporting Cities					
			One Year	Two Years	Three Years	Four Years	Five Years	Six Years
Mayor-Council	1,389	1,360	2.4	58.1	0.7	38.7	0.0	0.1
Commission	336	331	1.8	28.1	10.0	56.8	2.1	1.2
Council-Manager	593	565	20.7	53.6	1.6	23.7	0.4	0.0
All cities over 5,000	2,318	2.256	6.9	52.6	2.3	37.6	0.4	0.2

Twelve cities still have bicameral councils: Danbury, Connecticut; Atlanta, Georgia; Augusta and Waterville, Maine; Everett, Malden, Northampton, and Springfield, Massachusetts; New York City; and Central Falls, Pawtucket, and Woonsocket, Rhode Island.

TABLE 5

NUMBER OF COUNCILMEN IN CITIES OVER 5,000 POPULATION BY POPULATION GROUPS AND FORMS OF GOVERNMENT

Population Group	Mayor-Council			Commission			Council-Manager		
	Range	Mode	Median	Range	Mode	Median	Range	Mode	Median
Over 500,000	8-50	9	18	...	8	..	...	9	..
250,000 to 500,000	7-18	9	9	3-7	5	5	7-9	9	9
100,000 to 250,000	5-33	9	11	3-7	5	5	4-13	9	7
50,000 to 100,000	5-40	5	12	3-5	5	5	2-14	7	7
25,000 to 50,000	2-32	7	9	2-7	5	5	4-17	5	6
10,000 to 25,000	4-24	7	7	3-7	5	5	3-20	5	5
5,000 to 10,000	3-18	6	6	2-5	3	3	2-15	5	5
All cities over 5,000	2-50	5	7	2-8	5	5	2-20	5	5

Table 5 indicates that in mayor-council cities the size of the council tends to decrease with the size of the city, probably because of a diminishing need for group representation in the small cities. Five is the usual number of commissioners in commission cities, except in cities of 5,000 to 10,000. Council-manager councils also show some degree in size of council with a decrease in the size of the city. The number of councilmen reported for each city in Table III includes the mayor only if he is a full voting member of the council.

Type and Method of Councilmanic Election. The character of councilmanic elections and the geographical basis of representation are shown for the three forms of government and seven population groups in Table 6. In 53 per cent of the mayor-council cities candidates run under a party designation, but this is true in only 23 per cent of the commission cities, and in 14 per cent of the council-manager cities. A similar distinction is found in the basis of representation: only 39 per cent of the mayor-council cities elect all councilmen at large, while all of the commission-governed cities (except New Orleans, Louisiana), and 73 per cent of the council-manager cities have councils elected entirely at large.

TABLE 6

TYPE AND METHOD OF COUNCILMANIC ELECTIONS IN CITIES OVER 5,000 POPULATION BY FORMS OF GOVERNMENT AND POPULATION GROUPS

	Total Number of Cities	Type of Election			Method of Election				Over-lappin Term (Per Cent of Tota Cities
		Number of Cities Reporting	Per Cent of Reporting Cities		Number of Cities Reporting	Per Cent of Reporting Cities			
			Partisan	Non-partisan		At Large	By Wards	Combination of Wards & At Large	
FORMS OF GOVERNMENT:									
Mayor-Council	1,389	1,344	53.2	46.8	1,349	38.9	36.8	24.3	56.6
Commission	336	323	22.9	77.1	334	99.7	0.0	0.3	36.0
Council-Manager	593	579	14.0	86.0	585	72.5	16.9	10.6	71.8
POPULATION GROUPS:									
Over 500,000	17	17	47.1	52.9	17	23.5	47.1	29.4	29.4
250,000 to 500,000	21	21	19.0	81.0	21	66.7	9.5	23.8	28.6
100,000 to 250,000	67	67	41.8	58.2	66	60.6	18.2	21.2	34.3
50,000 to 100,000	125	123	33.3	66.7	125	66.4	14.4	19.2	46.4
25,000 to 50,000	243	235	37.4	62.6	236	52.5	24.2	23.3	50.2
10,000 to 25,000	754	724	38.0	62.0	739	56.0	25.3	18.7	58.5
5,000 to 10,000	1,091	1,059	40.2	59.8	1,064	56.7	29.2	14.1	62.1
All cities over 5,000	2,318	2,246	38.7	61.3	2,268	56.5	26.2	17.3	57.5

A sizable minority of the mayor-council and council-manager cities have combined representation at large and by wards. In 42 cities over 5,000 population, some or all of the city councilmen are nominated by wards but elected at large. Nine of the cities with this method of election are over 50,000 population:[3] Alhambra, Long Beach, Oakland, Richmond, and Stockton, California; Tampa, Florida; Portland, Maine; Jackson, Michigan; and Charleston, South Carolina.

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[3] The 33 cities between 5,000 and 50,000 population that use this method of election are: 25,000 to 50,000—Tucson, Arizona; West Palm Beach, Florida; Elkhart and Marion, Indiana; and Muskogee, Oklahoma. 10,000 to 25,000—Selma, Alabama; Bradenton, Florida; Crawfordsville, Elwood, and Goshen, Indiana; Takoma Park, Maryland; Monroe and Muskegon Heights, Michigan; Clovis, New Mexico; Garden City, New York; and Baytown, Texas. 5,000 to 10,000—Harrison, Arkansas; Cartersville, Georgia; Burley, Idaho; La Grange Park and Mount Carmel, Illinois; Seymour and Sullivan, Indiana; Clarinda, Iowa; Dayton, Kentucky; Marshall and Three Rivers, Michigan; Marshall, Minnesota; Artesia and Raton, New Mexico; Chester, South Carolina; Shelbyville, Tennessee; and Stephenville, Texas.

Overlapping terms for councilmen are most common in council-manager cities and least common in commission cities. The percentage of cities having overlapping terms increases from 29 per cent in cities over 250,000 to 62 per cent in cities of 5,000 to 10,000.

Terms of Councilmen. Terms of office for city councils, classified by forms of government and by population groups, are shown in Table 7. If there are varying terms, the term shown is that of the largest number of councilmen. In all cities, there are usually two- or four-year terms: mayor-council cities more often have two-year terms while commission and council-manager cities more often have four-year terms. In 78 cities some councilmen are elected for longer terms than others (see individual city footnotes to Table III).

TABLE 7

TERMS OF OFFICE FOR CITY COUNCILS IN CITIES OVER 5,000 POPULATION BY FORMS OF GOVERNMENT AND POPULATION GROUPS

	Total Number of Cities	Terms of Office of Council						
		Number of Cities Reporting	Per Cent of Reporting Cities					
			One Year	Two Years	Three Years	Four Years	Five Years	Six Years
FORMS OF GOVERNMENT:								
Mayor-Council	1,389	1,363	0.4	51.3	6.5	41.8	0.0	0.0
Commission	336	330	0.0	28.8	10.6	57.0	2.4	1.2
Council-Manager	593	583	0.2	41.1	8.9	47.9	0.7	1.2
POPULATION GROUPS:								
Over 500,000	17	17	0.0	41.2	0.0	58.8	0.0	0.0
250,000 to 500,000	21	21	0.0	33.3	0.0	66.7	0.0	0.0
100,000 to 250,000	67	67	0.0	46.3	3.0	50.7	0.0	0.0
50,000 to 100,000	125	124	0.0	41.1	3.2	54.1	0.8	0.8
25,000 to 50,000	243	238	0.4	45.4	3.4	49.2	0.4	1.2
10,000 to 25,000	754	738	0.5	44.7	8.6	45.3	0.4	0.5
5,000 to 10,000	1,091	1,071	0.1	46.7	9.2	43.0	0.7	0.3
All cities over 5,000	2,318	2,276	0.3	45.4	7.7	45.6	0.5	0.5

Salaries of Councilmen. Detailed data on the salaries of councilmen under different forms of government and in different population groups are contained in Table 8. If the salaries are not the same for all councilmen in a city the salary shown is that of the majority of councilmen. The tendency is apparent in commission cities to pay higher salaries to councilmen in view of their administrative duties, while considerably lower salaries are the general rule for mayor-council and council-manager cities below 100,000 (see Table 8).

A total of 396 cities over 5,000 indicated that city councilmen are unpaid or, in a few of these cities, are paid the nominal amount of $1 per year (see Table 9). It can be readily observed that unpaid councilmen are mostly in the smaller mayor-council and council-manager cities.

Elective Offices. The number of cities which have elected offices other

TABLE 8

SALARIES OF CITY COUNCILMEN IN CITIES OVER 5,000 POPULATION BY POPULATION GROUPS AND FORMS OF GOVERNMENT

Population Group	Number of Cities Reporting	Lowest	Lower Quartile	Median	Upper Quartile	Highest
Cities Over 500,000						
Mayor-Council	15	$1,800	$3,496	$4,100	$5,500	$8,000
Commission	1	....	....	7,500	....	....
Council-Manager	1	....	....	5,000	....	....
Total	17	1,800	3,525	4,300	6,500	8,000
250,000 to 500,000						
Mayor-Council	7	960	....	1,150	....	4,800
Commission	7	5,000	....	6,250	....	7,500
Council-Manager	7	520	....	1,470	....	3,600
Total	21	520	1,140	2,350	5,875	7,500
100,000 to 250,000						
Mayor-Council	25	250	525	870	1,138	4,000
Commission	17	4,000	4,425	4,900	5,796	7,500
Council-Manager	19	200	395	1,088	2,100	5,000
Total	61	200	724	1,170	4,275	7,500
50,000 to 100,000						
Mayor-Council	42	100	435	573	885	2,000
Commission	23	2,250	3,250	4,050	4,937	7,200
Council-Manager	43	120	278	560	1,100	4,000
Total	108	100	480	820	2,250	7,200
25,000 to 50,000						
Mayor-Council	97	100	330	500	618	3,500
Commission	38	750	1,650	2,650	3,725	5,400
Council-Manager	61	60	207	459	884	3,000
Total	196	60	341	560	1,125	5,400
10,000 to 25,000						
Mayor-Council	310	25	142	276	400	1,800
Commission	112	48	600	1,125	1,800	4,200
Council-Manager	156	5	125	216	333	2,500
Total	578	5	148	298	591	4,200
5,000 to 10,000						
Mayor-Council	572	6	107	233	281	900
Commission	88	36	300	600	750	3,600
Council-Manager	129	25	90	135	233	900
Total	789	6	109	175	315	3,600
All Cities Over 5,000						
Mayor-Council	1,068	6	125	247	430	8,000
Commission	286	36	600	1,200	3,000	7,500
Council-Manager	416	5	125	233	512	5,000
Total	1,770	5	129	286	600	8,000

than those of the mayor and council is shown in Table 10. Offices held by councilmen or elected commissioners are excluded. On the other hand, many of the elected officers perform the duties of other positions in addition to those indicated by their titles, but only the offices corresponding to their titles are shown. For example, the auditor in many Ohio, North Dakota, and South Dakota cities also has the duties of a city clerk. In many Indiana cities the city clerk also has the duties of city treasurer. In addition, municipal functions performed by elected county officers (assessors are a common example) are not shown in these tables.

Of greatest significance in Table 10 is the fact that 1,062 cities over 5,000 (47 per cent of the 2,252 reporting cities) have no elected officers other than city councilmen. City treasurers and clerks are most often popularly elected—in 34 per cent and 25 per cent, respectively, of the cities over 5,000. Tradition is in large part responsible for this situation, since these are among the earliest important offices established in municipal corporations. Somewhat less numerous are the cities reporting popular election of assessors, auditors, and attorneys. State laws are another factor that should be considered in interpreting Table 10 which summarizes information for cities over 5,000. General laws usually specify that offices be filled by election rather than appointment.

TABLE 9

NUMBER OF CITIES OVER 5,000 POPULATION WHERE CITY COUNCILMEN SERVE WITHOUT SALARY BY POPULATION GROUPS AND FORMS OF GOVERNMENT

Population Group	Mayor-Council Cities	Commission Cities	Council-Manager Cities	Total
Cities over 500,000	0	0	0	0
250,000 to 500,000	0	0	0	0
100,000 to 250,000	4	0	2	6
50,000 to 100,000	4	0	4	8
25,000 to 50,000	11	0	14	25
10,000 to 25,000	63	1	62	126
5,000 to 10,000	154	4	73	231
All cities over 5,000	236	5	155	396

TABLE 10

MUNICIPAL ELECTIVE OFFICES OTHER THAN MAYOR AND COUNCIL IN CITIES OVER 5,000 POPULATION

Title of Office	All Cities Over 5,000		Over 500,000	250,000 to 500,000	100,000 to 250,000	50,000 to 100,000	25,000 to 50,000	10,000 to 25,000	5,000 to 10,000
	No.	Per Cent Of Cities Reporting							
Assessor	268	11.9	2	1	6	6	27	93	133
Attorney	231	10.3	3	3	3	5	32	77	108
Auditor	251	11.1	0	4	6	7	24	79	131
Clerk	559	24.8	2	2	12	24	53	173	293
Controller	98	4.4	10	2	8	13	12	34	19
Engineer	6	0.3	0	0	0	0	1	4	1
Finance Director	13	0.6	0	0	0	0	0	2	11
Police Chief	113	5.0	0	0	0	1	4	30	78
Public Works Director	25	1.1	0	0	0	0	4	6	15
Treasurer	762	33.8	7	1	16	34	84	259	361
Welfare Director	8	0.4	0	0	0	3	1	2	2
None of the Above Elective .	1,062	47.2	3	11	35	76	128	361	448
Cities Not Reporting	66	. .	0	0	1	0	1	18	46

Municipally Owned Utilities. Nearly all (2,253) of the cities over 5,000 reported on the ownership of utilities, as shown in Table 11. Seventy-six per cent reported ownership of water supply and distribution systems or water distribution systems and 50 per cent reported sewage treatment plants. Twenty-two per cent of the reporting cities own an electric generation and distribution systems or electric distribution systems. Twenty-two per cent of the reporting cities over 5,000 own and operate airports although 297 additional cities over 5,000 lease their airports to private operators or other governmental agencies.

TABLE II

OWNERSHIP AND OPERATION OF UTILITIES IN CITIES OVER 5,000 POPULATION

	Type of Utility	All Cities Over 5,000		Over 500,000	250,000 to 500,000	100,000 to 250,000	50,000 to 100,000	25,000 to 50,000	10,000 to 25,000	5,000 to 10,000
		No.	Per Cent Of Cities Reporting							
A	Auditorium	384	17.0	8	14	26	36	40	123	137
B	Bus or Trolley Bus Sys. .	35	1.6	4	1	1	4	4	15	6
E	Electric Gen. & Distrib. .	288	12.8	2	3	7	12	27	82	155
Ed	Electric Distrib. only . . .	205	9.1	0	1	3	3	14	62	122
G	Gas Mfg. & Distrib.	42	1.9	2	2	5	2	4	19	8
Gd	Gas Distribution only . . .	65	2.9	0	1	1	2	6	22	33
I	Incinerator	411	18.2	14	9	41	49	73	124	101
P	Port Facilities	81	3.6	10	7	14	6	16	18	10
R	Street Railway	11	0.5	5	2	1	0	2	1	0
S	Sewage Treatment Plant .	1,129	50.1	12	15	34	50	118	385	515
T	Slaughterhouse	30	1.3	0	0	4	3	5	9	9
W	Water Supply & Distrib. .	1,566	69.5	16	19	56	88	168	493	726
Wd	Water Distribution only .	136	6.0	0	0	3	10	17	47	59
X	Airport	502	22.3	12	15	46	49	69	157	154
	Cities Having None of Above	237	10.5	1	0	1	5	14	78	138
	Cities Not Reporting . . .	65	. .	0	0	0	0	0	17	48

Some cities listed in Table III are served by a public utility that is owned by another governmental unit; but only utilities which the city itself owns or owns jointly with some other governmental unit are shown. Included, however, are utilities owned by a municipal agency or board separate from the general city government but entirely within the corporate limits of the city. Where the city owns but does not operate the utility, this fact is indicated. Utilities reported as under construction are included, except in the case of airports.

Table III does not indicate, by footnotes or symbols, the utilities jointly owned or owned and operated by individual cities with other cities, counties, special districts, or other governmental units. A total of 108 cities in 29 states, for example, jointly own or own and operate airports with the county, neighboring cities, a state university, or other agency.[4] This does not include the municipal airports owned by cities but leased to private operators or other governmental agencies.

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[4] The 108 cities jointly owning or owning and operating airports with other governmental units are: Athens, Birmingham, Decatur, Dothan, Montgomery, and Tuscaloosa, Alabama;

No less than 20 New Jersey cities shown in Table III participate in intercity arrangements for sewage treatment. All 20 cities are in or adjacent to the New York City-Northern New Jersey metropolitan area. Twenty-two other cities have inter-city arrangements for collection and disposal of sewage—eight in Ohio, six in California, and eight in Massachusetts, New York, Tennessee, and Virginia.[5]

Seven cities in northern New Jersey again take the lead in inter-city agreements for water supply and distribution: Clifton, Glen Ridge, Kearny, Montclair, Newark, Passaic, and Paterson. Other cities shown in Table III that jointly own and operate water supply systems are Beverly, Massachusetts; Mamaroneck, New York; Uhrichsville, Ohio; Lansdale, Pennsylvania; and Coos Bay and North Bend, Oregon. The community auditorium is city-county owned in Roseville, California; Spartanburg, South Carolina; and Midland, Texas. In Houston, Texas, port facilities are jointly owned with the county, and in Virginia Beach, Virginia, the incinerator is jointly owned with the county.

Helena and West Helena, Arkansas; Belmont, Eureka, San Carlos, Santa Maria, and Susanville, California; Alamosa and Durango, Colorado; Bradenton, Ocala, Panama City, and Sarasota, Florida; Albany, Brunswick, Douglas, Griffin, Statesboro, Tifton, and Thomasville, Georgia; Lewiston and Moscow, Idaho; Broadview, Chester, East Moline, and Kewanee, Illinois; Arkansas City, Lawrence, and Winfield, Kansas, Bowling Green, Lexington, Louisville, Middleborough, and Paducah, Kentucky; Auburn and Lewiston, Maine; Salisbury, Maryland; Adrian, Bay City, Benton Harbor, Lansing, Midland, St. Joseph, and Saginaw, Michigan; Brainerd, Minneapolis, and St. Paul, Minnesota; Bozeman, Great Falls, Lewistown, Livingston, and Miles City, Montana; Newark, New Jersey; Clovis and Silver City, New Mexico; Binghamton, Endicott, and New York, New York; Chapel Hill, Durham, Elizabeth City, Greenville, Kinston, Lenoir, Morganton, New Bern, Raleigh, and Washington, North Carolina; Allentown, Bethlehem, Easton, and Lancaster, Pennsylvania; Anderson, Chester, and Greenville, South Carolina; Bristol, Johnson City, and Kingsport, Tennessee, Brady, Edinburg, Gainesville, Littlefield, McAllen, and Plainview, Texas; Brigham, Logan, Spanish Fork, and Springville, Utah; Barre and Montpelier, Vermont; Emporia and Newport News, Virginia; Bellingham, Chehalis, Ellensburg, Kelso, Longview, Pullman, and Walla Walla, Washington; Rhinelander and Shawano, Wisconsin; and Laramie, Wyoming.

[5] The 42 cities with inter-city arrangements for sewerage systems or sewage disposal are: Anaheim, Belmont, Fullerton, Orange, Santa Ana, and San Carlos, California; Peabody and Salem, Massachusetts; Minneapolis and St. Paul, Minnesota; Belleville, Bergenfield, Carlstadt, Chatam, Dumont, Dunellen, East Rutherford, Glen Ridge, Irvington, Madison, Montclair, Newark, North Plainfield, Orange, Plainfield, Rahway, Roselle Park, Rutherford, Ventnor, and West Orange, New Jersey; Kenmore and Tonawanda, New York; Bay, Euclid, Fairview, Lyndhurst, South Euclid, Rocky River, University Heights, and Wickliffe, Ohio; Bristol, Tennessee; and Bristol, Virginia.

TABLE III

GOVERNMENTAL DATA FOR ALL CITIES OVER 5,000 POPULATION: 1951

This table includes all cities and other incorporated places in the United States over 5,000 population as shown by the 1950 federal census (preliminary figures). The 1950 population figures are from the United States Bureau of the Census report, "Population of Urban Places: April 1, 1950" (Series PC-3, No. 8). No figures under "1940 Census" indicate the city was not shown separately in 1940. Under "Form of Government," "MC" indicates mayor-council, "Mgr" council-manager, and "Com" commission. Mayor refers to chief elected officials and includes burgess, chairman, or president; "C" indicates he is selected as "mayor" by the governing body; "D" that "mayor" is directly elected by the people; and "H" that councilman receiving most votes in election becomes "mayor." Last letter in this column: "A" indicates "mayor" may veto all actions of council; "B" veto the budget only; "S" veto ordinances only; "N" no veto power. "Number of Councilmen" includes mayor (or other chief elective official) if he may vote on all issues; this is shown by a double dagger (‡) following the figure indicating the number of councilmen. Mayor is excluded from number of councilmen if he may vote only in case of a tie, shown by single dagger (†) or if he may never vote. The first figure shows total councilmen and the second shows how many of total are elected at large; a zero (0) in the "at large" column indicates that all councilmen are elected from wards. Under "Type of Election," "NP" indicates nonpartisan (no party designation on ballot) and "P" partisan. A double dagger (‡) indicates terms of councilmen are overlapping. Under "Salary of Councilmen," annual salaries are shown, based on number of council meetings in some cities. A section mark (§) indicates utility owned but not operated. A superior numeral (⁹) or an asterisk (*) refers to notes at the end of table. Leaders (. . .) indicate data not reported. Further explanation in preceding article.

City Offices Held by Officials Elected by People (excluding councilmen)

A—Assessor
C—Controller
D—Auditor
E—Engineer
F—Director of Finance
K—Clerk or Recorder
L—Attorney
P—Police Chief
S—Supt, Comr, Dir. Pub. Works or Streets
T—Treasurer
W—Welfare Director or Board

City-Owned and Operated Utilities

A—Auditorium
B—Bus System or Trolley Buses
E—Electric Generation and Distribution
Ed—Electric Distribution only
G—Gas Manufacturing & Distribution
Gd—Gas Distribution only
I—Incinerator
P—Port Facilities
R—Street Railway
S—Sewage Treatment Plant
Wd—Water Distribution only
T—Slaughterhouse
W—Waterworks
X—Airport

City	POPULATION			Form of Government	Mayor-Selection, Term and Veto	CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
	1950 Census (Prelim.)	1940 Census	Per Cent Increase 1940-50			Number of Councilmen & Election: Total	Number of Councilmen & Election: At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Salary of Councilmen		
Over 1,000,000											
Chicago, Ill.	3,606,436	3,396,808	6.2	MC	D4A	50†	0	NP4	$5,000	TK	BRISWX
Detroit, Mich. . . .	1,838,517	1,623,452	13.2	MC	D2A	9	9	NP2	5,000	TK	RISWX
Los Angeles, Calif.	1,957,692	1,504,277	30.1	MC	D4S	15	0	NP2	7,200	CL	EIPSWX
New York, N. Y. .	7,835,099	7,454,995	5.1	MC	D4A	25*	0	P4	7,000	C	BRIPSWX§
Philadelphia, Pa. .	2,064,794	1,931,334	6.9	MC	D4A	22	0	P4	7,500	CT	AGIPSWX

TABLE III—GOVERNMENTAL DATA FOR CITIES OVER 5,000—Continued

City	POPULATION			Form of Govern-ment	Mayor-Selection, Term and Veto	CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
	1950 Census (Prelim.)	1940 Census	Per Cent Increase 1940-50			Number of Councilmen & Election: Total	At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Salary of Council-men		
500,000 to 1,000,000											
Baltimore, Md.	940,205	859,100	9.4	MC	D4A	21	1	P4	4,000	C	IPSWX
Boston, Mass.	790,863	770,816	2.6	MC	D4A	9	0	NP2	5,000	None	None
Buffalo, N.Y.	577,393	575,901	0.3	MC	D4A	15	6	P2‡*	3,500	C	AIPWX
Cincinnati, Ohio	500,510	455,610	9.9	Mgr	C2N	9‡	9	NP2	5,000	None	IPSWX
Cleveland, Ohio	905,636	878,336	3.1	MC	D2A	33[1]	0	P2	4,000	None	ABREISWX
Houston, Tex.	594,321	384,514	54.6	MC	D2A	8†	3	NP2	3,600	C	AGIPSWX
Milwaukee, Wis.	632,651	587,472	7.7	MC	D4A	27	0	NP4	3,484	CTL	IPSWX§
Minneapolis, Minn.	517,277	492,370	5.1	MC	D2S	26	0	NP4‡	4,200	CT	AIPSWX§
New Orleans, La.	567,257	494,537	14.7	Com	D4A	8‡	1	P4	7,500	A	AIWX
Pittsburgh, Pa.	673,763	671,659	0.3	MC	D4S	9	9	P4‡	8,000	C	IW
St. Louis, Mo.	852,623	816,048	4.5	MC	D4A	30‡	1	P4‡	1,800	CT	APWX
San Francisco, Calif.	760,753	634,536	19.9	MC	D4A	11	11	NP4‡	2,400	TAL	ABRSWX
Washington, D.C.	797,670	663,091	20.3	..*	...	..	..	...	13,000	None	AIP§SW
250,000 to 500,000											
Akron, Ohio	273,189	244,791	11.6	MC	D2A	13[1]	3	P2	2,700	None	ISWX
Atlanta, Ga.	327,090	302,288	8.2	MC	D4A	18*	18	NP4	1,800	None	AISWX
Birmingham, Ala.	298,720	267,583	11.6	Com	D4N	3‡	3	NP4	7,000	None	AIW*X
Columbus, Ohio	374,770	306,087	22.4	MC	D4A	7[1]	7	NP4‡	1,000	DL	EISWX
Dallas, Tex.	432,927	294,734	46.9	Mgr	D2N	8†	2	NP2	1,040	None	ASWX
Denver, Colo	412,856	322,412	28.1	MC	D4S	9	0	NP4	1,200	D	ASWX
Fort Worth, Tex.	277,047	177,662	55.9	Mgr	C2N	9‡	9	NP2	520	None	AISWX
Indianapolis, Ind.	424,683	386,972	9.7	MC	D4A	9	9	P4	1,200	K	GSX
Jersey City, N. J.	300,447	301,173	-0.2	Com	C4N	5	5	NP4	7,500	None	W
Kansas City, Mo.	453,290	399,178	13.6	Mgr	D4N	9‡	5	NP4	3,600	None	AWX
Louisville, Ky.	367,359	319,077	15.1	MC	D4A	12	0	P2	960	C	APWX§
Memphis, Tenn.	394,012	292,942	34.5	Com	D4N	5‡	5	NP4	6,000	A	AEdGdIPSWX
Newark, N.J.	437,857	429,760	1.9	Com	C4N	5‡	5	NP4	7,500	None	R§P§WX§S
Oakland, Calif.	380,576	302,163	26.0	Mgr	C2N	9‡	9	NP4‡	1,440	D	APX
Portland, Ore.	371,011	305,394	21.5	Com	D4N	5‡	5	NP4‡	5,000	D	AISW
Rochester, N.Y.	331,252	324,975	1.9	Mgr	C2N*	9‡	5	P4‡	1,500	None	AIPSW
St. Paul, Minn.	309,474	287,736	7.6	Com	D2A	7‡	7	NP2	6,500	C	ASWX
San Antonio, Tex.	406,811	253,854	60.3	Com	D2S	5‡	5	NP2	6,000	None	EGSWX
San Diego, Calif.	321,485	203,341	58.1	Mgr	D4N	7‡	1	NP4‡	2,000	L	PSWX
Seattle, Wash.	462,440	368,302	25.6	MC	D4S	9	9	NP4‡	4,800	TKL	ABREW
Toledo, Ohio	301,358	282,349	6.7	Mgr	C2N	9‡	9	NP2	3,600	None	AIPSWX
100,000 to 250,000											
Albany, N.Y.	134,382	130,577	2.9	MC	D4S	19	0	P4	750	CT	PSWX
Allentown, Pa.	106,233	96,904	9.6	Com	D4N	5‡	5	P4‡	4,500	CT	ISWdX§
Austin, Texas	131,964	87,930	50.1	Mgr	C2N	5‡	5	NP2	None	None	EISTWX
Baton, Rouge, La.	123,957	34,719	257.0	MC	D4N	7*	7	NP4	720	None	IPT
Berkeley, Calif.	113,217	85,547	32.3	Mgr	D4N	9‡	9	NP4‡	240	D	None
Bridgeport, Conn.	159,352	147,121	8.3	MC	D2A	16†	0	P2	None	TK	AISTX
Cambridge, Mass.	120,676	110,879	8.8	Mgr	C2N	9‡	9	NP2	4,000	None	IWX
Camden, N. J.	124,543	117,536	6.0	Com	C4N	5‡	5	NP4	4,500	None	AISW
Canton, Ohio	116,312	108,401	7.3	MC	D2S	14[1]	3	P2	900	DTL	SW
Charlotte, N. C.	133,219	100,899	32.0	Mgr	D2N	7†	7	NP2	200	None	AISWX
Chattanooga, Tenn.	130,333	128,163	1.7	Com	D4A	5‡	5	NP4	7,500	None	AEdX
Corpus Christi, Tex.	108,053	57,301	88.6	Mgr	D2	4†	4	P2	1,040	None	AGISWX
Dayton, Ohio.	243,108	210,718	15.4	Mgr	H4A	5‡	5	NP4‡	1,200	None	ISWX
Des Moines, Iowa	176,954	159,819	10.7	Mgr	C-N	5‡	5	NP4‡*	300	None	SWX

TABLE III—GOVERNMENTAL DATA FOR CITIES OVER 5,000 —Continued

City	POPULATION			Form of Government	Mayor-Selection, Term and Veto	CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
	1950 Census (Prelim.)	1940 Census	Per Cent Increase 1940-50			Number of Councilmen & Election		Type of Election and Term of Office	Salary of Councilmen		
						Total	At Large				
100,000 to 250,000—continued											
Duluth, Minn.	104,066	101,065	3.0	Com	D4N	5‡	5	NP4‡	5,500	None	GdISWX
Elizabeth, N. J.	112,675	109,912	2.5	MC	D2A	13†	0	P2‡	None	A	Wd
El Paso, Tex.	130,003	96,810	34.3	Com	D2A	4†	4	NP2	4,800	TA	ISWX
Erie, Pa.	130,125	116,955	11.3	Com	D4N	5‡	5	P4‡	6,000	...	IPSWX§
Evansville, Ind.	109,869	97,062	13.2	MC	D4N	9	3	P4	1,000	K	ISWX
Fall River, Mass.	111,759	115,428	-3.2	MC	D2A	9	9	NP2	500	None	ISWX
Flint, Mich.	162,800	151,543	7.4	Mgr	C2N	9‡	0	NP2	500	None	SWX
Fort Wayne, Ind.	132,840	118,410	12.2	MC	D4S	9	3	P4	900	K	EI§SWX
Gary, Ind.	132,496	111,719	18.6	MC	D4A	9	3	P4	1,000	K	ISX
Grand Rapids, Mich	175,647	164,292	6.9	Mgr	D2N	7‡	1	NP2‡	1,200	C	ASW
Hartford, Conn	177,073	166,267	6.5	Mgr	H2N	9‡	9	NP2	None	T	X
Jacksonville, Fla	203,404	173,065	17.5	MC	D4S	18	0	P4	1,050	TAK	EIPWX
Kansas City, Kan	129,583	121,458	6.7	Com	D4N	3‡	3	NP4	4,000	None	AEPWX
Knoxville, Tenn.	124,183	111,580	11.3	MC	D4N	7†	7	NP4‡	1,200	None	EdGIWX
Little Rock, Ark.	101,387	88,039	15.2	MC	D2A	10†	0	P2‡	1,200	TKL	AISWX
Long Beach, Calif.	244,072	164,271	48.6	Mgr	C3N	9‡	9	NP3	2,400	DL	AGPWX
Miami, Fla.	246,983	172,172	43.5	Mgr	C2N	5‡	5	NP4‡*	5,000	None	AIPW
Mobile, Ala.	127,151	78,720	61.5	Com	C1N	3	3	NP4	7,000	None	WX
Montgomery, Ala.	105,098	78,084	34.6	Com	D4N	3‡	3	P4	5,100	None	AWX
Nashville, Tenn.	173,359	167,402	3.6	MC	D4A	22	1	NP4	1,200	None	EdIWX
New Bedford, Mass.	109,033	110,341	-1.2	MC	D2..	11	6	NP2	500	A	WX
New Haven, Conn.	163,344	160,605	1.7	MC	D2S	33	0	P2	None	TK	STX
Norfolk, Va.	188,601	144,332	30.7	Mgr	C2N	5‡	5	NP4‡	1,200	T	AIWX§
Oklahoma City, Okla	242,450	204,424	18.6	Mgr	D4N	8†	0	NP4‡	600	None	ASWX
Omaha, Neb.	247,408	223,844	10.5	Com	C3N	7‡	7	NP3	4,500	None	AE§G§PSW§X
Pasadena, Calif.	104,087	81,864	27.1	Mgr	C4N	7‡	..	NP4‡	600	None	AEIWX
Paterson, N. J.	139,423	139,656	-0.2	MC	D2S	11†	0	P2‡	400	None	IW
Peoria, Ill.	111,523	105,087	6.1	MC	D4A	20†	0	P4‡	780	TK	X
Phoenix, Ariz.	105,442	65,414	61.2	Mgr	D2N	7‡	7	NP2	3,000	None	BSWX
Providence, R.I.	247,700	253,504	-2.3	MC	D2A	26	0	P2	1,500	None	IPSW
Reading, Pa.	109,062	110,568	-1.4	Com	D4N	5‡	5	P4‡	4,200	CT	AISWX
Richmond, Va.	229,906	193,042	19.1	Mgr	C2N	9‡	9	NP2	1,200	None	GIPSWX
Sacramento, Calif.	135,761	105,958	28.1	Mgr	C2N	9‡	9	NP2	1,200	None	APWX
Salt Lake City, Utah	181,718	149,934	21.2	Com	D4N	5‡	5	NP4‡	5,000	D	WX
Savannah, Ga.	119,689	95,996	24.7	MC	D2A	12†	12	NP2	480	None	AWX
Scranton, Pa.	124,747	140,404	-11.2	MC	D4S	5	5	P4‡	4,000	C	IX
Shreveport, La.	125,426	98,167	27.8	Com	D4N	5‡	5	NP4	5,000	None	AIWX
Somerville, Mass.	102,254	102,177	0.1	MC	D2A	11	4	NP2	500	None	IWd
South Bend, Ind.	115,698	101,268	14.2	MC	D4A	9	3	P4	1,000	AK	W
Spokane, Wash.	160,484	122,001	31.5	Com	CN	5‡	5	NP4‡	5,000	None	WX
Springfield, Mass.	162,601	149,554	8.7	MC	D2A	26*	8	P2	None	TK	AISW
Syracuse, N. Y.	220,067	205,967	6.8	MC	D4A	9	4	P2‡*	2,500	D	I§SWX
Tacoma, Wash.	142,975	109,408	30.7	Com	D4N	5‡	5	NP4‡	7,200	C	REW
Tampa, Fla.	124,073	108,391	14.5	MC	D4A	7	7	NP4	1,800	K	AIPWX§
Trenton, N.J.	127,867	124,697	2.5	Com	C4N	5‡	5	NP4	6,000	None	A§IP§SWX
Tulsa, Okla.	180,586	142,157	27.0	Com	D2..	5‡	5	P2	6,000	D	AIWSX
Utica, N. Y.	101,479	100,518	1.0	MC	D2S	18‡	1	P2	1,250	CTA	IWX§
Waterbury, Conn.	104,242	99,314	5.0	MC	D2A	15	15	P2	250	CTK	W
Wichita, Kan.	166,306	114,966	44.7	Mgr	CIN	5‡	5	NP4‡	360	None	AWSX*
Wilmington, Del.	109,907	112,504	-2.3	MC	D2A	12	1	P2	750	T	IPSW
Worcester, Mass.	201,885	193,694	4.2	Mgr	C2N	9‡	9	NP2	4,000	None	AISWX
Yonkers, N. Y.	152,533	142,598	7.0	Mgr	D2N	13‡	1	P2	2,500	None	IW
Youngstown, Ohio	167,643	167,720	....	MC	D2A	7[1]	0	P2	600	None	IWX

TABLE III—GOVERNMENTAL DATA FOR CITIES OVER 5,000—Continued

City	POPULATION			Form of Govern-ment	Mayor-Selec-tion, Term and Veto	CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
	1950 Census (Prelim.)	1940 Census	Per Cent Increase 1940-50			Number of Councilmen & Election		Type of Election and Term of Office	Salary of Council-men		
						Total	At Large				
50,000 to 100,000											
lameda, Calif.	63,425	36,256	74.9	Mgr	C2N	5‡	5	NP4‡	480	DTA	Ed
lbuquerque, N. M.	97,012	35,449	173.7	Mgr	C4N	5‡	5	NP4‡	None	None	SW
lexandria, Va.	61,604	33,523	83.8	Mgr	C3N	7‡	7	NP3	1,200	TAL	None
lhambra, Calif.	51,284	38,935	31.7	Mgr	C..N	5‡	5	NP4‡	600	DTKL	IW
ltoona, Pa.	76,844	80,214	-4.2	Com	D4N	5‡	5	P4‡	5,000	CT	ISW
marillo, Tex.	73,737	51,686	42.7	Mgr	D2..	3‡	3	NP..	520	None	AISWX
sheville, N. C.	52,208	51,310	1.8	Mgr	C2N	7‡	7	P2	300	None	AWX
tlantic City, N. J.	61,642	64,094	-3.8	Com	C4N	5‡	5	NP4	5,250	None	WX
ugusta, Ga.	71,507	65,919	8.5	MC	D3..	15‡	15	NP3‡	600*	None	AWX
urora, Ill.	50,508	47,170	7.1	MC	D4S	14†	0	NP4‡	780	TK	IW
ay City, Mich.	52,372	47,956	9.2	Mgr	D2A	9†	0	NP2	820	None	EdPWX
ayonne, N. J.	76,657	79,198	-3.2	Com	C4N	5‡	5	NP4	...	None	Wd
eaumont, Tex.	93,715	59,061	58.7	Mgr	D2N	5‡	1	P2	1,200	None	AIWX§
erwyn, Ill.	51,176	48,451	5.6	MC	D4S	14†	0	P4‡	...	TK	Wd
ethlehem, Pa.	66,027	58,490	12.9	Com	D4N	5‡	5	P4‡	3,600	CT	WX§
inghamton, N. Y.	81,132	78,309	3.6	MC	D4A	13	0	P4‡	1,500	None	WX
rockton, Mass..	62,856	62,343	0.8	MC	D2A	11	4	P2	500	None	SW
urbank, Calif.	78,318	34,337	128.1	Mgr	C2N	5‡	5	NP4‡	720	TK	EW
edar Rapids, Iowa	72,149	62,120	16.1	Com	D..N	5‡	5	NP2	...	None	AISWX
harleston, S.C.	68,243	71,275	-4.3	MC	D4N	25‡	13	NP4	100	None	IT§WX
harleston, W. Va	72,818	67,914	7.2	MC	D4N	23‡	5	P4	100	T	AI
hester, Pa.	65,824	59,285	11.0	Com	D4N	5‡	5	P4‡	...	CTW	S
icero, Ill.	67,195	64,712	3.8	MC	D4A	7†	7	P4‡	520	CTK	Wd
leveland Hgts., Ohio	58,782	54,992	6.9	Mgr	C2N	7‡	7	NP4‡	1,200	None	IWd
lifton, N. J.	64,567	48,827	32.2	Mgr	C4N	7‡	7	NP4	1,500	None	W
olumbia, S. C.	85,949	62,396	37.7	Mgr	D4N	5‡	5	NP4‡	1,000	None	WX
olumbus, Ga.	79,510	53,280	49.2	Mgr	C1N	5‡	5	NP2‡	1,200	None	WX§
ovington, Ky.	64,282	62,018	3.7	Mgr	D4N	5‡	5	NP2	1,500	None	IW
ranston, R. I.	55,130	47,085	17.1	MC	D2A	20†	0	P2	500	TW	S
avenport, Iowa	73,640	66,039	11.5	MC	D2A	8†	2	P2	900	TK	SX
earborn, Mich	94,529	63,584	48.7	MC	D2A	7	7	NP2	2,000	TK	ISWd
ecatur, Ill.	67,801	59,305	14.3	Com	D4N	5‡	5	NP4	...	None	SWX
urham, N. C.	70,307	60,195	16.8	Mgr	D2N	13‡	7	NP4‡	480	None	A§ISWX
ast Chicago, Ind.	54,124	54,637	-0.9	MC	D4S	9	3	NP4	1,000	TK	SW
ast Orange, N. J.	78,057	68,945	13.2	MC	D2A	10	0	P2‡	1,000	None	W
ast St. Louis, Ill.	81,950	75,609	8.4	Com	D4N	5‡	5	NP4	4,000	None	None
vanston, Ill.	73,030	65,389	11.7	MC	D4A	16†	0	NP4‡	780	TK	IWd
resno, Calif.	90,618	60,685	49.3	Com	D4N	5‡	5	NP4‡	...*	None	ASWX
adsden, Ala.	55,528	36,975	50.2	Com	D4..	3‡	3	NP4	...	None	AX
alveston, Tex.	65,898	60,862	8.3	Com	D2N	5‡	5	..2	2,400	A	AIWX
lendale, Calif.	95,398	82,582	15.5	Mgr	C2N	5‡	5	NP4‡	720	TK	AEW
reen Bay, Wis.	52,443	46,235	13.4	MC	D2N	23‡	1	NP2‡	420	None	W
reensboro, N. C.	73,703	59,319	24.2	Mgr	C2N	7‡	7	NP2	200	None	ISW
reenville, S. C.	57,932	34,734	66.8	MC	D2N	6†	6	NP2	900	None	IWX
amilton, Ohio	57,717	50,592	14.1	Mgr	C2N	7‡	7	NP2	300	None	EGdIWX
ammond, Ind.	87,423	70,184	24.6	MC	D4A	9	3	P4	600	K	AISW
arrisburg, Pa.	89,091	83,893	6.2	Com	D4N	5‡	5	P4‡	5,400	CT	W
oboken, N. J.	50,510	50,115	0.8	Com	C4N	5‡	5	P4	4,500	None	Wd
olyoke, Mass.	54,441	53,750	1.3	MC	D2A	21	14	NP2	None	TK	AEGIW
untington, W. Va.	86,160	78,836	9.3	MC	D2N	13‡	3	P2	120	None	AI
rvington, N. J.	59,142	55,328	6.9	Com	C4N	5	5	NP4	2,250	None	IS
ackson, Mich.	50,904	49,656	2.5	Mgr	D2N	9‡	9	NP2	500	TL	SWX
ackson, Miss.	97,674	62,107	57.3	Com	D4N	3‡	3	NP4	7,200	None	AIWX
ohnstown, Pa.	62,723	66,668	-5.9	Com	D4N	5‡	5	P4‡	4,000	CT	IX§

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TABLE III—GOVERNMENTAL DATA FOR CITIES OVER 5,000—Continued

City	POPULATION			Form of Government	Mayor-Selection, Term and Veto	CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
	1950 Census (Prelim.)	1940 Census	Per Cent Increase 1940-50			Number of Councilmen & Election Total	At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Salary of Councilmen		
50,000 to 100,000—continued											
Joliet, Ill.	52,460	42,365	23.8	Com	D4..	5‡	5	NP4	4,500	None	W
Kalamazoo, Mich	57,326	54,097	6.0	Mgr	H2N	7‡	7	NP2	350	None	EWX
Kenosha, Wis.	54,360	48,765	11.5	Mgr	C2N	7	7	NP2‡	200	None	ISW
Lakewood, Ohio	67,878	69,160	-1.9	MC	D4S	7[1]	3	NP4‡	1,800	None	ISWd
Lancaster, Pa.	63,601	61,345	3.7	Com	D4N	5‡	5	P4‡	5,000	CT	SWX
Lansing, Mich.	91,694	78,753	16.4	MC	D2A	16†	0	NP2‡	400	TAK	A§ESWX
Laredo, Tex.	51,694	39,274	31.6	MC	D2N	8†	0	NP2	1,300	TAKPL	ISWX
Lawrence, Mass.	80,427	84,323	-4.6	Com	D2N	5‡	5	NP2‡	4,500	None	IWX
Lexington, Ky	54,449	49,304	10.4	Mgr	D4N	5‡	5	NP2	1,500	None	AISX§
Lincoln, Neb.	97,423	81,984	18.8	MC	D2N	7‡	7	NP4‡	480	None	EWX
Lorain, Ohio	50,819	44,125	15.2	MC	D2A	10[1]	3	P2	1,200	DTKL	W
Lowell, Mass	96,523	01,389	-4.8	Mgr	C2N	9‡	9	NP2	4,000	None	AW
Lubbock, Tex.	71,390	31,853	124.1	Mgr	D2N	5‡	5	NP4‡	300	None	ESWX
Lynn, Mass.	99,521	98,123	1.4	MC	D2A	11	4	NP2	1,000	None	AW
McKeesport, Pa.	51,223	55,355	-7.5	Com	D4N	5‡	5	P4‡	4,500	CT	W
Macon, Ga.	70,106	57,865	21.2	MC	D2S	18†	0	NP2	600	None	WX
Madison, Wis.	95,594	67,447	41.7	MC	D2A	20†	0	NP2	600	None	WX
Malden, Mass.	59,779	58,010	3.0	MC	D2A	21	0	NP2	None	None	None
Manchester, N. H.	82,581	77,685	6.3	MC	D2A	14†	0	P2	400	W	ISW
Medford, Mass.	66,109	63,083	4.8	Mgr	C....	7‡	7	NP2	4,000	None	None
Mt. Vernon, N. Y.	71,837	67,362	6.6	MC	D4A	5	5	P4‡	2,000	C	W
Muncie, Ind.	58,364	49,720	17.4	MC	D4A	9	2	P4	480	K	SX
New Britian, Conn.	73,663	68,685	7.2	MC	D2A	15‡	5	P2	500	CTK	STW
New Rochelle, N. Y.	59,626	58,408	2.1	Mgr	D4N	5‡	5	P4‡	2,500	None	IPS
Newton, Mass.	80,996	69,873	15.9	MC	D2A	21	14	NP2	None	None	IW
Niagara Falls, N. Y.	90,875	78,029	16.5	Mgr	D4N	5‡	5	P4‡	3,000	None	WX
Oak Park, Ill.	63,175	66,015	-4.3	MC	D4..	6†	6	P4	750	K	IWd
Ogden, Utah	56,910	43,688	30.3	Com	D2N	3‡	3	NP4‡	3,600	D	SWX
Orlando, Fla.	51,826	36,736	41.1	MC	D3..	5‡	1	NP3‡	900	None	AEISWX
Passaic, N. J.	57,851	61,394	-5.8	Com	C4N	5‡	5	NP4	3,000	None	IW
Pawtucket, R. I.	81,180	75,797	7.1	MC	D2A	24†*	0	NP2	... *	None	W
Pittsfield, Mass.	53,055	49,684	6.8	MC	D2A	11	4	NP2	300	K	ISWX§
Pontiac, Mich.	73,112	66,626	9.7	Mgr	C2N	7‡	0	NP2	300	None	SWX
Port Arthur, Tex.	57,377	46,140	24.4	Mgr	C1N	7‡	7	NP2‡	None	None	IW
Portland, Me.	76,936	73,643	4.5	Mgr	C1N	9‡	9	NP3‡	500	None	AX
Portsmouth, Va.	71,294	50,745	40.5	Mgr	D4N	11‡	1	NP4‡	900	None	ISW
Pueblo, Colo.	63,561	52,162	21.9	Mgr	C....	14‡	14	NP2	240	None	AWXS
Quincy, Mass.	83,190	75,810	9.7	Mgr	C2N	7‡	7	.. 2	3,000	None	Wd
Racine, Wis.	70,749	67,195	5.3	MC	D2A	15†	0	NP2‡	900	CTA	ISW
Raleigh, N. C.	65,123	46,897	38.9	Mgr	C2N	7‡	7	NP2	200	None	AIWX§
Richmond, Calif	99,218	23,642	319.7	Mgr	C1N	9‡	9	NP6‡	600	None	AP§
Roanoke, Va.	91,089	69,287	31.5	Mgr	C1N	5‡	5	P4‡	1,000	T	IWX
Rockford, Ill.	92,503	84,637	9.3	MC	D4A	20†	0	P4‡	780	TK	W
St. Joseph, Mo.	75,572	75,711	-0.2	MC	D4S	5	5	P4	300	DT	AX
St. Petersburg, Fla.	95,712	60,812	57.4	Mgr	D2N	7‡	1	NP4‡	None	None	BGIPSWX§
Saginaw, Mich.	92,352	82,794	11.5	Mgr	C2N	9‡	9	NP4‡	250	None	AWX
San Angelo, Tex.	51,889	25,802	101.1	Mgr	D2N	2†	2	NP2	500	P	ABISWX
San Bernardino, Calif.	62,792	43,646	43.9	MC	D2S	5	0	NP4‡	600	TKL	ASW
San Jose, Calif.	95,044	68,457	38.8	Mgr	C2N	7‡	7	NP4‡	300	D	AX
Santa Monica, Calif.	71,299	53,500	33.3	Mgr	C2N	7‡	7	NP4‡	600	None	ABPWdX
Schenectady, N. Y.	92,070	87,549	5.2	Mgr	D4N	7‡	7	P4‡	1,000	None	ISW
Sioux City, Iowa	84,035	82,364	2.0	Com	D2N	5‡	5	NP2	5,250	None	AWX
Sioux Falls, S. D.	52,161	40,832	27.7	Com	D5N	3‡	3	NP5‡	6,000	None	AEISWX
South Gate, Calif.	50,684	26,945	88.1	MC	C2N	5‡	5	NP4‡	600	TK	AW

TABLE III—GOVERNMENTAL DATA FOR CITIES OVER 5,000—Continued

City	POPULATION			Form of Government	Mayor-Selection, Term and Veto	CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
	1950 Census (Prelim.)	1940 Census	Per Cent Increase 1940-50			Number of Councilmen & Election		Type of Election and Term of Office	Salary of Councilmen		
						Total	At Large				
50,000 to 100,000—continued											
pringfield, Ill.	80,832	75,503	7.1	Com	D4N	5‡	5	NP4	...	None	EW
pringfield, Mo. . . .	66,302	61,238	8.3	Com	D4N	5‡	5	NP4‡	3,000	None	BEGdSX
pringfield, Ohio . . .	78,029	70,662	10.4	Mgr	C2N	5‡	5	NP4‡	500	None	SWX
tamford, Conn. . . .	73,584	47,938	53.5	MC	D2..	40	40	P2	None	K	IS
tockton, Calif.	71,660	54,714	31.0	Mgr	C1N	9‡	9	NP4‡	...	None	AP§SX
'erre Haute, Ind. . . .	64,047	62,693	2.2	MC	D4S	9	3	P4	1,000	K	X
'opeka, Kan.	77,827	67,833	14.7	Com	D4N	5‡	5	NP4	4,000	None	WX
'roy, N. Y.	71,659	70,304	1.9	MC	D4N	18	0	P4	750	CT	IWX§
nion City, N. J. . . .	55,322	56,173	-1.5	Com	C4N	5‡	5	P4	3,000	None	None
/aco, Tex.	84,300	55,982	50.6	Mgr	C1N	7‡	7	NP2‡	None	None	SWX
/aterloo, Iowa	64,354	51,743	24.4	MC	D2A	6†	2	NP2	500	T	SWX
/heeling, W. Va. . . .	58,447	61,099	-4.3	Mgr	C4N	9‡	9	NP4	1,200	None	AEdIW
/ichita Falls, Tex. . .	67,709	45,112	50.1	Mgr	D2N	6†	6	NP2‡	120	None	ASWX§
/ilkes - Barre, Pa. . .	76,638	86,236	-11.1	Com	D4N	5‡	5	P4	4,500	CT	I
/inston-Salem, N. C. .	86,816	79,815	8.8	Mgr	D2N	8†	0	P2	120	None	LTW
/oonsocket, R. I. . . .	50,186	49,303	1.8	MC	D2A	20†*	0	P2	200*	None	SW
'ork, Pa.	59,704	56,712	5.3	Com	D4N	5‡	5	P4‡	3,600	None	S
25,000 to 50,000											
bilene, Tex.	47,102	26,612	77.0	Mgr	D2N	5‡	5	NP2‡	250	None	AWX
lbany, Ga.	30,987	19,055	62.6	Mgr	D2N	7‡	..	NP2‡	600	None	AEdGT§WX
lexandria, La. . . .	34,685	27,066	28.1	Com	D4N	3‡	3	NP4	...	None	AEGdWX
liquippa, Pa.	26,067	27,023	-3.5	MC	D4B	7†	7	P4‡	None	D	IW
lliance, Ohio	26,112	22,405	16.5	MC	D2A	7[1]	3	P2	360	DTL	SW
lton, Ill.	32,176	31,255	2.9	MC	D4S	14†	...	NP4‡	...	TK	B
msterdam, N. Y. . .	32,269	33,329	-3.2	MC	D2A	8†	0	P2	1,200	TA	IW
nderson, Ind.	46,809	41,572	12.6	MC	D4A	9	3	P4	600	DTAK	ESW
nn Arbor, Mich. . . .	47,279	29,815	58.6	MC	D2A	15	0	NP2‡	None	None	SWX
nniston, Ala.	31,150	25,523	22.0	Com	D4N	3‡	3	NP4	...	None	AWX§
ppleton, Wis.	33,892	28,436	19.2	MC	D2A	18†	0	NP2‡	600	TKL	SW
shland, Ky.	31,228	29,537	5.7	Mgr	C2N	5‡	5	NP2	...	None	ISW
thens, Ga.	28,102	20,650	36.1	MC	D2A	10†	0	NP2‡	600	L	IW
uburn, N. Y.	36,667	35,753	2.6	Mgr	D4A	5‡	5	P4‡	750	None	SW
akersfield, Calif. . .	34,540	29,252	18.1	Mgr	C..N	7‡	0	NP4	600	None	S
angor, Me..	31,473	29,822	5.5	Mgr	C1N	9‡	9	NP3‡	None	None	AEPW
arberton, Ohio	27,893	24,028	16.1	MC	D2S	7	3	P2	900	DTL	ISW
attle Creek, Mich. .	48,469	43,453	11.5	Com	D2N	5‡	5	NP2‡	300	None	SWX
elleville, Ill.	32,701	28,405	15.1	MC	D4A	14†	0	P4‡	360	TK	S
elleville, N. J. . . .	32,059	28,167	13.8	Com	C4N	5‡	5	NP4	...	None	S
ellingham, Wash. . .	33,934	29,314	15.8	MC	D2A	7	1	NP2‡	300	TKL	SWX
eloit, Wis.	29,541	25,365	16.5	Mgr	C1N	7‡	7	NP2‡	200	None	None
essemer, Ala.	28,471	22,826	24.7	Com	...N	3‡	3	P4	1,800	L	AEdIWd
everly, Mass.	28,855	25,537	13.0	MC	D2A	9	3	NP2	300	None	WX§
everly Hills, Calif. .	28,915	26,823	7.8	MC	C2N	5‡	5	NP4‡	None	T	W
illings, Mont.	31,725	23,261	36.4	MC	D2N	8†	0	NP2	260	T	SWX
iloxi, Miss.	37,034	17,475	111.9	Com	D4A	3‡	3	P4	3,600	None	R§W
loomfield, N. J. . . .	49,313	41,623	18.5	MC	D2A	6†	0	P2‡	300	None	W
loomington, Ill. . . .	34,048	32,868	3.6	MC	D4N	14†	0	P4	780	TKSE	EWX§
loomington, Ind. . . .	28,191	20,870	35.1	MC	D4A	7†	2	D4	324	K	SWX
oise City, Idaho . . .	34,152	26,130	30.7	MC	D2S	4†	4	NP4‡	1,200	None	SX
remerton, Wash. . .	27,746	15,134	83.3	Com	D3N	3‡	3	NP3	4,800	K	APSW
ristol, Conn.	35,873	30,167	18.9	MC	D2N	7‡	..	P2	500	TAK	S
rownsville, Tex. . .	36,176	22,083	63.8	Mgr	D2N	5‡	5	NP2	240	None	ESWXT§

TABLE III—GOVERNMENTAL DATA FOR CITIES OVER 5,000 —Continued

City	POPULATION			Form of Government	Mayor-Selection, Term and Veto	CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
	1950 Census (Prelim.)	1940 Census	Per Cent Increase 1940-50			Number of Councilmen & Election		Type of Election and Term of Office	Salary of Councilmen		
						Total	At Large				
25,000 to 50,000—continued											
Burlington, Iowa. . . .	30,639	25,832	18.6	Com	D2..	5‡	5	NP2	4,200	S	APWX
Burlington, Vt.	33,039	27,686	19.3	MC	D2A	12	0	P2‡	300	None	AEWX
Butte, Mont.	32,904	37,081	-11.3	MC	D2A	16†	0	P2	600	T	IX§
Champaign, Ill.	39,397	23,302	69.1	Com	D4N	5‡	5	NP4	2,500	None	None
Charlottesville, Va. .	25,909	19,400	33.6	Mgr	C2N	5‡	5	NP4‡	...	TA	GdSW
Chelsea, Mass.	39,038	41,259	-5.4	MC	D2A	9	4	NP2	500	None	None
Cheyenne, Wyo.	31,807	22,474	41.5	Com	D2N	3‡	3	NP2	4,320	None	WX§
Chicopee, Mass. . . .	48,939	41,664	17.5	MC	D2A	9	...	NP2	None	TAK	AEdW
Clarksburg, W. Va. . .	31,817	30,579	4.0	Mgr	C2..	9†	0	P2	150	None	None
Clinton, Iowa	30,151	26,270	14.8	MC	D2A	9†	2	P2	...	TA	IPX
Colorado Springs, Colo.	45,268	36,789	23.0	Mgr	C2N	9‡	9	NP6‡	None	None	AEGdSWX
Columbia, Mo.	31,731	18,399	72.5	Mgr	D2N	5‡	1	NP2	None	A	EWX
Compton, Calif. . . .	47,893	16,198	195.7	Mgr	D4N	5‡	1	NP4‡	900	TKL	W
Concord, N. H.	27,984	27,171	3.0	Mgr	C2N	15‡	6	NP2‡*	200	None	AWX
Council Bluffs, Iowa .	45,184	41,439	9.0	Mgr	C2N	5‡	5	NP4‡	300	None	WX§
Cumberland, Md. . . .	37,632	39,483	-4.7	Com	D2N	5‡	5	NP2	1,560	None	WX§
Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio .	29,076	20,546	41.5	MC	D2A	7[1]	3	P2	150	DTL	EdISW
Danville, Ill.	37,892	36,919	2.6	Com	D4N	5‡	5	NP..	...	None	I
Danville, Va.	34,537	32,749	5.5	Mgr	C2N	9‡	9	NP4‡	1,200	T	AEGW
Daytona Beach, Fla. .	29,254	22,584	29.5	Mgr	C2N	5‡	0	NP2	600	None	ABIPSWX§
Dubuque, Iowa	49,528	43,892	12.8	Mgr	C1N	5‡	5	NP4‡	300	None	PWX
East Cleveland, Ohio .	39,875	39,495	1.0	Mgr	C1N	5‡	5	NP4‡	100	None	IWd
Easton, Pa.	34,410	33,589	2.4	Com	D4N	5‡	5	P4‡	4,000	CT	ISWX
Eau Claire, Wis. . . .	35,862	30,745	16.6	Mgr	C1N	7‡	7	NP2‡	200	None	SWX
Elgin, Ill.	43,534	38,333	13.6	Com	D4N	5‡	5	NP4	3,500	None	IW
Elkhart, Ind..	35,556	33,434	6.3	MC	D4S	7†	7	P4	288	K	SW
Elmira, N. Y.	49,690	45,106	10.2	Mgr	D2N	7‡	1	P2	1,000	None	ISW
Elyria, Ohio	30,197	25,120	20.2	MC	D2A	9[1]	3	..2	900	DTL	SW
Enid, Okla.	35,976	28,081	28.1	Mgr	..2N	7‡	1	NP4‡	None	None	AISWX
Euclid, Ohio	41,447	17,866	132.0	MC	D2A	7[1]	3	NP2	600	DTL	BIS
Eugene, Ore.	35,672	20,838	71.2	Mgr	D4N	8†	0	NP4‡	None	None	EWX
Everett, Mass.	45,789	46,784	-2.1	MC	D2A	25*	7	NP2	400	None	Wd
Everett, Wash.	33,807	30,224	11.9	Com	H4N	3‡	3	NP4	4,200	None	W
Fairmont, W. Va. . . .	29,273	23,105	26.7	Com	C4N	4‡	4	P4	3,125	None	WX
Fargo, N. D.	37,981	32,580	16.6	Mgr	D4N	5‡	5	NP4‡	1,500	None	ASWX
Fayetteville, N. C. . .	34,605	17,428	98.6	Mgr	C2..	5‡	5	NP2	300	None	EdIWX§
Ferndale, Mich. . . .	29,670	22,523	31.7	Mgr	D2N	5‡	5	NP4‡	500	None	Wd
Fitchburg, Mass. . . .	42,671	41,824	2.0	MC	D2A	11	5	NP2	500	None	SWX
Fond du Lac, Wis. . .	29,826	27,209	9.6	Com	D6N	3‡	3	NP6‡	3,600	None	S
Fort Dodge, Iowa . . .	25,025	22,904	9.3	Com	D2N	3‡	3	NP2	...	None	ISW
Fort Lauderdale, Fla.	36,000	17,996	100.0	Mgr	C2N	5‡	5	NP2‡	1,200	L	AISW
Fort Smith, Ark. . . .	47,864	36,584	30.8	Com	D4N	3‡	3	..	...	...	X
Gainesville, Fla. . . .	26,577	13,757	93.2	Mgr	C1N	5‡	5	NP3‡	None	None	EWX§
Galesburg, Ill.	31,357	28,876	8.6	MC	D4A	14†	0	P4‡	240	TAK	WX§
Garfield, N. J.	27,605	28,044	-1.6	MC	D2A	8†	0	P2‡	600	None	W
Gloucester, Mass. . .	25,048	24,046	4.2	Com	D2N	5‡	5	NP2	1,000	None	ASW
Grand Forks, N. D. . .	26,617	20,228	31.6	Mgr	D4S	14†	0	NP4‡	130	None	ASWX
Granite City, Ill. . . .	29,139	22,974	26.8	MC	D4..	14†	0	NP4‡	540	TKS	None
Great Falls, Mont. . .	39,006	29,928	30.3	MC	D2..	10†	0	P2	520	T	AWX§
Greenville, Miss. . .	29,914	20,892	43.2	MC	D4N	6†	2	..4‡	600	None	PWX
Hackensack, N. J. . .	29,207	26,279	11.1	Mgr	C4N	5‡	5	NP4	1,000	None	IS
Hagerstown, Md. . . .	36,232	32,491	11.5	MC	D4..	5	0	..4	1,500	None	ESWX§
Hamtramck, Mich. . .	43,245	49,839	-13.2	MC	D2A	5	5	NP2	3,500	TK	IWd
Hattiesburg, Miss. . .	29,432	21,026	40.0	Com	D4N	2†	2	..4	4,800	None	IWX§

TABLE III—GOVERNMENTAL DATA FOR CITIES OVER 5,000—Continued

City	POPULATION			Form of Govern-ment	Mayor-Selec-tion, Term and Veto	CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
	1950 Census (Prelim.)	1940 Census	Per Cent Increase 1940-50			Number of Councilmen & Election Total	Number of Councilmen & Election At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Salary of Council-men		
5,000 to 50,000—continued											
verhill, Mass.	47,213	46,752	1.0	Com	D2A	5‡	5	NP2	1,800	None	W
zleton, Pa.	35,486	38,009	-6.6	Com	D4N	5‡	5	P4‡	1,200	CT	WX
mpstead, N. Y.	29,021	20,856	39.1	MC	D2N	5‡	5	P2‡	600	None	ISW
h Point, N. C.	39,930	38,495	3.7	Mgr	D2N	9‡	1	P2	420	None	EDISTW
hland Park, Mich.	46,155	50,810	-9.2	Com	D4N	5‡	5	NP4‡	1,000	CTAK	W
Springs, Ark.	29,298	21,370	37.1	MC	D2A	16†	0	P2‡	360	TKL	SWX
ntington Pk,,Calif.	29,376	28,648	2.5	MC	C..N	5‡	5	NP4‡	1,200	TK	IW
chinson, Kan.	33,524	30,013	11.7	Mgr	C1N	5‡	5	NP..‡	100	None	ASX
ependence, Mo.	36,832	16,066	129.3	MC	D4A	8†	0	P2‡	208	TAPL	ES
lewood, Calif.	46,046	30,114	52.9	MC	D4N	5‡	1	NP4‡	600	TK	W
a City, Iowa	27,018	17,182	57.2	Mgr	C2..	5‡	5	NP4‡*	...	None	X
aca, N. Y.	29,395	19,730	49.0	MC	D2N	10†	0	P2‡	None	None	ISWX§
kson, Tenn.	30,098	24,332	23.7	Com	D4A	3‡	3	P4	3,700	None	EdIWX§
nestown, N. Y.	43,250	42,638	1.4	MC	D2A	12	6	P2	600	None	ESWX§
nson City, Tenn.	27,778	25,332	9.7	Mgr	C4N	5‡	5	NP4	300	None	EdWX
lin, Mo.	38,515	37,144	3.7	Com	D4N	5‡	5	NP4‡	3,000	None	AX
nkakee, Ill.	25,873	22,241	16.3	MC	D4A	15‡	1	P4‡	360	TK	S
arny, N. J.	39,828	39,467	0.9	MC	D2A	9‡	1	P2‡	500	K	ISW
gston, N. Y.	28,860	28,589	0.9	MC	D2A	14	1	P2	600	None	AISW
komo, Ind.	38,600	33,795	14.2	MC	D4A	7†	2	P4	300	AK	SX
Crosse, Wis.	47,396	42,707	11.0	MC	D2A	21†	0	NP4‡	600	TK	SWX
ckawanna, N. Y.	27,646	24,058	14.9	MC	D2A	5‡	0	P2	1,800	TA	IS
fayette, Ind.	35,508	28,798	23.3	MC	D4A	7†	2	P4	360	K	W
fayette, La.	33,465	19,210	74.2	Com	D4N	3‡	3	P4	5,400	None	ESWX
ke Charles, La.	41,202	21,207	94.3	MC	D4A	2†	2	P4	292	None	None
keland, Fla.	30,846	22,068	39.8	Mgr	C1N	7‡	1	NP..‡	...	None	EISWX
wton, Okla.	34,527	18,055	91.2	MC	D2A	8†	0	P2‡	600	TKSP	SWX§
banon, Pa.	28,134	27,206	3.4	Com	D4N	5‡	5	P4‡	1,200	CT	SWd
wiston, Me.	41,142	35,598	6.6	MC	D1N	7†	0	NP1	200	None	AEWX§
na, Ohio	49,880	44,711	11.6	MC	D4S	7[1]	1	NP4	1,200	LD	SW
ncoln Park, Mich.	29,265	15,236	92.1	MC	D2N	7‡	7	NP2	800	TK	Wd
nden, N. J.	30,434	24,115	26.2	MC	D2..	10	..	P3‡	600	None	X§
ckport, N. Y.	25,136	24,379	3.1	MC	D2..	10†	2	P2	750	T	IS
nchburg, Va.	47,639	44,541	7.0	Mgr	C2N	7‡	7	NP4‡	500	TA	AWX§
nwood, Calif.	25,534	10,982	132.5	Mgr	C4A	5‡	5	NP4‡	120	TK	AWX
nitowoc, Wis.	27,444	24,404	12.5	MC	D2A	14†	0	NP2‡	420	None	ESWX§
nsfield, Ohio	43,363	37,154	16.7	MC	D2A	9[1]	3	P2	360	DTL	ISWX
rion, Ind.	30,059	26,767	12.3	MC	D4A	7†	7	P4	360	DTAK	SW
rion, Ohio	33,786	30,817	9.6	MC	D2A	9[1]	3	P2	125	DTL	IPSX
son City, Iowa	27,593	27,080	1.9	MC	D2..	6†	2	NP2	400	TA	WX
ssillon, Ohio	29,524	26,644	10.8	MC	D2..	9[1]	3	P2	420	DTL	IS
ywood, Ill.	27,409	26,648	2.9	MC	D4..	6†	0	NP4‡	480	K	IWd
lrose, Mass.	26,919	25,333	6.3	MC	D2A	11	4	NP2	None	None	AWd
riden, Conn.	43,747	39,494	10.8	MC	D2A	20†	0	P4‡	150	CTK	SWX§
ridian, Miss.	41,709	35,481	17.6	Mgr	D4N	11‡	4	NP4	600	None	WX
ami Beach, Fla.	45,541	28,012	62.6	Mgr	C2N	7‡	7	NP4‡*	3,000	None	AWd
chigan City, Ind.	28,379	26,476	7.2	MC	D4A	7†	2	P4	360	TK	SWX
ddletown, Conn.	29,665	26,495	12.0	MC	D2A	11†	11	P4‡	None	TKW	ISW
ddletown, Ohio	33,634	31,220	7.7	Mgr	C....	5‡	5	NP4‡	500	None	WX
shawaka, Ind.	32,878	28,298	16.2	MC	D4A	7†	7	P4	150	TK	EdWd
line, Ill.	37,296	34,608	7.8	MC	D4A	14†	0	P4‡	480	TK	W
nroe, La.	38,375	28,309	35.6	Com	D4..	3‡	3	P4	4,500	None	BESW
ntclair, N. J.	43,775	39,807	10.0	Com	C4N	5	5	NP4	2,000	None	SW
rgantown, W. Va.	25,446	16,655	52.8	Mgr	C1N	14‡	0	NP2‡	260	None	IWX

TABLE III—GOVERNMENTAL DATA FOR CITIES OVER 5,000 —Continued

City	POPULATION			Form of Govern-ment	Mayor-Selec-tion, Term and Veto	CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
	1950 Census (Prelim.)	1940 Census	Per Cent Increase 1940-50			Number of Councilmen & Election		Type of Election and Term of Office	Salary of Council-men		
						Total	At Large				
25,000 to 50,000—continued											
Muskegon, Mich. . . .	48,047	47,697	0.7	Mgr	C2N	7‡	7	NP4‡	360	None	ISW
Muskogee, Okla. . . .	37,255	32,332	15.2	Mgr	D2N	17‡	17	NP4‡	None	None	AWX
Nashua, N. H.	34,666	32,927	5.3	MC	D2S	15	6	NP2‡*	100*	None	None
New Albany, Ind. . . .	29,297	25,414	15.3	MC	D4..	7†	2	NP4	300	K	None
New Brunswick, N. J. .	38,768	33,180	16.8	Com	C4N	4	..	...	...	None	ISTW
New Castle, Pa. . . .	48,563	47,638	1.9	Com	D4N	5‡	5	P4‡	3,500	CT	ISX§
New Kensington, Pa. .	25,226	24,055	4.9	Com	D4..	5‡	5	NP4‡	2,400	CT	I
New London, Conn. . .	30,367	30,456	-0.3	Mgr	C1..	7‡	7	P2‡	300	None	ISW
Newark, Ohio	34,178	31,487	8.5	MC	D2A	9[1]	3	P2	600	DTL	SWX§
Newburg, N. Y.	31,924	31,883	0.1	Mgr	D4A	5‡	5	P4‡	750	None	IW
Newport, Ky	31,015	30,631	1.3	Mgr	D4N	5‡	5	NP2	1,500	None	IW
Newport, R. I.	32,090	30,532	5.1	MC	D2N	20	0	P2	None	None	I§W
Newport News, Va. . .	41,571	37,067	12.2	Mgr	C2N	5‡	5	P4‡	1,200	T	IPWX
Norman, Okla.	26,972	11,429	136.0	Mgr	C2A	7‡	7	NP2	300	T	SW
Norristown, Pa. . . .	38,193	38,181	...	MC	D4S	12†	0	P4‡	300	D	S
N. Little Rock, Ark. .	42,142	21,137	99.4	MC	D2A	8†	0	P2‡	...	TKL	EdX
Northampton, Mass. .	28,998	24,794	17.0	MC	D2A	28*	0	P2	None	TK	W
Norwalk, Conn.	49,458	39,849	24.1	MC	D2A	12†	..	P2	300	T	EISWX*
Norwood, Ohio	34,626	34,010	1.8	MC	D2A	9[1]	3	P2	500	DTL	W
Nutley, N. J.	26,746	21,954	21.8	Com	C4N	5‡	5	NP4	1,500	None	Wd
Odessa, Tex.	29,432	9,573	207.4	Mgr	D2N	5†	1	NP2‡	450	None	SW
Orange, N. J.	38,413	35,717	7.5	Com	D4N	5‡	5	NP4	2,250	None	WS
Oshkosh, Wis.	40,934	39,089	4.7	MC	D2A	32†	0	NP2‡	503	None	ISW
Ottumwa, Iowa	33,640	31,570	6.6	Com	D2N	3‡	3	NP2	...	None	IWX
Owensboro, Ky.	33,983	30,245	12.4	Com	D4N	3‡	3	P2‡	3,600	None	AEWX§
Paducah, Ky.	32,430	33,765	-4.0	Mgr	D4N	5‡	5	NP2	1,500	None	PWX§
Palo Alto, Calif. . . .	25,290	16,774	50.8	Mgr	C1N	15‡	15	NP6‡	None	None	EdGdSWdX§
Panama City, Fla. . .	26,248	11,610	126.1	Mgr	D2A	5‡	1	NP2	60	None	SWX§
Parkersburg, W. Va. .	29,510	30,103	-2.0	Com	D3N	5‡	5	NP3	3,000	None	W
Parma, Ohio	28,852	16,365	76.3	MC	D2A	7[1]	3	P2	300	DTL	None
Pensacola, Fla.	43,293	37,449	15.6	Mgr	C2N	10	5	NP2	60	None	GdPSWX
Perth Amboy, N. J. . .	41,291	41,242	0.1	Com	C4N	5‡	5	NP4	3,000	None	EdISW
Petersburg, Va. . . .	34,948	30,631	14.1	Mgr	C2N	5‡	5	NP4‡	500	X	IPWX
Pine Bluff, Ark.	37,147	21,290	74.5	MC	D2S	8†	8	P2‡	480	TKL	X§
Plainfield, N. J. . . .	42,212	37,469	12.7	MC	D2A	11	3	P2‡	None	T	S
Pocatello, Idaho	25,882	18,133	42.7	Mgr	C4N	7‡	7	NP4‡	...	None	WX
Pomona, Calif.	35,157	23,539	49.4	MC	D2N	4†	4	NP4‡	600	DTKL	ISW
Port Huron, Mich. . .	35,597	32,759	8.7	Mgr	C2N	7‡	7	NP2	250	None	PSW
Portsmouth, Ohio . . .	36,663	40,466	-9.4	Mgr	C2N	6‡	0	NP2	600	DTL	SW
Poughkeepsie, N. Y. .	40,975	40,478	1.2	MC	D2A	17	1	P2	500	None	IW
Provo, Utah	28,899	18,071	59.9	Com	H2N	3	3	NP4‡	3,600	D	EWX
Quincy, Ill.	41,402	40,469	2.3	MC	D4A	14	0	P4‡	520	TAK	WX
Rapid City, S. D. . . .	25,179	13,844	81.9	Mgr	C1N	8†	8	NP3‡	150	None	ASWX
Redondo Beach, Calif.	25,208	13,092	92.5	Mgr	D4A	5†	0	NP4‡	None	TKL	None
Redwood City, Calif. .	25,342	12,453	103.5	Mgr	C2N	7‡	7	NP4‡	240	None	PSWd
Reno, Nev..	32,225	21,317	51.2	Mgr	D4A	6†	0	NP4	1,800	KL	AS
Revere, Mass.	36,663	34,405	6.6	Mgr	D2A	9	4	NP2	900	TA	Wd
Richmond, Ind.	39,504	35,147	12.4	MC	D4S	9	2	P4	1,080	K	ESX
Riverside, Calif. . . .	46,399	34,696	33.7	MC	D4A	7†	0	NP4‡	960	DTK	AEdSW
Rochester, Minn. . . .	29,634	26,312	12.6	MC	D2S	7	1	NP2‡	300	TA	AESW
Rock Island, Ill. . . .	48,594	42,775	13.6	MC	D4S	14†	0	P4‡	480	TK	IP§SW
Rocky Mount, N. C. . .	27,644	25,568	8.1	Mgr	D2N	12†	0	NP2‡	120	None	EGISWX§
Rome, Ga.	29,617	26,282	12.7	Mgr	C4N	8†	8	NP4	600	None	AW
Rome, N. Y.	41,379	34,214	20.9	MC	D2A	7	0	P2	1,000	TK	SW

TABLE III—GOVERNMENTAL DATA FOR CITIES OVER 5,000 —Continued

City	POPULATION			Form of Government	Mayor-Selection, Term and Veto	CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
	1950 Census (Prelim.)	1940 Census	Per Cent Increase 1940-50			Number of Councilmen & Election: Total	At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Salary of Councilmen		
5,000 to 50,000—continued											
well, N. M.	25,572	13,482	89.7	Mgr	D2N	10†	0	P4‡	None	None	SWX
al Oak, Mich.	46,817	25,087	86.6	Mgr	D2N	7‡	7	NP4‡	260	None	W
Cloud, Minn.	28,375	24,173	17.4	Com	D4N	3‡	3	NP4	1,500	None	WX§
m, Mass.	41,842	41,213	1.5	MC	D2A	11	5	NP2	500	None	SW
m, Ore.	43,064	30,908	39.3	Mgr	D2N	9‡	0	NP4‡	None	T	SWX
na, Kan.	26,141	21,073	24.0	Mgr	C1N	4†	4	NP2‡ *	75	None	ASWX§
Leandro, Calif.	27,498	14,601	88.3	Mgr	C..N	7‡	7	NP4‡	480	None	A§S
Mateo, Calif.	41,536	19,403	114.1	Mgr	C4N	5‡	5	NP4‡	480	TA	S
lusky, Ohio	29,060	24,874	16.8	Mgr	C2N	5‡	5	NP4‡	400	None	W
a Ana, Calif.	45,534	31,921	42.6	MC	C4N	5‡	0	NP4	300	TKPL	S
a Barbara, Calif.	44,764	34,958	28.1	MC	D2A	6†	0	..2	600	AL	SWX
a Fe, N. M.	27,547	20,325	35.5	MC	D2A	8†	0	P4‡	None	None	SX
ker Heights, Ohio	27,980	23,393	19.6	MC	D4A	7^1	7	NP4	600	None	R
ron, Pa.	26,305	25,622	2.7	Com	D4N	5‡	5	P4‡	750	CT	S
boygan, Wis.	42,485	40,638	4.5	MC	D2A	16†	0	NP2‡	550	CTAKL	AISW
rtanburg, S. C.	36,674	32,249	13.7	Mgr	D4N	4†	4	NP4‡	2,000	None	WX
benville, Ohio	35,695	37,651	-5.2	MC	D2A	9^1	3	NP2	1,200	DTL	ISW
erior, Wis.	35,091	35,136	-0.1	Mgr	C1N	7‡	7	NP2‡	None	None	X
lahassee, Fla.	27,158	16,240	67.2	Mgr	C1N	5‡	5	NP5‡	None	None	EdGIST§WX
nton, Mass.	40,056	37,395	7.1	MC	D2A	9	9	NP2	500	None	ESWX
rington, Conn.	27,770	26,988	2.9	MC	D2N	4†	4	P2	250	TAK	AIS
son, Ariz.	45,064	36,818	22.4	Mgr	D2N	7‡	7	P2‡	2,400	None	ISWX§
caloosa, Ala.	46,364	27,493	68.6	Com	D4N	3‡	3	..4	...	None	WX§
er, Tex.	38,864	28,279	37.4	Mgr	C2N	5‡	5	NP2‡	None	None	SWX
versity City, Mo.	39,595	33,023	19.9	Mgr	D4N	7‡	1	NP4‡	250	None	None
ley Stream, N. Y.	26,833	16,679	60.9	MC	D2N	5‡	5	P2‡	600	None	None
couver, Wash.	41,449	18,788	120.6	Com	D3N	3‡	3	NP3	2,700	None	PSWX
ksburg, Miss.	27,344	24,460	11.8	Com	D4N	3‡	3	NP4	4,800	A	GdWX
tham, Mass.	47,198	40,020	17.9	MC	D2A	11	4	NP2	500	None	IW
rren, Ohio	49,674	42,837	16.0	MC	D2S	10^1	3	P2	900	DTL	IW
rwick, R. I.	43,027	28,757	49.6	MC	D2A	9†	0	P2	500	None	WdX
shington, Pa.	25,898	26,166	-1.0	Com	D4N	5‡	5	P4‡	1,125	CT	IS
ertown, N. Y.	34,280	33,385	2.7	Mgr	D4N	5‡	5	NP4‡	1,200	None	WX§
ukegan, Ill.	39,099	34,241	14.2	MC	D4S	14†	0	P4‡	540	TAK	W
usau, Wis.	30,386	27,268	11.4	MC	D4A	18†	0	NP4	250	TA	ISWX
uwatosa, Wis.	33,300	27,769	19.9	MC	D2A	10†	0	NP2‡	1,200	TL	IW
st Allis, Wis.	42,945	36,364	18.1	MC	D4A	8†	0	NP4	1,200	TAKL	IS§Wd
st New York, N. J.	37,754	39,439	-4.3	Com	C4N	5	5	NP4	1,800	None	None
st Orange, N. J.	28,624	25,662	11.5	Com	C4N	5	5	NP4	1,800	None	S
Palm Beach, Fla.	43,053	33,693	27.8	Mgr	C1N	5‡	5	NP2‡	1,800	P	I
ite Plains, N. Y.	43,501	40,327	7.9	Com	D2N	7‡	7	P4‡	1,200	None	IW
kinsburg, Pa.	31,281	29,853	4.8	MC	D4A	9	0	P4‡	300	C	None
liamsport, Pa.	44,964	44,355	1.4	Com	D4N	5‡	5	P4‡	3,000	CT	IX
mington, N. C.	44,975	33,407	34.6	Mgr	C2N	5‡	5	NP2	600	None	IW
andotte, Mich.	36,666	30,618	19.8	MC	D2N	6†	6	NP2‡	500	TAK	EW
kima, Wash.	38,375	27,221	41.0	Com	D3N	3‡	3	NP3	3,750	None	ISW
esville, Ohio	40,424	37,500	7.8	MC	D4A	7^1	7	NP4‡	...	D	AW
10,000 to 25,000											
erdeen, S. D.	20,976	17,015	23.3	Com	..5N	5‡	5	NP5‡	3,600	None	SWX
erdeen, Wash.	19,475	18,846	3.3	MC	D2A	12†	0	NP2‡	300	CT	W
a, Okla.	15,935	15,143	5.2	Mgr	C2N	5‡	1	NP2	None	None	AISW§
rian, Mich.	18,402	14,230	29.3	Com	D2N	3‡	3	..2	3,600	TK	ASWX

TABLE III—GOVERNMENTAL DATA FOR CITIES OVER 5,000 —Continued

City	POPULATION			Form of Govern-ment	Mayor-Selec-tion, Term and Veto	CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
	1950 Census (Prelim.)	1940 Census	Per Cent Increase 1940-50			Number of Councilmen & Election: Total	Number of Councilmen & Election: At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Salary of Council-men		
10,000 to 25,000—continued											
Albany, Calif.	17,545	11,493	52.7	MC	C1N	5‡	5	..4	260	DTAKPL	None
Albany, Ore.	10,076	5,654	78.2	Mgr	D2N	6†	0	NP2	420	TKP	X§
Albemarle, N. C.	11,751	4,060	189.4	MC	D2..	5†	5	NP2	300	None	EdIW
Albert Lea, Minn.	13,488	12,200	10.6	Mgr	D2N	7‡	1	NP4‡	None	None	SW
Albion, Mich.	10,395	8,345	24.6	MC	D2N	7‡	1	NP4‡	50	None	W
Alice, Tex.	16,414	7,792	110.7	Mgr	D2N	4†	4	NP2	600	None	SWX
Allen Park, Mich.	12,293	3,487	252.5	MC	D2N	6†	6	NP2	900	TK	W
Alpena, Mich.	13,053	12,808	1.9	Mgr	D..N	5‡	5	NP..‡	260	None	PWX
Ambridge, Pa.	16,415	18,968	-13.5	MC	D4S	12†	0	P4‡	300	A	IW
Americus, Ga.	11,367	9,281	22.5	MC	D2..	6†	6	NP2‡	100	None	W
Ames, Iowa	23,105	12,555	84.0	Mgr	D2S	6†	2	NP2	50	T	ESWX
Anaconda, Mont.	11,221	11,004	2.0	MC	D2A	12†	0	P2	300	T	None
Anaheim, Calif.	14,522	11,031	31.6	MC	C2N	5‡	5	NP4‡	600	TK	EdSW
Anderson, S. C.	19,718	19,424	1.5	MC	D2N	8‡	8	..2	1,200	None	ASTX§
Annapolis, Md.	15,016	13,069	14.9	MC	D4N	10‡	1	P4	200	None	IPSW
Ansonia, Conn.	18,711	19,210	-2.6	MC	D2A	15	0	P2	None	TK	None
Antioch, Calif.	10,983	5,106	115.1	Mgr	C4..	5‡	5	NP4‡	None	TK	W
Arcadia, Calif.	23,041	9,122	152.6	MC	C..A	5‡	5	NP4‡	240	DTAK	W
Ardmore, Okla.	17,831	16,886	5.6	Mgr	C2N	5‡	1	NP4‡	None	None	ASWX§
Arkansas City, Kan.	12,887	12,752	1.1	Mgr	C1N	3‡	3	NP4‡*	50	None	WX
Arnold, Pa.	10,271	10,898	-5.8	Com	D4A	5‡	5	NP4‡	900	CT	None
Asbury Park, N. J.	17,035	14,617	16.5	Mgr	C4N	5‡	5	NP4	1,200	None	AISW
Ashland, Ohio	14,277	12,453	14.6	MC	D2N	5[1]	1	NP2	150	KL	SW
Ashland, Wis.	10,594	11,101	-4.6	Mgr	C1N	5	5	NP2	100	T	WX§
Ashtabula, Ohio	23,093	21,405	7.9	MC	D2S	6[1]	1	NP2	400	L	BS
Astoria, Ore.	12,220	10,389	17.6	Mgr	D4N	5‡	1	P4‡	400	None	W
Atchison, Kan.	12,759	12,648	0.9	Mgr	C1N	3‡	3	NP..	75	...	X
Athens, Ohio	11,604	7,696	50.8	MC	D2S	7[1]	3	P2	150	DTL	IW
Attleboro, Mass.	23,665	22,071	7.2	MC	D2A	11	5	NP2	300	TK	SW
Auburn, Ala.	12,943	4,652	178.2	Com	C3N	3‡	3	NP3‡	900	None	W
Auburn, Me.	23,078	19,817	16.5	Mgr	D2N	5†	0	NP2	None	None	WX
Augusta, Me.	20,900	19,360	8.0	MC	D2A	24†*	0	P2	None	None	I
Aurora, Colo.	11,396	3,437	231.6	MC	D2..	6†	0	NP2	300	TK	SWd
Austin, Minn.	23,035	18,307	25.8	MC	D2A	7	1	NP2	300	TA	EGdSWX§
Azusa, Calif.	11,072	5,209	112.6	MC	C4N	5‡	5	NP4‡	300	TK	AEdSW
Barre, Vt.	10,866	10,909	-0.4	MC	D2A	6†	0	NP2‡	...	TAK	AWX
Bartlesville, Okla.	19,262	16,267	18.4	Mgr	C2N	5‡	0	NP2	150	None	ASWX§
Bastrop, La.	12,775	6,626	92.8	MC	D4A	5†	5	NP4	300	None	SX§
Batavia, N. Y.	17,807	17,267	3.1	MC	D2N	7‡	1	P2	600	TL	SW
Bath, Me.	10,594	10,235	3.5	Mgr	...	14	0	NP2‡	None	None	W
Baytown, Tex.	22,927			Mgr	D2N	7‡	7	NP2‡	None	None	SW
Beacon, N. Y.	14,110	12,572	12.2	Com	D4N	5‡	5	P4	...	8	SW
Beatrice, Neb.	11,788	10,883	8.3	Com	C2N	3	3	NP2	2,100	None	AEdWdX§
Beaver Dam, Wis.	11,833	10,356	14.3	MC	D2A	14	0	NP2	200	KL	SW
Beaver Falls, Pa.	17,335	17,098	1.4	Com	D4N	5‡	5	P4‡	1,125	CT	IS
Beckley, W. Va.	19,255	12,852	49.8	MC	D2N	5‡	5	P2	120	T	S
Bedford, Ind.	12,566	12,514	0.4	MC	D4A	7†	2	P4	288	K	WX
Bell, Calif.	15,206	11,264	35.0	MC	C4N	5‡	5	NP..‡	300	TK	None
Bellaire, Ohio	12,553	13,799	-9.0	MC	D2S	7[1]	3	P2	168	DTL	IW
Bellaire, Tex.	10,147	1,124	802.8	Mgr	D2N	6‡	6	NP1‡*	520	None	ASW
Bellefontaine, Ohio	10,259	9,808	4.6	MC	H2S	7[1]	3	P2	150	DTL	EGISW
Bellevue, Pa.	11,573	10,488	10.3	MC	D4A	9†	0	P4‡	300	D	A
Bend, Ore.	11,347	10,021	13.2	Mgr	C1N	7‡	7	NP2‡*	120	None	WX§
Benton Harbor, Mich.	18,612	16,668	11.7	Mgr	D2N	9	5	NP2	300	None	WX

TABLE III—GOVERNMENTAL DATA FOR CITIES OVER 5,000—Continued

City	POPULATION			Form of Government	Mayor-Selection, Term and Veto	CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
	1950 Census (Prelim.)	1940 Census	Per Cent Increase 1940-50			Number of Councilmen & Election Total	At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Salary of Councilmen		
0,000 to 25,000—continued											
rea, Ohio	11,964	6,025	98.6	MC	D2..	7[1]	3	P2	144	DTL	ESW
rgenfield, N. J.	17,611	10,275	71.4	MC	D2A	6†	6	P3‡	350	T	S
rkley, Mich.	17,913	6,406	179.6	Mgr	D2N	7‡	7	NP4‡	None	None	W
rlin, N. H.	16,545	19,084	-13.3	MC	D1A	12†	0	P3‡	250	None	IWX
rwick, Pa.	14,022	13,181	6.4	MC	D4A	8	0	P..‡	300	DA	IS
thel, Pa.	11,118			MC	D4S	7†	7	P4‡	...	D	...
xley, Ohio	12,235	8,705	40.6	MC	D4..	7[1]	7	NP4‡	100	D	Wd
ldeford, Me.	20,785	19,790	5.0	MC	D1A	12	5	P1	None	None	X
Spring, Tex.	17,258	12,604	36.9	Mgr	C2..	4†	4	NP2‡	240	None	AWSX
rmingham, Mich. . .	15,370	11,196	37.3	Mgr	C1..	7‡	..	..3	...	None	SW
smarck, N. D. . . .	18,544	15,496	19.7	Com	D4N	5‡	5	NP4‡	1,200	None	ASWX
oomsburg, Pa. . . .	10,621	9,799	8.4	MC	D4N	7‡	7	P4‡	300	A	ISX§
ne Island, Ill.	17,580	16,638	5.7	MC	D4..	14	..	NP4‡	240	TK	None
uefield, W. Va. . . .	21,341	20,641	3.4	Mgr	C4N	4†	0	NP4	260	None	S
ytheville, Ark. . . .	16,221	10,652	52.3	MC	D2A	6†	0	NP2‡	120	TKL	ASX
galusa, La.	17,722	14,604	21.4	Com	D4N	5‡	5	P4	600	None	WX§
one, Iowa	12,126	12,373	-2.0	MC	D2A	7†	2	P2	160	T	SWX
rger, Tex.	17,949	10,018	79.2	Mgr	C2N	4†	4	..2	120	None	ISWd
ssier City, La. . . .	15,368	5,786	165.6	MC	D4..	5†	5	NP4	300	P	Wd
ulder, Colo.	19,916	12,958	53.7	Mgr	C2N	9‡	9	NP6‡	None	None	SWX§
wling Green, Ky. . .	18,424	14,585	26.3	MC	D4..	12†	0	P2	120	None	EdSWX
wling Green, Ohio .	11,972	7,190	66.5	MC	H2S	7[1]	3	P2	240	DTL	EdSW
zeman, Mont. . . .	11,252	8,665	29.9	Mgr	D2N	3‡	3	NP4‡	520	None	SWX
addock, Pa.	16,518	18,326	-9.9	MC	D4S	12†	0	P4‡	300	None	W
adenton, Fla.	13,609	7,444	82.8	MC	D2S	5†	5	NP2	300	None	AW
adford, Pa.	17,281	17,691	-2.3	Com	D4N	5‡	5	P4‡	1,125	CT	IWX
ainerd, Minn. . . .	12,558	12,071	4.0	MC	D2N	10†	0	NP2‡	300	TAL	EdSWX§
awley, Calif.	11,885	11,718	1.4	MC	C4N	4†	4	NP4‡	300	TK	ISWdX§
entwood, Pa.	12,312	7,552	63.0	MC	D4S	7†	7	P4‡	300	D	None
idgeton, N. J. . . .	18,385	15,992	15.0	MC	D3A	7	7	P3‡	None	T	ISWdX§
istol, Pa.	12,690	11,895	6.7	MC	D4A	18†	0	P4‡*	300	DA	SW
istol, Tenn.	16,721	14,004	19.4	Com	D4N	3‡	3	NP4	3,000	None	EdWX
istol, Va.	15,897	9,768	62.7	Mgr	C2N	5‡	5	NP4‡	100	None	EdSW
ookfield, Ill.	15,484	10,817	43.1	Mgr	D4..	6†	6	P4‡	72	K	Wd
ownwood, Tex. . . .	20,140	13,398	50.3	Mgr	D2N	4†	0	NP2‡	240	P	AGdSWdX
unswick, Ga.	18,086	15,035	20.3	Mgr	D3N	4†	0	NP3‡	240	None	X
yan, Tex.	18,072	11,842	52.6	Mgr	D2A	4†	4	NP2	120	None	EISWX
cyrus, Ohio	10,289	9,727	5.8	MC	D2S	7[1]	3	P2	120	DTL	SWX§
rlingame, Calif. . .	19,817	15,940	24.3	MC	C1N	5‡	5	NP4‡	None	TAK	Wd
rlington, N. J. . . .	12,083	10,905	10.8	MC	D3S	12	0	P3‡	1,000	TP	SW
rlington, N. C. . . .	24,495	12,198	100.8	Mgr	C2N	5‡	5	NP2	200	None	AWIX§
tler, Pa.	23,511	24,477	-3.9	Com	D4N	4†	4	P4‡	...	CT	S
dillac, Mich.	10,345	9,855	5.0	Mgr	D2N	5‡	1	NP4‡	None	None	SWX§
iro, Ill.	12,217	14,407	-15.2	Com	D4N	5‡	5	NP4	1,200	None	EGd
ldwell, Idaho	10,462	7,272	43.9	MC	D2S	6†	0	NP4‡	480	TK	WX§
lumet City, Ill. . . .	15,777	13,241	19.2	MC	D4B	10†	0	P4‡	416	TK	W
mbridge, Md. . . .	10,366	10,102	2.6	MC	D4S	5†	0	NP4‡	520	None	S
mbridge, Ohio . . .	14,693	15,044	-2.3	MC	D2A	7[1]	3	P2	250	DTL	PWX§
mden, Ark.	11,341	8,975	26.4	MC	D2A	8†	0	NP2‡	360	TKL	ASWX§
mpbell, Ohio	12,830	13,785	-6.9	MC	D2A	7[1]	3	P2	600	DTL	X
nonsburg, Pa. . . .	12,049	12,599	-4.4	MC	D4A	9†	0	P4‡	None	D	S
nton, Ill.	11,910	11,577	2.9	MC	D4S	14†	0	P4‡	144	TK	SW
pe Girardeau, Mo. .	21,539	19,426	10.9	Com	D4N	4‡	4	NP4	1,800	None	X§
rbondale, Ill.	10,911	8,550	27.6	Com	D4..	5‡	5	NP4	360	None	SW

TABLE III—GOVERNMENTAL DATA FOR CITIES OVER 5,000 —Continued

City	POPULATION			Form of Government	Mayor-Selection, Term and Veto	CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
	1950 Census (Prelim.)	1940 Census	Per Cent Increase 1940-50			Number of Councilmen & Election Total	Number of Councilmen & Election At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Salary of Councilmen		
10,000 to 25,000—continued											
Carbondale, Pa.	16,235	19,371	-16.2	Com	D4N	5‡	5	P4‡	750	CT	None
Carlisle, Pa.	16,232	13,984	16.1	Mgr	D4..	15†	0	P4‡	None	DA	SW
Carlsbad, N. M. . . .	17,915	7,116	151.8	MC	D2..	8†	0	NP4‡	120	None	SWX§
Carnegie, Pa.	12,154	12,663	-4.0	MC	D4S	6†	0	NP4‡	...	DT	None
Carteret, N. J.	13,003	11,976	8.6	MC	D2A	6†	6	P3‡	300	A	None
Carthage, Mo.	11,150	10,585	5.3	MC	D4..	10†	0	P2‡	240	TAPL	AESWX
Casper, Wyo.	23,557	17,964	31.1	MC	D2A	6†	..	NP2‡	120	None	W
Cedar Falls, Iowa . .	14,336	9,349	53.3	MC	D2..	7†	2	NP2	35	TA	EGSW
Central Falls, R. I. . .	23,610	25,248	-6.5	MC	D2A	16†*	0	NP2	150	None	S
Centralia, Ill.	13,814	16,343	-15.5	Com	D4N	5‡	5	NP4	900	None	SWX§
Chambersburg, Pa. . .	17,205	14,852	15.8	MC	D4A	10†	0	P4‡	None	D	EGISW
Chanute, Kan.	10,241	10,142	1.0	Mgr	C...	5‡	5	...	100	...	...
Charles City, Iowa . .	10,277	8,681	18.4	Mgr	D2S	6†	2	NP2	144	T	SWX
Chicago Heights, Ill. .	24,369	22,461	8.5	Com	D4N	5‡	5	NP4	1,700	None	W
Chickasha, Okla. . . .	15,753	14,111	11.6	Mgr	D2N	8†	0	NP2‡	None	None	SWX§
Chico, Calif.	12,210	9,287	31.5	Mgr	C2N	5‡	5	NP4‡	None	T	SX
Chillicothe, Ohio . . .	20,121	20,129	...	MC	D2..	7^1	3	NP2	200	DTL	SW
Chippewa Falls, Wis. .	11,072	10,368	6.8	MC	D2..	10†	..	NP2	163	...	...
Chula Vista, Calif. . .	15,844	5,138	208.4	Mgr	C4..	5‡	5	NP4‡	300	None	S
Clairton, Pa.	19,418	16,381	18.5	Com	D4N	5‡	5	P4‡	1,000	CT	I
Claremont, N. H. . . .	12,058	12,144	-0.7	Mgr	C2N	9‡	3	NP2	None	None	ASXW§
Clarksdale, Miss. . . .	16,515	12,168	35.7	Com	D4N	3‡	3	NP4	1,800	None	AWEX§
Clarksville, Tenn. . .	16,208	11,831	37.0	MC	D2..	12†	12	NP2	60	None	AEdW
Clayton, Mo.	15,925	13,069	21.9	MC	D2A	10†	0	NP2	240	P	None
Clearwater, Fla. . . .	15,535	10,136	53.3	Mgr	D2N	5‡	5	NP2‡	None	None	AGISWX§
Cleburne, Tex.	12,845	10,558	21.7	Mgr	D2N	5‡	5	NP2‡	None	None	I
Cleveland, Tenn. . . .	12,445	11,351	9.6	Com	D6..	3	3	NP6‡	100	None	EdSW
Cliffside Park, N. J. .	17,123	16,892	1.4	MC	D2..	6†	6	P3‡	750	A	S
Clovis, N. M.	17,168	10,065	70.6	Mgr	C2N	5‡	5	P4‡	120	None	SX
Coatesville, Pa. . . .	13,839	14,006	-1.2	Com	D4N	5‡	5	P4‡	600	CT	SW
Coeur d'Alene, Idaho .	12,189	10,049	21.3	MC	D2S	8†	0	NP4‡	120	TK	SX§
Coffeyville, Kan. . . .	17,114	17,355	-1.4	Com	D2N	3‡	3	NP2	2,700	None	AESWX§
Cohoes, N. Y.	21,235	21,955	-3.3	MC	D4..	6†	0	P4	700	A*	W
College Park, Ga. . . .	14,464	8,213	76.1	MC	D2..	6†	0	NP2‡	300	None	AEdSW
College Park, Md. . .	11,137			MC	D2N	8‡	3	P2	50	None	None
Collingswood, N. J. . .	15,255	12,685	20.3	Com	C4N	3‡	3	NP4	1,000	None	ISW
Collinsville, Ill. . . .	11,907	9,767	21.9	Com	D4..	5‡	5	NP4	600	None	SW
Colton, Calif.	14,420	9,686	48.9	MC	C4..	5	5	NP4‡	300	TK	EdW
Columbia, Pa.	11,962	11,547	3.6	MC	D4N	9†	0	P4‡	300	DA	None
Columbia, Tenn. . . .	10,921	10,579	3.2	Mgr	C4..	5‡	..	..4	120	None	...
Columbus, Ind.	18,365	11,738	56.5	MC	D4A	7†	2	P4	360	K	WX§
Columbus, Miss. . . .	17,170	13,645	25.8	MC	D4	6†	0	NP4	416	None	AEdW
Concord, N. C.	16,720	15,572	7.4	MC	D4N	7†	1	P4	200	None	EdSW
Conneaut, Ohio	10,073	9,355	7.7	MC	D2..	7^1	3	P2	144	DTL	Wd
Connellsville, Pa. . .	13,302	13,608	-2.2	Com	D4N	5‡	5	P4‡	750	D	X§
Connersville, Ind. . .	15,545	12,898	20.5	MC	D4A	7†	7	P4	125	TK	W
Conshohocken, Pa. . .	10,909	10,776	1.2	MC	D4..	15†	0	P4‡	None	D	S
Coral Gables, Fla. . .	19,668	8,294	137.1	Mgr	D2N	5‡	5	NP4‡*	600	None	BI
Coraopolis, Pa. . . .	10,491	11,086	-5.4	MC	D4S	8†	0	P4‡	300	D	W
Corning, N. Y.	17,723	16,212	9.3	MC	D2N	8†	0	P2‡	200	T	ISW
Corona, Calif.	10,219	8,764	16.6	Mgr	C4N	5‡	5	NP4‡	105	TK	IS
Coronado, Calif. . . .	12,423	6,932	79.2	Mgr	C1N	5‡	5	NP4‡	None	TK	None
Corsicana, Tex. . . .	19,108	15,232	25.4	Com	D2N	5‡	5	NP2‡	120	AL	SWX
Cortland, N. Y.	18,120	15,881	14.1	MC	D2N	6†	0	P2	450	TA	SW

TABLE III—GOVERNMENTAL DATA FOR CITIES OVER 5,000—Continued

City	POPULATION			Form of Government	Mayor-Selection, Term and Veto	CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
	1950 Census (Prelim.)	1940 Census	Per Cent Increase 1940-50			Number of Councilmen & Election: Total	At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Salary of Councilmen		
10,000 to 25,000—continued											
orvallis, Oregon	16,173	8,392	92.7	Mgr	D2A	9†	0	P6‡	None	None	WX
oshocton, Ohio	11,626	11,509	1.0	MC	D2A	7^1	3	P2	400	DTL	W
rawfordsville, Ind.	12,804	11,089	15.5	MC	H4A	7†	2	P4	360	K	ESX§
rowley, La.	12,704	9,523	33.4	MC	D4A	9†	1	P4	300	P	AS
udahy, Wis.	12,090	10,561	14.5	MC	D2A	9‡	1	NP..	...	CTL	Wd
ulver City, Calif.	19,646	8,976	118.9	MC	C..	5	5	NP4‡	600	DTK	AB
alton, Ga.	15,962	10,448	52.8	MC	D2N	4†	4	NP2‡	25	TKP	EdGISWX
aly City, Calif.	15,111	9,625	57.0	MC	C4N	5‡	5	NP4‡	600	TK	W
anbury, Conn.	22,424	22,339	0.4	MC	D2A	12†*	0	P2‡	None	DTK	SW
arby, Pa.	13,188	10,334	27.6	MC	D4N	9†	0	P4‡	None	None	None
ecatur, Ala.	19,879	16,604	19.7	MC	D4A	5	5	NP4	240	None	EdGdWX
ecatur, Ga.	21,626	16,561	30.6	Mgr	C1N	5	5	NP2‡	240	None	S§W§
efiance, Ohio	11,270	9,744	15.7	MC	D2A	7^1	3	P2	150	DTL	W
e Kalb, Ill.	11,567	9,146	26.5	MC	D4..	10†	0	P4‡	240	TK	BWX
el Rio, Tex.	14,191	13,343	6.4	Com	D2..	3‡	3	NP2	1,200	None	SWX§
elaware, Ohio	11,783	8,944	31.7	MC	D2A	7^1	3	P2	120	DTL	SWX§
enison, Tex.	17,444	15,581	12.0	Com	D2S	3‡	3	NP2‡	1,500	None	W
enton, Tex.	21,345	11,192	90.7	MC	D2N	5	5	NP2‡	None	PL	ESWX§
erby, Conn.	10,264	10,287	-0.2	MC	D2A	6†	0	P2	None	T	None
es Plaines, Ill.	14,975	9,518	57.3	MC	D4A	10†	0	P4‡	900	CTK	IW
ixon, Ill.	11,532	10,671	8.1	Com	D4N	5‡	5	NP4	...	None	SX
odge City, Kan.	11,237	8,487	32.4	Com	D3N	3‡	3	NP3‡	1,200	None	SWX
onora, Pa.	11,831	13,180	-10.2	MC	D4..	7	7	P4‡	300	DA	None
ormont, Pa.	12,731	12,974	-1.9	Mgr	D4A	7†	7	P4‡	None	D	None
othan, Ala.	21,556	17,194	25.4	Com	C3N	..	..	NP..	...	None	AEdSWX§
over, N. H.	15,911	14,990	6.1	Mgr	C2N	9‡	9	NP4‡	200	None	AIW
over, N. J.	11,210	10,491	6.9	MC	D2..	9‡	0	P2‡	None	None	W
owners Grove, Ill.	11,868	9,526	24.6	Com	D4N	5‡	5	NP4	400	None	W
ublin, Ga.	10,213	7,814	30.7	MC	D2A	7†	3	NP2‡	400	None	W
u Bois, Pa.	11,466	12,080	-5.1	Com	D4N	5‡	5	P4‡	300	CT	WX
umont, N. J.	13,030	7,556	72.4	MC	D2A	6†	6	P3‡	300	A	S
uncan, Okla.	15,260	9,207	65.7	Mgr	C2..	4†	0	P2	300	None	ESWX§
unkirk, N. Y.	17,965	17,713	1.4	MC	D2A	5	5	P2	900	TAEL	EdPSWdX§
unmore, Pa.	20,302	23,086	-12.1	MC	D4..	6†	0	P4‡	600	CTS	None
uquesne, Pa.	17,612	20,693	-14.9	Com	D4N	5‡	5	P4‡	2,400	None	IW
urant, Okla.	10,521	10,027	4.9	MC	D2N	8†	0	NP2‡	48	TKSP	AISWX
yersburg, Tenn.	10,865	10,034	8.3	MC	D2N	7‡	7	NP2	...	None	EGdWX§
ast Detroit, Mich.	21,373	8,584	149.0	Mgr	D2N	4†	4	NP2‡	300	None	Wd
ast Lansing, Mich.	20,310	5,839	247.8	Mgr	C2N	5‡	5	NP4‡	125	None	SW
ast Liverpool, Ohio	24,072	23,555	2.2	MC	D2A	7^1	3	P2	300	DTL	IW
ast Moline, Ill.	13,896	12,359	12.4	MC	D4A	10†	0	P4‡	...	TKS	WX
ast Paterson, N. J.	15,391	4,937	211.7	MC	D2S	6†	6	P3‡	...	None	...
ast Point, Ga.	21,628	12,403	74.4	MC	D2A	8†	0	NP2‡	600	None	AEdIW
corse, Mich.	17,457	13,209	32.2	MC	D2..	6†	6	NP2	1,200	TAK	A
dinburg, Tex.	12,340	8,718	41.5	Mgr	D2..	5‡	5	NP2‡	120	None	SWX
l Centro, Calif.	12,484	10,017	24.6	MC	C2N	5‡	5	NP4‡	330	TK	SWd
l Cerrito, Calif.	18,015	6,137	193.5	Mgr	C1N	5‡	5	NP4‡	300	TK	None
l Dorado, Ark.	23,047	15,858	45.3	MC	D2..	8†	0	P2	480	EPL	SX§
l Dorado, Kan.	10,923	10,045	8.7	Mgr	C2N	3‡	3	NP..	50	None	ASWX
l Reno, Okla.	10,971	10,078	8.9	Mgr	C..N	9‡	9	NP3‡	None	T	SW
lizabeth City, N. C.	12,682	11,564	9.7	Mgr	D2A	8†	0	NP2	120	None	EdWX§
lizabethton, Tenn.	10,734	8,516	26.0	Mgr	C2N	7‡	7	NP4	600	None	EdW
llwood City, Pa.	12,898	12,329	4.6	Mgr	D4A	10†	0	P4‡	300	None	EdIS
lmhurst, Ill.	21,204	15,458	37.2	MC	D4A	10†	0	P4	240	TK	SW

TABLE III—GOVERNMENTAL DATA FOR CITIES OVER 5,000 —Continued

City	POPULATION			Form of Govern-ment	Mayor-Selec-tion, Term and Veto	CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
	1950 Census (Prelim.)	1940 Census	Per Cent Increase 1940-50			Number of Councilmen & Election: Total	Number of Councilmen & Election: At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Salary of Council-men		
10,000 to 25,000—continued											
Elmwood Park, Ill.	18,771	13,689	37.1	MC	D4A	6†	6	..4‡	120	TK	None
Elwood, Ind.	11,350	10,913	4.0	MC	D4A	7†	7	P4	360	K	SWd
Emporia, Kan.	15,560	13,188	18.0	Mgr	C1N	3‡	3	NP2‡*	100	None	AWX
Endicott, N. Y.	20,168	17,702	13.9	MC	D2N	7‡	7	P2‡	1,000	None	EdX
Englewood, Colo.	16,619	9,680	71.7	MC	D2..	6†	0	P2	72	TK	None
Englewood, N. J.	23,092	18,966	21.8	MC	D2N	5†	..	P3‡	300	K	I
Escanaba, Mich.	15,068	14,830	1.6	Mgr	C2N	5‡	5	NP4‡	120	None	EdGPSWX§
Eureka, Calif.	22,913	17,055	34.3	MC	D2A	5†	5	NP2	1,200	DTAKSEL	APSWX§
Evergreen Park, Ill.	10,515	3,313	217.4	MC	D4S	6†	6	P4	120	K	Wd
Fair Lawn, N. J.	23,865	9,017	164.7	Mgr	C1N	5‡	5	NP4‡	300	None	SW
Fairfield, Ala.	13,219	11,703	13.0	MC	D4A	10†	0	P4	260	None	None
Faribault, Minn.	16,012	14,527	10.2	Com	D2N	5‡	5	NP2	600	None	IWX§
Farrell, Pa.	13,667	13,899	-1.7	Com	D4N	5‡	5	P4‡	450	CT	IS
Fayetteville, Ark.	17,024	8,212	107.3	MC	D2A	8†	0	NP2‡	78	TKL	SWX§
Fergus Falls, Minn.	12,873	10,848	18.7	MC	D1..	8†	0	NP2‡	None	T	EdISWX§
Ferguson, Mo.	11,527	5,724	101.4	MC	D2..	10†	0	NP2‡	120	P	None
Findlay, Ohio	23,806	20,228	17.7	MC	D2A	7^1	3	P2	150	DTL	SW
Floral Park, N. Y.	14,535	12,950	12.2	MC	D2N	5‡	5	P2‡	600	None	I
Florence, Ala.	23,832	15,043	58.4	Com	C3N	3‡	3	NP3‡	1,800	A	EdGdIWX
Florence, S. C.	22,378	16,054	39.4	Mgr	D4N	5‡	5	NP4‡	600	None	AISWX§
Forest Park, Ill.	14,946	14,840	0.7	Com	D4N	5‡	5	NP4	720	None	IWd
Fort Collins, Colo.	14,932	12,251	21.9	Mgr	D6N	3‡	3	NP6‡	600	T	ERSW
Fort Lee, N. J.	11,611	9,468	22.6	MC	D2A	6†	6	P3‡	500	FTA	None
Fort Madison, Iowa	14,943	14,063	6.3	MC	D2A	7†	2	P2	78	T	W
Fort Myers, Fla.	13,145	10,604	24.0	MC	D2A	5	0	NP4‡*	300	None	GW
Fort Scott, Kan.	10,330	10,557	-2.2	Com	D2N	3‡	3	NP2	1,200	None	ASWX§
Fort Pierce, Fla.	13,418	8,040	66.9	Mgr	D1N	5†	3	NP2‡	...	None	EIPW
Fort Thomas, Ky.	10,830	11,034	-1.8	MC	D4S	6†	6	NP2	72	None	IS
Fostoria, Ohio	14,348	13,453	6.7	MC	D2A	7^1	3	P2	360	DTL	SW
Frankfort, Ind.	14,933	13,706	9.0	MC	D4N	7†	2	P4	360	K	ESW
Frankfort, Ky.	11,949	11,492	4.0	MC	D4S	12†	0	P2	72	None	EdW
Frederick, Md.	18,092	15,802	14.5	MC	D4B	5†	5	P4	600	K	AISWX
Fredericksburg, Va.	12,143	10,066	20.6	Mgr	D4S	12	12	NP4‡	None	TA	GIW
Freeport, Ill.	22,425	22,366	0.3	MC	D4A	14†	0	P4‡	260	TK	SWX
Freeport, N. Y.	24,589	20,410	20.5	MC	D2N	5‡	5	P2‡	600	None	ESIW
Fremont, Neb.	14,639	11,862	23.4	MC	D2N	8†	0	P2‡	200	TK	AEWX§
Fremont, Ohio	16,533	14,710	12.4	MC	D2A	7^1	3	P2	420	DTL	ISW
Fullerton, Calif.	13,939	10,442	33.5	MC	C2N	5‡	5	NP4‡	420	TK	SWX
Fulton, Mo.	10,040	8,297	21.0	MC	D4..	8†	0	P2‡	120	TAPL	EGdSWX§
Fulton, N. Y.	13,903	13,362	4.0	MC	D2A	6†	0	P2	...	None	WX
Gainesville, Ga.	11,881	10,243	16.0	Mgr	C1N	3‡	0	NP3‡	600	None	AWX
Gainesville, Tex.	11,219	9,651	16.2	Mgr	D2N	4†	0	NP2‡	...	L	AESWX
Garden City, Kan.	10,893	6,285	73.3	Mgr	C4N	3‡	3	NP4‡*	100	None	EdWX
Garden City, N. Y.	14,364	11,223	28.0	MC	D2N	7‡	7	P2‡	None	None	ISW
Gardena, Calif.	14,418	5,909	144.0	MC	C4..	5‡	5	NP4‡	300	TK	AB
Gardner, Mass.	19,617	20,206	-2.9	MC	D2A	11	6	NP2	300	None	ASWX
Garfield Hgts., Ohio	21,606	16,989	27.2	MC	D2A	7^1	3	P2	240	DTL	None
Garland, Tex.	10,291	2,233	360.9	MC	D2A	5†	5	..2	...	...	...
Gastonia, N. C.	23,003	21,313	7.9	Mgr	C2N	4†	4	NP2	200	None	EdISW
Geneva, N. Y.	17,087	15,555	9.8	MC	D2A	13	1	P2	340	T	SW
Girard, Ohio	10,068	9,805	2.7	MC	D2..	7^1	3	P2	150	DTL	AW
Glen Cove, N. Y.	15,084	12,415	21.5	Com	D2N	5‡	5	P2	1,200	None	IS
Glens Falls, N. Y.	19,448	18,836	3.2	MC	D2A	6†	1	P2	1,500	A	S
Gloucester City, N. J.	14,283	13,692	4.3	MC	D2N	9	0	P3‡	None	None	W

TABLE III—GOVERNMENTAL DATA FOR CITIES OVER 5,000—Continued

City	POPULATION			Form of Govern-ment	Mayor-Selec-tion, Term and Veto	CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
	1950 Census (Prelim.)	1940 Census	Per Cent Increase 1940-50			Number of Councilmen & Election: Total	At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Salary of Council-men		
10,000 to 25,000—continued											
loversville, N. Y. . .	23,576	23,329	1.1	MC	D2A	12†	0	P2	375	TW	S
oldsboro, N. C. . . .	21,399	17,274	23.9	Mgr	D2N	5†	5	NP2	200	None	IWX§
oshen, Ind.	12,977	11,375	14.1	MC	D4S	7†	7	P4	...	K	ESWX§
rand Island, Neb. . .	22,835	19,130	19.4	Mgr	C4N	5‡	5	NP4‡	200	None	ESWX
rand Junction, Colo. .	14,454	12,479	15.8	Mgr	C1N	7‡	2	NP4‡	480	None	ASWX
rand Prairie, Tex. .	14,707	1,595	822.1	Com	D..N	5‡	5	....	....	None	....
reat Bend, Kan. . . .	12,620	9,044	39.5	Mgr	C2S	8†	0	P2‡	8	None	AX
reeley, Colo.	20,286	15,995	26.8	MC	D2N	6†	0	NP2	450	TK	SWX
reensburg, Pa. . . .	17,237	16,743	3.0	Com	D4N	5‡	5	P4‡	1,200	CT	I
reenville, N. C. . . .	16,713	12,674	31.9	MC	D2N	9†	0	NP2‡	140	None	EGPWX§
reenville, Tex. . . .	14,697	13,995	5.0	Com	D2..	3‡	3	NP2	2,400	AKPL	AESWX
reenwood, Miss. . .	18,002	14,767	21.9	Com	D4N	3‡	3	P4	750	None	EWX
reenwood, S. C. . . .	13,672	13,020	5.0	Mgr	D2..	7‡	1	..2	300	None	EdGdSWd
retna, La.	13,848	10,879	27.3	MC	D4A	5†	5	P4	180	None	ISW
riffin, Ga.	13,952	13,222	5.5	Mgr	C1..	3‡	3	NP3‡	150	None	EdISWX§
r. Pte. Park, Mich. .	13,029	12,646	3.0	Mgr	D2N	6†	6	NP4‡	None	K	Wd
r. Pte. Woods, Mich.	10,407	2,805	271.0	Mgr	D1N	7‡	7	NP2‡	400	None	Wd
ulfport, Miss.	22,428	15,195	47.6	Com	D4..	3‡	3	NP4	4,200	None	PWX
uthrie, Okla.	10,019	10,018	...	Mgr	C2N	6†	6	NP2	1	None	WX§
addonfield, N. J. . .	10,500	9,742	7.8	Com	C4N	3‡	3	NP4	900	None	SW
annibal, Mo.	20,540	20,865	-1.6	Mgr	C1N	5‡	5	..3‡	1	None	ESW
anover, Pa.	14,065	13,076	7.6	Mgr	D4A	10†	0	P4‡	None	A	SW
arlingen, Tex. . . .	23,202	13,306	74.4	Mgr	D2N	5	5	NP2‡	600	None	AISWX§
arrisburg, Ill.	10,994	11,453	-4.0	Com	D4..	5‡	5	NP4	400	None	SW
arrison, N. J.	13,535	14,171	-4.5	MC	D2A	9‡	1	P2‡	300	None	Wd
arrisonburg, Va. . .	10,764	8,768	22.8	Mgr	D4A	9	0	NP4‡	240	T	EIW
arvey, Ill.	20,636	17,878	15.4	Com	D4N	5‡	5	NP4	...	None	W
astings, Neb.	20,108	15,145	32.8	MC	D2B	8†	0	NP2‡	200	TK	AEGISWX§
awthorne, Calif. . . .	16,278	8,263	97.0	Mgr	C4N	5‡	5	NP4‡*	300	TK	WX
awthorne, N. J. . . .	14,828	12,610	17.6	Com	C4N	3‡	3	NP4	1,200	None	W
ayward, Calif.	14,273	6,736	111.9	Mgr	C2N	5‡	5	NP4‡	None	K	WX
azel Park, Mich. . .	17,791			Mgr	D2N	5‡	5	NP2‡	180	None	Wd
elena, Ark.	11,244	8,546	31.6	MC	D2..	8†	0	NP2‡	240	TKL	SWX
elena, Mont.	17,498	15,056	16.2	Com	D2N	3‡	3	NP2‡	3,600	None	AWX
enderson, Ky.	16,760	13,160	27.4	Com	D4N	3‡	3	P2‡	2,000	None	EGdW
enderson, N. C. . . .	10,942	7,647	43.1	MC	D2N	8†	0	NP2‡	150	None	SW
ermosa Beach, Calif.	11,766	7,197	63.5	MC	C2N	5‡	5	NP4‡	300	TK	A
ialeah, Fla.	19,742	3,958	398.8	MC	D2A	7	7	NP2	1,200	None	AWd
ibbing, Minn.	16,212	16,385	-1.1	MC	D2N	5‡[2]	5	NP3‡	1,800	TK	EGSWX
ickory, N. C.	14,691	13,487	8.9	Mgr	D2N	7‡	1	NP2‡	120	None	SWX§
ighland Park, Ill. . .	16,767	14,476	15.8	Com	D4N	5‡	5	NP4	900	None	IW
ighland Park, Tex. .	11,307	10,288	9.9	MC	D2..	5	5	NP2	None	K	WdA
obart, Ind.	10,479	7,166	46.2	MC	D4A	5†	1	P4	...	K	None
obbs, N. M.	13,801	10,619	30.0	Mgr	C2N	5‡	5	NP4‡*	None	None	ISW
olland, Mich.	15,742	14,616	7.7	MC	D2B	12†	0	NP2‡	50	TAKL	ESW
ollywood, Fla.	14,135	6,239	126.6	Mgr	C1..	5	5	NP2	600	None	SW
omestead, Pa.	10,031	19,041	-47.3	MC	D4S	12†	0	P4‡	None	C	W
omewood, Ala. . . .	12,808	7,397	73.2	MC	D4A	11	11	NP4	120	None	None
opewell, Va.	10,184	8,679	17.3	Mgr	C2N	5‡	5	P4‡	480	TA	A
opkinsville, Ky. . . .	12,531	11,724	6.9	Com	D4N	3‡	3	P2	...	None	EdISW
oquiam, Wash. . . .	11,100	10,835	2.4	MC	D2A	12†	0	NP2‡	300	TK	W
ornell, N. Y.	15,055	15,649	-3.8	MC	D2A	12†	0	..2	300	TW	SWX§
ouma, La.	11,480	9,052	26.8	MC	D4A	5†	1	P4	1,800	None	EGdISW
udson, N. Y.	11,656	11,517	1.2	MC	D2A	11	1	P2	200	T	W

TABLE III—GOVERNMENTAL DATA FOR CITIES OVER 5,000—Continued

City	POPULATION			Form of Government	Mayor-Selection, Term and Veto	CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
	1950 Census (Prelim.)	1940 Census	Per Cent Increase 1940-50			Number of Councilmen & Election		Type of Election and Term of Office	Salary of Councilmen		
						Total	At Large				
10,000 to 25,000—continued											
Huntington, Ind.	15,033	13,903	8.1	MC	D4..	7†	2	P4	288	K	ISWX§
Huntsville, Ala.	16,406	13,050	25.7	MC	D4S	11	1	NP4	600	None	EdGdWX
Huron, S. D.	12,713	10,843	17.2	Com	D5N	5‡	5	NP5‡	1,000	None	SWX
Hyattsville, Md.	12,288	6,575	86.9	MC	D4N	9‡	1	NP4‡	600	None	None
Idaho Falls, Ida. . . .	18,855	15,024	25.5	MC	D2N	4†	4	NP4‡	600	None	EWX§
Independence, Kan. . .	11,432	11,565	-1.2	Mgr	C1N	3‡	3	NP4‡	100	None	AWSX
Indiana, Pa.	11,706	10,050	16.5	MC	D4S	12†	0	P4‡	None	D	S
Inkster, Mich.	16,684	7,044	136.9	MC	D2N	4†	4	NP2	300	TK	W
Ironton, Ohio	16,329	15,851	3.0	Mgr	...	7	7	NP4‡	150	None	IW
Ironwood, Mich. . . .	11,506	13,369	-13.9	Mgr	C2N	7‡	0	NP2	240	None	AGW
Jacksonville, Ill. . . .	20,374	19,844	2.7	MC	D4A	9‡	1	P4‡	480	TK	ESW
Jamestown, N. D. . . .	10,601	8,790	20.6	MC	D4A	12†	0	NP4‡	220	T	ASWX§
Janesville, Wis. . . .	24,829	22,992	8.0	Mgr	C2N	7‡	7	NP2‡	None	None	SW
Jeannette, Pa.	16,179	16,220	-0.3	Com	D4N	5‡	5	P4‡	1,125	CT	S
Jefferson City, Mo. . .	24,990	24,268	3.0	MC	D4S	10†	0	P2‡	600	TAPL	X§
Jeffersonville, Ind. . .	14,671	11,493	27.7	MC	D4..	7	2	P4	...	...	..
Jennings, Mo.	15,236			MC	D4A	8†	0	NP2‡	360	TAPL	None
Johnson City, N. Y. . .	19,563	18,039	8.4	MC	D2N	4†	4	P2‡	600	None	W
Johnstown, N. Y. . . .	10,861	10,666	1.8	MC	D4A	5†	1	P4‡	450	TA	WX
Jonesboro, Ark. . . .	16,260	11,729	38.6	MC	D2A	10†	0	NP2‡	120	TKL	AX
Junction City, Kan. . .	13,370	8,507	57.2	Mgr	C1N	3‡	3	NP4‡*	60	None	AWX
Kearney, Neb.	12,106	9,643	25.5	Mgr	C2N	5‡	5	NP4‡*	200	None	WX§
Keene, N. H.	15,631	13,832	13.0	Mgr	D2A	15†	0	NP2‡*	200	None	AISWX§
Kenmore, N. Y.	20,232	18,612	8.7	MC	D2N	5‡	5	P2‡	900	T	SWd
Kennewick, Wash. . .	10,086	1,918	425.9	MC	D4A	7	1	NP4‡	120	TK	WX§
Kent, Ohio	12,383	8,581	44.3	MC	D2A	7^1	3	P2	200	DTL	SW
Keokuk, Iowa	16,076	15,076	6.6	Com	D2..	3‡	3	NP2	...	None	WX
Kewanee, Ill.	16,770	16,901	-0.8	Com	D4N	5‡	5	NP4	900	None	SWX§
Key West, Fla.	21,724	12,927	68.1	Mgr	C2N	5‡	5	NP4‡*	250	None	ES
Kingsport, Tenn. . . .	19,636	14,404	36.3	Mgr	C2N	5‡	5	NP4‡	100	None	AIWX
Kingston, Pa.	21,061	20,679	1.8	MC	D4S	7†	0	P4	300	DTK	None
Kingsville, Tex. . . .	16,857	7,782	116.6	Com	D2N	3‡	3	NP2	720	None	ISW
Kinston, N. C.	18,278	15,388	18.8	Mgr	D2N	5†	5	NP2	400	None	EWX§
Kirksville, Mo.	10,948	10,080	8.6	Com	D4A	3‡	3	NP4	1,800	None	SWX
Kirkwood, Mo.	18,587	12,132	53.2	Com	D4N	3‡	3	NP4	1,800	None	EdSW
Klamath Falls, Ore. .	15,803	16,497	-4.2	MC	D4S	5†	0	NP4‡	216	TK	SX
Laconia, N. H.	14,722	13,484	9.2	MC	D2N	6†	0	P2	100	None	I§SX§
La Grange, Ga.	24,954	21,983	13.5	Mgr	D2..	6†	6	NP2‡	300	None	EGISWX§
La Grange, Ill.	11,950	10,479	14.0	MC	D2S	6†	6	NP2‡	None	K	IW
La Mesa, Calif.	10,908	3,925	177.9	MC	C4N	5‡	5	NP4‡	300	TK	None
La Porte, Ind.	17,280	16,180	6.8	MC	D4A	7†	2	P4	360	K	ASWX
La Salle, Ill.	12,023	12,812	-6.2	MC	D4A	14†	0	NP4‡	180	TK	IW
Lake Worth, Fla. . . .	11,714	7,408	58.1	Mgr	D2N	4†	0	NP2	1,200	None	AEIW
Lamesa, Tex.	10,706	6,038	77.3	Mgr	C2N	4†	4	NP2‡	120	None	SW
Lancaster, Ohio . . .	24,140	21,940	10.0	MC	D2A	7^1	3	P2	150	DTL	AGdSW
Lansdowne, Pa.	12,140	10,837	12.0	Mgr	D4A	7	7	P4‡	None	None	None
Laramie, Wyo.	15,497	10,627	45.8	Mgr	C2A	7‡	7	NP4‡	10	None	SWX§
Las Cruces, N. M. . .	12,280	8,385	46.5	Mgr	C..	5†	5	P4‡*	120	T	GdW
Las Vegas, Nev. . . .	24,418	8,422	189.9	Mgr	D4N	5‡	5	NP4‡	1,200	AKL	AS
Latrobe, Pa.	11,952	11,111	7.6	MC	D4N	12†	0	P4‡	300	D	IX
Laurel, Miss.	24,988	20,598	21.3	Com	D4..	3‡	3	NP4	...	None	AWX
Lawrence, Kan. . . .	23,292	14,390	61.9	Mgr	C2N	5‡	5	NP2	100	None	AWX§
Leavenworth, Kan. . .	20,543	19,220	6.9	Com	D2N	5‡	5	NP2	600	None	W
Leominster, Mass. . .	24,084	22,226	8.4	MC	D2N	9	4	NP2	400	None	ISW

TABLE III—GOVERNMENTAL DATA FOR CITIES OVER 5,000—Continued

City	POPULATION			Form of Government	Mayor-Selection, Term and Veto	CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
	1950 Census (Prelim.)	1940 Census	Per Cent Increase 1940-50			Number of Councilmen & Election		Type of Election and Term of Office	Salary of Councilmen		
						Total	At Large				
0,000 to 25,000—continued											
wiston, Idaho	12,910	10,548	22.4	Com	D2S	6†	6	NP2‡	198	None	WX
wistown, Pa.	13,875	13,017	6.6	Mgr	D4S	14†	0	P4‡	300	D	None
xington, N. C.	13,562	10,550	28.5	Mgr	D2N	6†	6	NP2	118	None	EdIW
ncoln, Ill.	14,344	12,752	12.5	MC	D4..	14†	0	P4‡	120	CTK	S
vonia, Mich.	17,413			MC	....	...	..	...	...	...	...
ck Haven, Pa.	11,325	10,810	4.8	Com	D4N	5‡	5	P4‡	900	CT	WX
di, Calif.	13,727	11,079	23.9	Mgr	C1N	5‡	5	NP4‡	600	None	AEdSW
di, N. J.	15,384	11,552	33.2	MC	D2A	6†	0	P3‡	None	A	SW
gan, Utah	16,802	11,868	41.6	Com	D4N	3‡	3	NP4‡	2,400	D	ETWX
gansport, Ind.	20,933	20,177	3.7	MC	D4N	7†	2	P4	360	AK	EW
ng Beach, N. Y.	15,534	9,036	71.9	Mgr	C2N	5	5	P2	2,500	None	AI§SW
ng Branch, N. J.	23,049	17,408	32.4	Com	C4N	5‡	5	NP4	2,000	None	IS
ngview, Tex.	24,445	13,758	77.7	Mgr	C1..	4†	4	NP2‡	None	None	SWX
ngview, Wash.	20,256	12,385	63.6	MC	D4S	7	1	NP4‡*	120	TKL	WX
fkin, Tex.	15,147	9,567	58.3	Mgr	D2N	5‡	5	NP2‡	120	None	SWX§
nbrook, N. Y.	17,258	14,557	18.6	MC	D2N	5‡	1	P2‡	600	None	None
Alester, Okla.	17,809	12,401	43.6	Mgr	D2N	7‡	7	P2‡	120	None	SWX§
Allen, Tex.	20,005	11,877	68.4	Mgr	D2S	4†	4	NP2	120	None	GdISWX
Comb, Miss.	10,386	9,898	4.9	MC	D2..	6†	3	NP2	300	AP	ASW
Kees Rocks, Pa.	16,278	17,021	-4.4	MC	D4B	9†	0	P4‡	None	C	I
Kinney, Tex.	10,525	8,555	23.0	Com	D2N	3‡	3	NP2	300	None	SW
acomb, Ill.	10,586	8,764	20.8	MC	D4A	8†	0	P4	375	TAK	SW
adera, Calif.	10,428	6,457	61.5	MC	C4N	5‡	5	NP4‡	300	TK	SWX
adison, N. J.	10,412	7,944	31.1	MC	D2N	6†	6	P3‡	None	None	EdSW
adisonville, Ky.	11,136	8,209	35.7	MC	D4..	6†	0	P2	156	None	EdSW
ahanoy City, Pa.	10,930	13,442	-18.7	MC	D4..	15†	0	P4‡	None	D	None
amaroneck, N. Y.	15,041	13,034	15.4	Mgr	D2N	5‡	5	P2‡	None	None	IW
anhattan, Kan.	18,996	11,659	62.9	Mgr	C...	5‡	5	...	100	...	...
anhattan Beach, Calif.	17,278	6,398	170.1	Mgr	C4N	5‡	5	NP4‡	300	TK	W
ankato, Minn.	18,785	15,654	20.0	Com	D2N	5‡	5	NP2	600	None	IPWX§
aple Heights, Ohio	15,556	6,728	131.2	MC	D2A	7[1]	0	NP2	400	TK	B
aplewood, Mo.	13,238	12,875	2.8	Com	D4N	3‡	3	NP4	1,800	None	None
arietta, Ga.	20,688	8,667	138.7	MC	D2N	7†	0	NP2	200	None	EdSWX§
arietta, Ohio	16,024	14,543	10.2	MC	D2A	7[1]	3	P2	150	DTL	W
arinette, Wis.	14,198	14,183	0.1	MC	D2A	10†	0	NP2‡	150	TA	SW
arion, Ill.	10,130	9,251	9.5	Com	D4..	5‡	5	NP4	900	None	SW
arlborough, Mass.	15,741	15,154	3.9	MC	D2A	11	4	NP2	200	None	SW
arquette, Mich.	17,345	15,928	8.9	Mgr	D2N	5‡	5	NP2‡	180	None	EW
arshall, Tex.	22,255	18,410	20.9	Mgr	C2N	4†	4	NP2‡	None	None	ASW
arshalltown, Iowa	19,750	19,240	2.7	MC	D2A	8†	2	NP2	250	TA	SW
arshfield, Wis.	12,377	10,359	19.5	MC	D2A	10†	0	NP2‡	275	TAK	EdSWdX
artins Ferry, Ohio	13,214	14,729	-10.3	MC	D..S	7[1]	3	P2	144	DTL	EIW
artinsburg, W. Va.	15,566	15,063	3.3	MC	D2N	7†	0	P2	100	None	SWX
artinsville, Va.	17,210	10,080	70.7	Mgr	C4N	5‡	5	NP4‡	300	TA	EIWX§
assena, N. Y.	13,123	11,328	15.8	MC	D2N	5‡	5	P2‡	500	None	Wd
attoon, Ill.	17,993	15,827	13.7	Com	D4N	5‡	5	NP4	1,200	...	ISW
aywood, Calif.	13,193	10,731	22.9	MC	C..N	5‡	5	NP4	300	K	A
eadville, Pa.	18,906	18,919	-0.1	Com	D4N	5‡	5	P4‡	900	CT	ISWX§
edford, Ore.	17,170	11,281	52.2	MC	D2S	8†	0	NP4‡	None	TK	ISWX
elrose Park, Ill.	13,109	10,933	19.9	MC	D4A	6†	6	P4‡	120	K	Wd
enasha, Wis.	12,360	10,481	17.9	MC	D2A	10†	0	NP2‡	360	CTAK	ESWX
enlo Park, Calif.	13,537	3,258	315.5	Mgr	C1N	5‡	5	NP4‡	None	TK	None
enominee, Mich.	11,124	10,230	8.7	MC	D2B	14†	0	NP2‡	150	TA	SW
erced, Calif.	15,144	10,135	49.4	Mgr	C4N	7‡	7	NP4‡	240	None	SX

TABLE III—GOVERNMENTAL DATA FOR CITIES OVER 5,000 —Continued

City	POPULATION			Form of Government	Mayor-Selection, Term and Veto	CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
	1950 Census (Prelim.)	1940 Census	Per Cent Increase 1940-50			Number of Councilmen & Election		Type of Election and Term of Office	Salary of Councilmen		
						Total	At Large				
10,000 to 25,000—continued											
Mercedes, Tex.	10,065	7,624	32.0	Com	D2N	5‡	5	NP2‡	120	None	ISWd
Mesa, Ariz.	16,766	7,224	132.1	MC	C2N	7‡	7	P4‡	300	None	AEdGdSWX
Mexico, Mo.	11,611	9,053	28.3	Mgr	C1N	5‡	5	NP4‡*	1	None	S
Miami, Okla.	11,703	8,345	40.2	Com	D2..	4†	4	P2	100	None	ESW
Middlesborough, Ky. .	14,419	11,777	22.4	Com	D4..	3‡	3	P2	900	None	SX
Middletown, N. Y. . .	22,565	21,908	3.0	MC	D2A	9	1	P2	1,000	None	ISW
Midland, Mich.	14,202	10,329	37.5	Mgr	C2N	5‡	0	NP2	200	None	SWX
Midland, Tex.	21,756	9,352	132.6	Mgr	D2N	5†	5	NP2‡	300	None	AWSX
Midwest City, Okla. .	10,152			Mgr	D2N	4†	0	NP2	None	None	SW
Millville, N. J.	16,116	14,806	8.8	Com	H4N	5	5	NP4	1,800	None	SWX§
Mineola, N. Y.	15,574	10,064	54.7	MC	D2N	5‡	5	..2‡	600	None	SW
Minot, N. D.	21,924	16,577	32.3	Mgr	D4S	14†	0	NP4‡	200	None	ITWX
Mission, Tex.	10,756	5,982	79.8	MC	D2..	4†	4	NP2	240	None	STW
Missoula, Mont. . . .	22,320	18,449	21.0	Com	D2N	3‡	3	NP2‡	3,600	None	None
Mitchell, S. D.	12,062	10,633	13.4	MC	D2N	8†	0	NP2‡	200	None	AWSX
Moberly, Mo.	12,833	12,920	-0.7	Mgr	C1N	5‡	5	NP3‡	1	None	AWSX§
Modesto, Calif.	17,347	16,379	5.9	Mgr	D4N	7‡	7	NP4‡	240	None	WX
Monessen, Pa.	17,929	20,257	-11.5	Com	D4N	5‡	5	P4‡	1,200	CT	I
Monmouth, Ill.	10,190	9,096	12.0	MC	D4A	10†	0	P4‡	168	TK	SWX§
Monroe, Mich.	21,275	18,478	15.1	Com	D2N	7‡	7	NP2	400	TK	PSWX
Monroe, N. C.	10,113	6,475	56.2	Mgr	D2N	3	3	NP2	300	None	EdSW
Monrovia, Calif. . . .	20,274	12,807	58.3	Mgr	C2A	5‡	5	..4‡	None	TK	W
Montebello, Calif. . .	21,754	8,016	171.4	Mgr	C4N	5‡	5	NP4‡	300	TK	B
Monterey, Calif. . . .	16,120	10,084	59.9	Mgr	D2N	5‡	5	NP4‡	None	D	P
Monterey Park, Calif.	20,113	8,531	135.8	Mgr	C2N	5‡	5	NP4‡	300	TK	W
Moorhead, Minn. . . .	14,798	9,491	55.9	MC	D2..	8†	0	NP2	178	None	ESW
Morristown, N. J. . .	17,078	15,270	11.8	MC	D2A	9‡	1	P2‡	None	None	SWX
Morristown, Tenn. . .	13,016	8,050	61.7	MC	D2..	5‡	1	NP2	240	TK	EdW
Moscow, Idaho	10,548	6,014	75.4	MC	D2..	6†	0	NP4‡	300	TK	SW
Moultrie, Ga.	11,612	10,147	14.4	Mgr	D2N	5†	5	NP2‡	300	None	EdSTWX§
Moundsville, W. Va. .	14,759	14,168	4.2	MC	D2..	8†	0	P4‡	96	TPL	IWX
Mount Carmel, Pa. . .	14,298	17,780	-19.6	MC	D4A	12†	0	NP4‡	300	None	None
Mount Clemens, Mich.	16,815	14,389	16.9	Com	D2N	5‡	5	NP2‡	150	None	SW
Mt. Pleasant, Mich. . .	11,392	8,413	35.4	Mgr	C1N	5‡	5	NP3‡	150	None	WX§
Mount Rainier, Md. . .	10,978	4,830	127.3	MC	D2N	4†	0	NP2	600	None	None
Mt. Vernon, Ill.	15,563	14,724	5.7	MC	D4A	10†	0	P4‡	360	TK	SX§
Mt. Vernon, Ohio . . .	12,021	10,122	18.8	MC	D2A	7[1]	3	P2	None	DTL	SW
Marshall, Pa.	16,422	13,900	18.1	MC	D4..	7†	7	P4‡	None	D	None
Murfreesboro, Tenn. .	13,027	9,495	37.2	Mgr	D4N	5†	5	NP4‡	260	None	EdSW
Muscatine, Iowa	19,483	18,286	6.5	MC	D2N	8†	0	P2‡	600	TKL	EWX
Muskegon Hts., Mich. .	18,771	16,047	17.0	Mgr	D2N	7‡	4	NP2‡	...	TA	SW
Nacogdoches, Tex. . .	12,303	7,538	63.2	Mgr	C2N	5‡	5	NP2‡	60	None	SW
Nampa, Idaho	16,142	12,149	32.9	MC	D2A	4†	4	NP4‡	...	None	SWX§
Nanticoke, Pa.	20,140	24,387	-17.4	Com	D4N	5‡	5	P4‡	1,100	CT	None
Napa, Calif.	13,542	7,740	75.0	Mgr	D5N	5‡	5	NP5‡	None	None	W
Natchez, Miss.	22,678	15,296	48.3	MC	D2N	8†	0	P2‡	120	AKP	AWX
National City, Calif. .	21,132	10,344	104.3	Mgr	C..N	5‡	5	NP4‡	120	TAK	A
Naugatuck, Conn. . . .	17,463	15,388	13.5	MC	D2N	6†	0	P2	120	T	None
Neenah, Wis.	12,418	10,645	16.7	MC	D2A	10†	0	NP2‡	240	T	ASW
Newark, N. Y.	10,275	9,646	6.5	MC	D2..	5‡	5	P2‡	500	None	SW
New Bern, N. C. . . .	15,784	11,815	33.6	Mgr	D2N	5†	0	P2	120	None	EWX
New Braunfels, Tex. .	12,196	6,976	74.8	Com	D2..	3	3	NP2	1,500	None	EdSW
New Castle, Ind. . . .	18,227	16,620	9.7	MC	D4A	7†	7	P4	360	K	ESX
New Iberia, La.	16,460	13,747	19.7	MC	D4A	10†	2	NP4	120	None	IS

TABLE III—GOVERNMENTAL DATA FOR CITIES OVER 5,000—Continued

City	POPULATION			Form of Government	Mayor-Selection, Term and Veto	CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
	1950 Census (Prelim.)	1940 Census	Per Cent Increase 1940-50			Number of Councilmen & Election: Total	At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Salary of Councilmen		
0,000 to 25,000—continued											
v Philadelphia, Ohio	12,966	12,328	5.2	MC	D2S	7[1]	3	NP2	150	DTL	WX§
vburyport, Mass.	14,073	13,916	1.1	MC	D2A	11	5	NP2‡	...	None	W
vport Beach, Calif.	12,220	4,438	175.3	Mgr	C..N	5‡	5	NP4‡	600	...	SW
vton, Iowa	11,699	10,462	11.8	MC	D2N	6†	2	NP2	50	None	GSW
vton, Kan.	11,541	11,048	4.5	Mgr	C1N	3‡	3	NP..‡	100	None	ASW
es, Mich.	13,117	11,328	15.8	MC	D2..	8†	0	P2‡	50	TK	SWX§
es, Ohio	16,733	16,273	2.8	MC	D2A	7[1]	3	P2	150	DTL	EdW
rfolk, Neb.	11,231	10,490	7.1	MC	D2..	8†	0	P2‡	200	TK	AWX
rth Adams, Mass.	21,475	22,213	-3.3	MC	D2A	21	21	P4‡*	None	A	SWX§
Arlington, N. J.	15,977	9,904	61.3	MC	D2B	6†	6	P2‡	None	A	SWd
Braddock, Pa.	14,724	15,679	-6.1	MC	D4A	9†	0	P4‡	None	D	I
Miami, Fla.	10,721	1,973	443.4	MC	...	4...	..	...	...	..	....
Plainfield, N. J.	12,760	10,586	20.5	MC	D2N	6†	6	P3‡	None	TA	S
Platte, Neb.	15,390	12,429	23.8	MC	D2A	8†	0	NP2‡	200	TK	EWX
Tonawanda, N. Y.	24,730	20,254	22.1	MC	D2A	7	0	P2	600	TL	IW
rwich, Conn.	23,382	23,652	-1.1	MC	D2N	8†	..	..2	300	TK	EGSW
ala, Fla.	11,588	8,986	29.0	Mgr	D2S	5	5	NP4‡	180	None	AEdISWX
eanside, Calif.	12,880	4,651	176.9	MC	C2N	5‡	5	NP4‡	300	CTK	BSWX§
densburg, N. Y.	16,126	16,346	-1.3	MC	D2A	8†	0	..4‡	269	None	WX
City, Pa.	19,556	20,379	-4.0	Com	D4N	5‡	5	P4‡	1,500	CT	IW
mulgee, Okla.	18,298	16,051	14.0	Com	D3N	3‡	3	NP3	3,000	None	SWdX§
ean, N. Y.	22,842	21,506	6.2	MC	D2A	11†	0	P2	200	None	SWX
ympia, Wash.	15,711	13,254	18.5	Com	D3N	3‡	3	NP3	...	None	ASWX
eida, N. Y.	11,367	10,291	10.5	MC	D2A	6†	0	P2	400	TA*	SW
eonta, N. Y.	13,531	11,731	15.3	MC	D2A	6†	0	P2	None	None	SW
tario, Calif.	22,823	14,197	60.8	Mgr	C4N	5‡	5	NP4‡	600	TK	SWX
elika, Ala.	12,264	8,487	44.5	Com	D3..	3	3	NP3‡	1,200	None	ESW
elousas, La.	11,600	8,980	29.2	MC	D4..	5†	1	NP4	600	P	EISW
ange, Calif.	10,053	7,901	27.2	MC	C..	5	5	NP4‡	300	DTAK	WS
ange, Tex.	21,100	7,472	182.4	Com	D2N	4†	4	P2‡	48	None	IPS
angeburg, S. C.	15,311	10,521	45.5	Com	D4N	3‡	3	NP4	1,200	None	AEdSWX§
kaloosa, Iowa	11,095	11,024	0.6	MC	D2A	7†	2	NP..	...	T	SW
sining, N. Y.	16,055	15,996	0.4	MC	D2A	5‡	5	P2‡	300	T	SW
wego, N. Y.	22,611	22,062	2.5	MC	D2A	8†	0	P2	...	None	SW
awa, Ill.	16,951	16,005	5.9	Com	D4N	5‡	5	NP4	1,380	None	W
awa, Kan.	10,051	10,193	-1.4	Com	D3N	3‡	3	NP3‡	1,200	None	AEWSX§
erland, Mo.	11,463	2,934	290.7	MC	D2A	8†	0	NP2‡	1	None	None
atonna, Minn.	10,149	8,694	16.7	MC	D2A	7	2	NP2‡*	45	FTK	EGdSWX§
osso, Mich.	15,821	14,424	9.7	Com	D3N	3‡	3	NP3‡	2,500	None	SWX
nard, Calif.	21,519	8,519	152.6	Mgr	C4N	5‡	5	NP4‡	300	TK	SW
inesville, Ohio	14,365	12,235	17.4	Mgr	...	7	7	NP4‡	900	None	EGdW
lestine, Tex.	12,455	12,144	2.6	Com	D2N	4‡	4	NP2	500	None	SWX
mpa, Tex.	16,522	12,895	28.1	Mgr	D2N	5‡	1	NP2	520	None	SWX§
ris, Tex.	21,636	18,678	15.8	Mgr	C2N	7‡	3	NP2‡	None	None	ISTWX
rk Ridge, Ill.	16,543	12,063	37.1	Mgr	D4A	10†	0	P4‡	180	TK	Wd
rsons, Kan.	14,706	14,294	2.9	Com	D2N	3‡	3	NP2	2,400	...	ASWX
sadena, Tex.	22,444	3,436	553.2	Com	D2A	5‡	5	NP2	900	None	SW
scagoula, Miss.	10,797	5,900	83.0	Com	D4A	3‡	3	P4	4,200	None	AGdPSW
sco, Wash.	10,177	3,913	160.1	MC	D4A	7	7	NP4‡*	120	TK	WX
abody, Mass.	22,647	21,711	4.3	MC	D2A	11	5	NP2	500	None	EW
ekskill, N. Y.	17,746	17,311	2.5	MC	D2..	6†	6	P4‡*	None	C	I
kin, Ill.	21,912	19,407	12.9	Com	D4N	5‡	5	NP4	1,200	None	BS
ndleton, Ore.	11,701	8,847	32.3	Mgr	D4N	8†	0	NP4‡	120	None	A§SWX
ru, Ind.	13,281	12,432	6.8	MC	D4A	7†	2	P4	240	K	EISW

TABLE III—GOVERNMENTAL DATA FOR CITIES OVER 5,000 —Continued

City	POPULATION			Form of Govern-ment	Mayor-Selection, Term and Veto	CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
	1950 Census (Prelim.)	1940 Census	Per Cent Increase 1940-50			Number of Councilmen & Election		Type of Election and Term of Office	Salary of Council-men		
						Total	At Large				
10,000 to 25,000—continued											
Petaluma, Calif. . . .	10,390	8,034	29.3	Mgr	D4N	7‡	7	NP4‡	200	None	S
Phenix City, Ala. . . .	23,285	15,351	51.7	Com	C1N	3	3	NP3‡	1,200	None	TW
Phillipsburg, N. J. . .	18,909	18,314	3.2	Com	C4A	5	5	NP4	1,800	None	S
Phoenixville, Pa. . . .	12,913	12,282	5.1	Mgr	D..S	12	0	P4‡	None	DA	ISW
Piedmont, Calif. . . .	10,121	9,866	2.6	MC	C2..	5‡	5	NP4‡	None	None	None
Piqua, Ohio	17,426	16,049	8.6	Mgr	C2A	5‡	1	NP2	5	None	AEISW
Pittsburg, Calif. . . .	12,662	9,520	33.0	Mgr	C4N	5‡	5	NP4‡	None	TAK	Wd
Pittsburg, Kan.	19,371	17,571	10.2	Mgr	C1..	5‡	5	NP2‡*	1	None	APSWX§
Pittston, Pa.	14,992	17,828	-15.9	Com	D4..	5‡	5	P4	1,000	CT	None
Plainview, Tex. . . .	14,023	8,263	69.7	MC	D2A	5†	5	NP2	240	None	ASWX
Plattsburgh, N. Y. . .	17,726	16,351	8.4	MC	D2S	6†	0	P2	700	None	ESWX
Pleasantville, N. J. . .	12,032	11,050	8.9	MC	D2A	7	1	P3‡*	None	None	S
Plymouth, Pa.	13,026	15,507	-16.0	MC	D4..	13†	0	P4‡	300	C	None
Ponca City, Okla. . . .	20,185	16,794	20.2	Com	D3N	3‡	3	NP3‡	None	None	AEWX§
Poplar Bluff, Mo. . . .	15,120	11,163	35.4	MC	D4A	10†	0	P2‡	78	TAPL	AEWX§
Port Angeles, Wash. .	11,172	9,409	18.7	Com	D3N	3‡	3	NP3	1,800	None	EdW
Port Chester, N. Y. . .	23,969	23,073	3.9	MC	D2..	6†	6	..3‡	1,200	None	IS
Portsmouth, N. H. . .	18,793	14,821	26.8	Mgr	C2N	9‡	9	NP2	None	None	WX§
Pottstown, Pa.	22,616	20,194	12.0	Mgr	D4S	20†	0	P4‡	None	D	WX
Pottsville, Pa.	23,642	24,530	-3.6	Com	D4N	5‡	5	P4‡	1,200	CT	None
Prichard, Ala.	18,919	6,084	211.0	MC	D4..	6‡	6	NP4	600	None	AW
Princeton, N. J. . . .	12,160	7,719	57.5	MC	D2..	6†	6	P3‡	None	T	S
Pullman, Wash.	11,979	4,417	171.2	MC	D4A	7†	1	NP4‡*	120	TKL	ISWX
Rahway, N. J.	21,287	17,498	21.7	MC	D2A	11	1	P2‡	None	None	ISW
Red Bank, N. J.	12,710	10,974	15.8	MC	D2S	6†	6	P3‡	None	A	ISW
Red Wing, Minn. . . .	10,626	9,962	6.7	MC	D2S	9	1	NP2‡	50	T	AWX§
Redding, Calif.	10,137	8,109	25.0	Mgr	C1N	5‡	5	NP4‡	None	TK	EdSWX§
Redlands, Calif. . . .	18,411	14,324	28.5	Mgr	C2N	5‡	5	NP4‡	300	TK	ASW
Reidsville, N. C. . . .	11,760	10,387	13.2	Mgr	C2N	4†	4	NP2	200	None	SWX§
Rensselaer, N. Y. . .	10,745	10,768	-0.2	MC	D4A	10	0	..4	720	TK	None
Renton, Wash.	16,039	4,488	257.4	MC	D4A	12†	12	NP2	400	TK	SWX
Richfield, Minn. . . .	17,415	6,750	158.0	Mgr	D2N	5‡	5	NP3‡	720	None	None
Richmond, Ky.	10,217	7,335	39.3	MC	D4A	12†	0	P2	130	None	GdSW
Richmond Heights, Mo.	14,827	12,802	15.8	Com	D4N	4‡	4	NP4	...	None	None
Ridgefield Park, N. J.	12,001	11,277	6.4	Com	C4N	3‡	3	NP4	...	None	S
Ridgewood, N. J. . . .	17,467	14,948	16.9	Com	H4N	3‡	3	NP4	1,200	None	SW
River Forest, Ill. . . .	11,067	9,487	16.7	MC	D4..	6†	6	NP4‡	None	K	Wd
River Rouge, Mich. . .	20,366	17,008	19.7	MC	D2N	6†	6	NP2‡	1,050	TAK	Wd
Robbinsdale, Minn. . .	11,239	6,018	86.8	MC	D2N	5‡	1	NP2	720	A	W
Rochester, N. H. . . .	13,768	12,012	14.6	MC	D1A	18†	..	P3	...	...	AW
Rock Hill, S. C.	24,472	15,009	63.0	Mgr	D2N	5‡	5	NP2‡	800	None	EdTW
Rock Springs, Wyo. . .	10,785	9,827	9.7	MC	D2N	6†	0	NP2‡	480	None	X
Rockville Centre, N.Y.	22,274	18,613	19.7	MC	D2N	5‡	5	P2‡	1,200	None	EISW
Rocky River, Ohio . .	11,086	8,291	33.7	MC	D2..	7[1]	3	P2	150	DTL	None
Roselle, N. J.	17,646	13,597	29.8	MC	D2..	6†	1	P3‡	None	TA	None
Roselle Park, N. J. . .	11,521	9,661	19.3	MC	D2A	6†	0	P3‡	150	T	None
Roseville, Mich. . . .	15,801	9,023	75.1	Com	D1..	5‡	5	NP2‡	300	TK	Wd
Ruston, La.	10,346	7,107	45.6	MC	D4..	5†	1	NP4	120	None	ESW
Rutherford, N. J. . . .	17,394	15,466	12.5	MC	D2..	6†	6	P3‡	None	None	S
Rutland, Vt.	17,647	17,082	3.3	MC	D2A*	12‡	12	NP2‡	None	TA	WX
Rye, N. Y.	11,745	9,865	19.1	MC	D2..	7‡	7	P4‡	None	None	None
St. Augustine, Fla. . .	13,418	12,090	11.0	Mgr	C1N	5‡	5	NP3‡	None	None	PWX§
St. Charles, Mo.	14,307	10,803	32.4	MC	D4S	8†	0	NP2‡	240	TAPL	W
St. Clair Shores, Mich.	19,785	10,405	90.1	Com	D2N	5‡	5	NP2‡	60	AK	Wd

TABLE III—GOVERNMENTAL DATA FOR CITIES OVER 5,000—Continued

	POPULATION					CITY COUNCIL					
						Number of Councilmen & Election					
City	1950 Census (Prelim.)	1940 Census	Per Cent Increase 1940-50	Form of Government	Mayor-Selection, Term and Veto	Total	At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Salary of Councilmen	Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
10,000 to 25,000—continued											
t. Joseph, Mich.	10,123	8,963	12.9	Mgr	C1..	5	5	NP3‡	100	None	WX
t. Louis Park, Minn.	22,495	7,737	190.7	MC	D2N	5‡[2]	5	NP3‡	720	TAK	W
aco, Me.	10,349	8,631	19.9	MC	D1N	7†	0	P1	None	None	A
alem, Ohio	12,683	12,301	3.1	MC	D2A	7[1]	3	P2	125	DTL	EdSW
alinas, Calif.	13,895	11,586	19.9	Mgr	C2N	5‡	5	NP4‡	300	None	SX
alisbury, Md.	15,109	13,313	13.5	MC	D4A	5†	2	P4‡	300	TK	WX
alisbury, N. C.	19,999	19,037	5.1	Mgr	C2N	5‡	5	P2	...	None	SWX§
an Benito, Tex.	13,264	9,501	39.6	Mgr	D2N	4†	4	P2‡	420	None	SWX§
an Bruno, Calif.	12,409	6,519	90.4	MC	C2N	5‡	5	NP4‡	360	TAK	SW
an Buenaventura, Cal.	16,535	13,264	24.7	Mgr	C2N	7‡	7	NP4‡	None	None	ABSW
an Carlos, Calif.	14,339	3,520	307.4	Mgr	C1N	5‡	5	NP4‡	None	TK	SX
an Fernando, Calif.	12,858	9,094	41.4	MC	C2N	5‡	5	NP4‡	600	TK	W
an Gabriel, Calif.	20,204	11,867	70.3	MC	C2A	5‡	5	NP4‡	260	TK	A
an Luis Obispo, Cal	14,162	8,881	59.5	MC	D2..	5‡	5	NP2‡	500	AK	SW
an Marino, Calif.	11,199	8,175	37.0	MC	C2N	5‡	5	NP4‡	None	TK	None
an Pablo, Calif.	14,511			MC	C1N	5‡	5	NP4‡	None	TK	None
an Rafael, Calif.	13,830	8,573	61.3	MC	D2N	5‡	5	NP4‡	None	TAKPL	None
anford, Fla.	11,742	10,217	14.9	Mgr	C1N	5‡	5	NP3‡	175	None	IWX
anford, N. C.	10,004	4,960	101.7	Mgr	D2..	7†	0	NP2	...	None	SW
anta Clara, Calif.	11,668	6,650	75.5	MC	D2A	5†	5	NP2‡	60	TAKP	EdIW
anta Cruz, Calif.	21,848	16,896	29.3	Mgr	C1N	7‡	7	NP4‡	200	None	APSW
anta Maria, Calif.	10,403	8,522	22.1	MC	C2N	5‡	5	NP4‡	240	TK	SWX
anta Paula, Calif.	11,039	8,986	22.8	Mgr	C4N	5‡	5	NP4‡	150	CTAK	S
anta Rosa, Calif.	17,905	12,605	42.0	Mgr	C2A	5‡	5	NP4‡	None	T	W
apulpa, Okla.	13,018	12,249	6.3	Mgr	C2N	9†	0	..2	None	None	WX
arasota, Fla.	18,705	11,141	67.9	Mgr	C3N	5‡	5	NP3	None	None	ASWX
aratoga Springs, N. Y	15,434	13,705	12.6	Com	D2N	5	5	NP2	500	None	ASW
ault Ste. Marie, Mich.	17,750	15,847	12.0	Mgr	D2N	5‡	5	NP4‡	200	None	AWX
ayreville, N. J.	10,323	8,186	26.1	MC	D3A	6†	6	P3‡	300	A	SWd
carsdale, N. Y.	13,086	12,966	0.9	MC	D2N	7‡	7	P2‡	None	None	IWd
cottsbluff, Neb.	12,833	12,057	6.4	Mgr	C4N	5‡	5	NP4‡	200	None	WX
edalia, Mo.	20,269	20,428	-0.8	MC	D4A	8†	0	NP2‡	200	TAPL	ISX§
elma, Ala.	22,629	19,834	14.1	MC	D4A	11*	11	P4	240	None	WX§
eminole, Okla.	11,853	11,547	2.7	MC	D2N	8†	0	P2‡	...	TK	ASWX§
hamokin, Pa.	16,884	18,810	-10.2	MC	D4N	5‡	5	P4‡	1,125	T	None
hawnee, Okla.	24,457	22,053	10.9	Mgr	C2N	7‡	1	NP4‡*	None	None	AWX§
heffield, Ala.	10,728	7,933	35.2	Com	C3N	3‡	3	NP3	1,200	None	AEdGdW
helby, N. C.	15,508	14,037	10.5	MC	D4..	4†	4	NP4‡	120	None	AEdSTW
helbyville, Ind.	11,727	10,791	8.7	MC	D4S	7†	2	P4	360	K	...
helton, Conn.	12,384	10,971	12.9	MC	D2A	6†	..	P2	None	TAK	None
henandoah, Pa.	15,792	19,790	-20.2	MC	D4A	15†	0	NP4‡	None	D	None
heridan, Wyo.	11,402	10,529	8.3	Com	D2N	3‡	3	NP2	3,600	None	SW
herman, Tex.	20,073	17,156	17.0	Mgr	D2N	15†	15	NP2‡	None	None	AISWX§
horewood, Wis.	16,105	15,184	6.1	Mgr	D3N	7‡	7	NP3‡	300	None	IWd
idney, Ohio	11,413	9,790	16.6	MC	D2A	7[1]	3	P2	150	DTL	IW
ikeston, Mo.	11,663	7,944	46.8	MC	D4..	8†	0	NP2‡	120	TAPL	ESWX
kokie, Ill.	14,821	7,172	106.7	MC	D4A	6†	6	P4‡	120	K	IWd
nyder, Tex.	12,012	3,815	214.9	MC	D2A	6†	0	..2	...	...	...
omerville, N. J.	11,566	8,720	32.6	MC	D2A	6†	6	P3‡	None	TA	S
outh Charleston, W.Va.	16,627	10,377	60.2	MC	D4N	8†	2	P4	120	K	None
outh Euclid, Ohio.	15,415	6,146	150.8	MC	D2S	7[1]	3	P2	300	DTL	S
. Milwaukee, Wis.	12,826	11,134	15.2	MC	D2N	8†	0	NP2	...	TKL	ISW
. Norfolk, Va.	10,408	8,038	29.5	Mgr	C4N	5‡	5	NP4‡*	300	TA	None
outh Orange, N. J.	15,175	13,742	10.4	MC	D2N	6†	6	P2‡	None	None	W

Table III—Governmental Data for Cities Over 5,000 —Continued

City	POPULATION			Form of Govern-ment	Mayor-Selec-tion, Term and Veto	CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
	1950 Census (Prelim.)	1940 Census	Per Cent Increase 1940–50			Number of Councilmen & Election Total	At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Salary of Council-men		
10,000 to 25,000—continued											
S. Pasadena, Calif.	16,950	14,356	18.1	Mgr	C2N	5‡	5	NP4‡	600	TK	W
S. Portland, Me.	21,732	15,781	37.7	Mgr	C1N	5	5	NP3‡	300	None	None
South River, N. J.	11,323	10,714	5.7	MC	D2N	6†	0	NP3‡	None	...	ESW
S. St. Paul, Minn.	15,996	11,844	35.1	MC	D2A	7†	7	NP2	50	TAK	SWX
S. San Francisco, Cal.	19,250	6,629	190.4	Mgr	C..	5	5	NP4‡	360	TAK	None
Springfield, Ore.	10,771	3,805	183.1	Mgr	D4S	6†	0	NP4‡	None	None	Ed
State College, Pa.	17,142	6,226	175.3	Mgr	D4A	7	7	P4‡	None	None	SW
Statesville, N. C.	16,763	11,440	46.5	Mgr	D2N	4†	0	P2	120	None	AEdST§WX§
Staunton, Va.	19,884	13,337	49.1	Mgr	C2N	5‡	5	NP4‡	...	TA	BISWX§
Steelton, Pa.	12,564	13,115	-4.2	MC	D4S	10†	0	P4‡	300	D	W
Sterling, Ill.	12,761	11,363	12.3	Com	D4N	5‡	5	..4	400	None	...
Stevens Point, Wis.	16,550	15,777	4.9	MC	D2A	9†	0	NP2‡	300	CTAKSEL	SWX§
Stillwater, Okla.	20,155	10,097	99.6	MC	D3N	5‡	5	NP3‡	250	TK	ESWX§
Streator, Ill.	16,442	14,930	10.1	Com	D4N	5‡	5	NP4	1,200	None	I
Struthers, Ohio	11,905	11,739	1.4	MC	D2A	7[1]	3	P2	400	DTL	None
Suffolk, Va.	12,287	11,343	8.3	Mgr	C4N	5‡	5	NP4‡	240	T	X
Summit, N. J.	17,890	16,165	10.7	MC	D3A	7	1	P3‡	None	K	I
Sumter, S. C.	19,812	15,874	24.8	Mgr	D4N	5‡	5	P4‡	200	None	SWX§
Sunbury, Pa.	15,600	15,462	0.9	Com	D4N	5‡	5	..4	750	...	S
Sweetwater, Tex.	13,580	10,367	31.0	Mgr	C1N	5‡	5	NP2‡	180	None	ASWX
Swissvale, Pa.	16,467	15,919	3.4	MC	D4S	7†	7	P4‡	None	D	None
Takoma Park, Md.	13,301	8,938	48.8	MC	D2N	8‡	8	NP2	None	None	None
Talladega, Ala.	13,186	9,298	41.8	Com	D3N	3‡	3	NP3‡	1,200	None	SW
Tamaqua, Pa.	11,491	12,486	-8.0	MC	D4N	12†	0	P4‡	300	DA	IW
Temple, Tex.	24,970	15,344	62.7	Mgr	C2..	5‡	5	NP2	180	None	ASWX
Terrell, Tex.	11,553	10,481	10.2	Mgr	D2N	4†	..	P2‡	260	APL	ESWX§
Texarkana, Ark.	15,833	11,821	33.9	MC	D2A	8†	0	P2‡	240	TKL	ASWX
Texarkana, Tex.	24,657	17,019	44.9	MC	D2A	6†	1	P2‡	350	AKPL	SW
Texas City, Tex.	16,577	5,748	188.4	Com	D2N	5‡	5	NP2‡	600	None	A
Thomasville, Ga.	14,446	12,683	13.9	Mgr	D2N	5‡	5	NP2	100	None	AESWX
Thomasville, N. C.	11,126	11,041	0.8	Mgr	D2N	6‡	2	NP2	200	None	SW
Tiffin, Ohio	18,943	16,102	17.6	MC	D2S	7[1]	3	P2	300	DTL	None
Tonawanda, N. Y.	14,610	13,008	12.3	MC	D2A	7	1	P2	500	TL	ISW
Torrance, Calif.	22,206	9,950	123.2	Mgr	C2N	5‡	5	NP4‡	None	TK	ABWX§
Traverse City, Mich.	16,679	14,455	15.4	Mgr	C1N	7‡	7	NP4‡	200	None	ESXW
Trinidad, Colo.	12,206	13,223	-7.7	Mgr	C2N	11‡	1	NP2	180	None	EGW
Troy, Ohio	10,628	9,697	9.6	MC	D2S	7[1]	3	P2	150	DTL	ESW
Tulare, Calif.	12,367	8,259	49.7	Mgr	C4A	5‡	5	NP4	120	DT	ASWX
Tupelo, Miss.	11,507	8,212	40.1	MC	D4A	7†	..	NP4	...	KSP	EdSW
Turtle Creek, Pa.	12,347	9,805	25.9	MC	D4..	9†	0	P4‡	300	D	None
Twin Falls, Idaho	17,544	11,851	48.0	Mgr	C4N	5‡	5	NP4	900	None	BWX
Uniontown, Pa.	20,423	21,819	-6.4	Com	D4N	5‡	5	P4‡	750	CT	AS
University Hgts., Ohio	11,488	5,981	92.1	MC	D4A	7[1]	7	NP4‡	600	None	None
University Park, Tex.	23,823	14,458	64.8	Com	D2N	3‡	3	NP2	600	None	Wd
Urbana, Ill.	22,995	14,064	63.5	MC	D4A	14†	0	P4‡	120	TK	None
Valdosta, Ga.	20,004	15,595	28.3	MC	D2N	6†	6	NP2	480	None	WX
Vallejo, Calif.	23,164	20,072	15.4	Mgr	D4S	7	7	NP4‡	600	D	BW
Valparaiso, Ind.	11,966	8,736	37.0	MC	D4..	7†	..	NP4	360	K	W
Van Wert, Ohio	10,317	9,227	11.8	MC	D2..	7[1]	3	P2	120	DTL	SWX§
Vernon, Tex.	12,684	9,277	36.7	Com	D2N	4‡	4	NP2‡	300	None	AEW
Verona, N. J.	10,910	8,957	21.8	MC	D2A	6†	6	P3‡	600	None	SWd
Victoria, Tex.	16,102	11,566	39.2	MC	D2A	5‡	5	NP2	...	TAKPL	SW
Vincennes, Ind.	18,798	18,228	3.1	MC	D4..	7†	2	P4	360	K	W
Virginia, Minn.	12,332	12,264	0.6	MC	D2A	9	3	NP4‡	600	T	EGSWdX

Table III—Governmental Data for Cities Over 5,000—Continued

City	POPULATION			Form of Government	Mayor-Selection, Term and Veto	CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
	1950 Census (Prelim.)	1940 Census	Per Cent Increase 1940-50			Number of Councilmen & Election: Total	At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Salary of Councilmen		
10,000 to 25,000—continued											
isalia, Calif.	11,690	8,904	31.3	Mgr	C2N	5‡	5	NP4‡	240	None	ASX
abash, Ind.	10,594	9,653	9.7	MC	D4..	5†	1	P4	...	K	None
alla Walla, Wash. . .	24,071	18,109	32.9	Com	D3N	3‡	3	NP3	2,700	None	SWX
allingford, Conn. . .	11,943	11,425	4.5	MC	D2A	6†	6	P4‡	100	TAK	EdSWX§
arren, Pa..	14,747	14,891	-1.0	Mgr	D4S	18†	0	P4‡	None	DA	X§
ashington, Ind. . . .	10,949	9,312	17.6	MC	D4..	5†	1	P4	360	K	ESW
ashington Ct. Hse.,O.	10,457	9,402	11.2	Mgr	C4..	5	5	NP4‡	120	None	S
atertown, S. D. . . .	12,662	10,617	19.3	MC	D2A	10	0	NP2‡	300	None	AEGISWX
atertown, Wis. . . .	12,393	11,301	9.7	Mgr	C1N	5‡	5	NP2‡	200	None	SWX
aterville, Me. . . .	18,232	16,688	9.3	MC	D2A	21*	0	P2	None	A	X§
atervliet, N. Y. . . .	15,036	16,114	-6.7	Mgr	D4N	3‡	3	P4‡	500	None	ISW
atsonville, Calif. . .	11,516	8,937	28.9	MC	D4A	8†	0	NP4‡	600	DTAK	ASWX
aukesha, Wis.	21,186	19,242	10.1	MC	D2A	15†	0	NP2‡	300	CTAKL	SW
axahachie, Tex. . . .	11,196	8,655	29.4	Mgr	C1..	5	5	NP2‡	None	None	SW
aycross, Ga..	18,842	16,763	12.4	Mgr	C1N	4†	4	NP4‡	200	None	AWX
aynesboro, Pa. . . .	10,321	10,231	0.9	Mgr	D4S	6†	0	P4‡	None	DA	SW
aynesboro, Va. . . .	12,337	7,373	67.3	Mgr	C2N	5‡	1	NP4‡	300	T	W
ebster Groves, Mo. .	23,289	18,394	26.6	Com	D4N	4‡	4	NP4	1,800	None	Wd
eirton, W. Va. . . .	24,143			Mgr	....	...	..	....	.....	...	...
enatchee, Wash. . .	12,965	11,620	11.6	Com	D3N	3‡	3	NP3	1,800	None	WX
est Chester, Pa. . .	15,109	13,289	13.7	MC	D4A	7†	7	P4‡	None	C	SW
est Frankfort, Ill. .	11,251	12,383	-9.1	Com	D4A	5‡	5	NP4	1,020	None	SW
est Lafayette, Ind. .	11,821	6,270	88.5	MC	D4..	5†	5	P4	100	TK	None
est Mifflin, Pa. . . .	17,929			MC	...	..	..	...	...	...	....
. Monroe, La.	10,286	8,560	20.2	MC	D4N	5†	5	P4	300	None	SW
. University Pl.,Tex.	17,053	9,221	84.9	Com	D2..	5‡	5	NP2	600	None	ASW
estbrook, Me.	12,280	11,087	10.8	MC	D1A	13	..	..1	None	K	None
estfield, Mass. . . .	20,961	18,793	11.5	MC	D..A	11	6	NP2	150	None	EGWX
estfield, N. J.	21,335	18,458	15.6	MC	D2..	9‡	1	P2‡	1	None	None
heaton, Ill.	11,574	7,389	56.6	Com	D4N	5‡	5	NP4	400	None	W
hite Settlement, Tex.	10,836			MC	D2A	5†	5	..2	...	...	...
hitefish Bay, Wis. .	14,626	9,651	51.5	Mgr	D3N	6†	6	NP3‡	60	TAK	IWd
hittier, Calif.	23,866	16,115	48.1	Mgr	C2N	5‡	5	NP4‡	600	TK	SW
illimantic, Conn. . .	13,565	12,101	12.1	MC	D2A	7†	3	P2	300	TAK	W
ilmette, Ill.	18,184	17,226	5.6	Mgr	D4N	6†	6	NP4‡	120	K	IW
ilson, N. C.	22,964	19,234	19.4	Mgr	D2N	6†	0	NP2	...	None	EGSWX§
inchester, Va. . . .	13,766	12,095	13.8	Mgr	D4N	13‡	1	NP4‡	None	TA	BSWX§
infield, Kan.	10,238	9,506	7.7	Mgr	C1N	3‡	3	NP4‡*	50	None	EGdISWX§
innetka, Ill.	12,545	12,430	0.9	Mgr	D2N	6†	6	NP2‡	None	None	EW
inona, Minn.	24,965	22,490	11.0	MC	D2S	9	1	NP4‡*	500	T	SWX
isconsin Rapids,Wis.	13,518	11,416	18.4	MC	D2A	20†	0	NP2‡	75	TKL	EdSW
oburn, Mass.	20,269	19,751	2.6	MC	D2A	9	2	NP2	250	None	W
ood River, Ill. . . .	10,217	8,197	24.6	MC	D4..	8†	0	NP4‡	240	TK	W
oodbury, N. J.. . . .	10,909	8,306	31.3	MC	D2S	9	0	P3‡	None	None	SW
ooster, Ohio	13,896	11,543	20.4	MC	D2A	7[1]	3	P2	...	DTL	SWX§
enia, Ohio	12,871	10,633	21.0	Mgr	C2N	5‡	5	NP4‡	150	None	SW
eadon, Pa.	11,322	8,524	32.8	MC	D4S	7†	7	P4‡	300	D	None
psilanti, Mich. . . .	18,267	12,121	50.7	Mgr	C1N	7‡	7	NP2‡	...	None	Gd§SW
5,000 to 10,000—continued											
bbeville, La.	9,318	6,672	39.7	MC	D4N	5†	5	P4	300	P	EdIPSWX§
bbeville, S. C.	5,377	4,930	9.1	MC	D2N	8†	0	..2‡	240	None	EW
berdeen, Miss. . . .	5,282	4,746	11.3	MC	D...	5	0	P...	...	K	EdW

Table III—Governmental Data for Cities Over 5,000—Continued

City	POPULATION			Form of Govern-ment	Mayor-Selection, Term and Veto	CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
	1950 Census (Prelim.)	1940 Census	Per Cent Increase 1940-50			Number of Councilmen & Election		Type of Election and Term of Office	Salary of Council-men		
						Total	At Large				
5,000 to 10,000—continued											
Abilene, Kan.	5,580	5,671	-1.6	Mgr	C1A	3‡	3	NP3‡	50	None	ASWX
Aiken, S. C.	7,067	6,168	14.6	MC	D2N	6†	6	NP2	180	None	WX§
Alamo Heights, Tex.	7,950	5,700	39.5	MC	D2N	5†	5	NP2‡	1	None	W
Alamogordo, N. M.	6,767	3,950	71.3	Mgr	C2N	5‡	0	NP2‡	None	None	ASW
Alamosa, Colo.	5,342	5,613	-4.8	Mgr	D2A	8†	0	P2	120	TK	WX
Albertville, Ala.	5,395	3,651	47.8	MC	D4N	6‡	6	NP4	240	None	EdIW
Alcoa, Tenn.	6,486	5,131	26.4	Mgr	C2N	3‡	3	NP4‡	1	None	S
Alexander City, Ala.	6,433	6,640	-3.1	MC	D4..	6‡	6	NP4	...	None	EdGSWd
Alexandria, Ind.	5,139	4,801	7.0	MC	D4N	5	1	P4	180	K	AW
Alexandria, Minn.	6,326	5,051	25.2	MC	D2N	5	0	NP2‡	None	T	ESWX§
Algona, Iowa	5,359	4,954	8.2	MC	D2A	6†	2	NP2	120	T	ESWX§
Alliance, Neb.	7,852	6,253	25.6	Mgr	C2N	5‡	5	NP4‡	180	...	...
Alma, Mich.	8,327	7,202	15.6	Mgr	C2N	5‡	5	NP4‡*	200*	None	SWX§
Alpine, Tex.	5,256	3,866	36.0	Com	D2N	3‡	3	NP2	120	None	SWX§
Altus, Okla.	9,548	8,593	11.1	MC	D2..	8†	0	P2‡	300	TKSP	AEISW
Alva, Okla.	6,495	5,055	28.5	MC	D2..	8†	0	NP2‡	25	TKSP	WX§
American Fork, Utah	5,124	3,333	53.7	MC	D4N	5†	5	P4‡*	200	TK	W
Amityville, N. Y.	6,139	5,058	21.4	MC	D2N	5‡	5	NP2‡	600	None	None
Anacortes, Wash.	6,916	5,875	17.7	MC	D4A	7†	1	NP4‡*	120	TKL	AIW
Anadarko, Okla.	6,164	5,579	10.5	Mgr	D2N	7‡	2	NP2	None	None	ESWX§
Andalusia, Ala.	9,176	6,886	33.3	MC	D4N	5†	5	P4	150	None	EdGWX§
Angola, Ind.	5,082	3,141	61.8	MC	D4N	5†	1	P4	180	K	SW
Anoka, Minn.	7,379	6,426	14.8	Mgr	D2N	5‡	5	NP4‡	188	None	EdW
Antigo, Wis.	9,897	9,495	4.2	Com	D6N	3‡	3	NP6‡	2,700	None	SWX
Aransas Pass, Tex.	5,389	4,095	31.6	Com	D2N	3‡	3	NP2	600	None	SW
Archbald, Pa.	6,335	8,296	-23.6	MC	D4..	9†	0	P4‡	None	C	None
Arkadelphia, Ark.	6,796	5,078	33.8	MC	D2..	6†	0	NP2	120	TKPL	None
Arlington, Tex.	7,686	4,240	81.3	Mgr	D4N	5‡	5	NP2	120	None	ASW
Arlington Hgts., Ill.	8,750	5,668	54.4	MC	D4A	6†	6	NP4‡	240	K	SW
Artesia, N. M.	8,115	4,071	99.3	MC	D2N	8†	8	NP4‡*	60	None	SWX§
Asheboro, N. C.	7,674	6,981	9.9	Mgr	D2N	5†	5	P2	...	None	W
Ashland, Ore.	7,702	4,744	62.4	MC	D4A	6†	6	NP4‡	75	TK	ESW
Ashland, Pa.	6,185	7,045	-12.2	Mgr	D4S	15†	0	P4‡	None	None	W
Ashley, Pa.	5,235	6,371	-17.8	MC	D4	6†	0	P4‡	None	D	A
Athens, Ala.	6,264	4,342	44.3	MC	D4N	6‡	2	NP4	480	None	EdIWX
Athens, Tenn.	8,599	6,930	24.1	MC	D2A	5†	5	NP2	120	K	EdW
Athens, Tex.	5,206	4,765	9.3	Com	D2A	3‡	3	NP2	1	None	SW
Atlantic, Iowa	6,472	5,802	11.5	MC	D2..	6†	2	NP2	48	TL	ESWX
Atmore, Ala.	5,751	3,200	79.7	MC	D4N	6‡	5	P4	75	None	GdSTW
Attalla, Ala.	7,554	4,885	54.6	MC	D4A	6‡	1	NP4	...	None	Wd
Auburn, Ind.	5,890	5,415	8.8	MC	D4S	5†	1	P4	240	K	EdSW
Auburn, Wash.	6,494	4,211	54.2	MC	D4S	7	7	NP4‡*	120	TKL	SW
Audubon, N. J.	9,563	8,906	7.4	Com	C4..	3‡	3	NP4	750	None	S
Avalon, Pa.	6,438	6,155	4.6	Mgr	D4S	9†	0	P4‡	None	C	None
Babylon, N. Y.	5,994	4,742	26.4	MC	C2A	4†	..	P2	300	...	...
Bainbridge, Ga.	7,568	6,352	19.1	MC	D2N	6†	6	NP2	180	None	PWX§
Baker, Ore.	9,425	9,342	0.9	Mgr	C2N	7‡	7	NP4‡	150	None	ESWX
Ballinger, Tex.	5,293	4,472	18.4	Com	D2N	3‡	3	NP2	500	None	ASWX§
Bangor, Pa.	6,049	5,687	6.4	MC	D4S	12†	0	P4‡	240	DA	None
Banning, Calif.	7,022	3,874	81.3	MC	C2N	5‡	5	NP4‡	120	TK	EdSX
Baraboo, Wis.	7,217	6,415	12.5	MC	D2A	9†	0	NP3‡	240	TAKL	SW
Barstow, Calif.	6,130			MC	C4N	5‡	5	NP4‡	None	TK	S
Bartow, Fla.	8,675	6,158	40.9	Mgr	C1N	4†	4	NP3‡	120	None	ESW
Batavia, Ill.	5,862	5,101	14.9	MC	D4N	8†	0	NP4‡	280	TK	EdSW

TABLE III—GOVERNMENTAL DATA FOR CITIES OVER 5,000—Continued

City	POPULATION			Form of Govern-ment	Mayor-Selection, Term and Veto	CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
	1950 Census (Prelim.)	1940 Census	Per Cent Increase 1940-50			Number of Councilmen & Election		Type of Election and Term of Office	Salary of Council-men		
						Total	At Large				
5,000 to 10,000—continued											
atesville, Ark. . . .	6,371	5,267	21.0	MC	D2A	8†	0	P2‡	36	TKL	SX
ath, N. Y.	5,409	4,696	15.2	MC	D1N	4†	4	P2‡	150	TAK	EGSW
ay City, Tex.	9,418	6,594	42.8	MC	D2N	5†	5	NP2‡	400	TAL	AGdSW
ay, Ohio	6,562	3,356	95.5	MC	D4A	6[1]	6	NP4‡*	120	D	AS
eardstown, Ill. . . .	6,069	6,505	-6.7	MC	D4N	10†	0	NP4‡	192	TK	W
eaufort, S. C.	5,087	3,185	59.7	Mgr	D4N	4†	4	NP4	75	None	PW
eaver, Pa.	6,345	5,641	12.5	MC	D4S	9†	0	P4‡	None	D	W
edford, Ohio	9,073	7,390	22.8	Mgr	C2N	7‡	7	NP4‡	260	None	ISWd
eech Grove, Ind. . .	5,689	3,907	45.6	MC	D4N	5†	1	P4	180	TK	S
eeville, Tex.	9,328	6,789	37.4	Com	D2N	3‡	3	NP2	600	None	WX
elfast City, Me. . . .	5,927	5,540	7.0	Mgr	D2N	5†	0	NP2	None	None	X§
elle Glade, Fla. . . .	6,889	3,806	81.0	Com	C1N	5‡	5	NP2‡	840	None	W
ellefonte, Pa.	5,614	5,304	5.8	MC	D4S	9	0	P4‡	None	D	SWX§
ellevue, Ky.	9,036	8,741	3.4	MC	D4A	6†	6	P2	78	TAKPL	I
ellevue, Ohio	6,901	6,127	12.6	MC	D2A	7[1]	3	P2	120	DTL	W
ellmawr, N. J. . . .	5,223	1,250	317.8	MC	D2N	6†	6	P..‡	None	None	SW
ellwood, Ill.	8,689	5,220	66.5	MC	D4A	6†	6	NP4‡	72	K	W
elmont, Calif.	5,548	1,229	351.4	MC	C2N	5‡	5	NP4‡*	None	TK	SX
elmont, N. C.	5,341	4,356	22.6	MC	...	5	..	...	...	...	....
elton, Tex.	6,244	3,572	74.8	Mgr	C1..	5‡	5	NP2‡	1	None	SW
elvidere, Ill.	9,417	8,094	16.3	MC	D4S	10†	0	NP4‡	150	TK	SWX
emidji, Minn.	9,935	9,427	5.4	MC	D1S	11	1	NP2‡	200	TK	SWX§
enicia, Calif.	7,275	2,419	200.7	MC	C2N	5‡	5	NP4‡	None	TK	None
ennettsville, S. C. . .	5,108	4,895	4.4	MC	...	5	0	....	....	...	....
ennington, Vt.	7,988	7,628	4.7	MC	D1..	7	7	NP3‡	50	DTAKL	WX§
enton, Ark.	6,263	3,502	78.8	MC	D2A	8†	0	NP2‡	...	TKL	EWX
enton, Ill.	7,837	7,372	6.3	Com	D4N	5‡	5	NP4	600	None	SWX§
erkeley, Mo.	5,249	2,577	103.7	MC	D2S	10†	0	NP2‡	60	P	S
ethany, Okla.	5,690	2,590	119.7	MC	H2..	4†	0	P2	...	...	SWd
ettendorf, Iowa . . .	5,110	3,143	62.6	MC	D2N	5†	2	P2	192	None	None
ig Rapids, Mich. . .	5,732	4,987	14.9	Mgr	D2N	3‡	3	NP4‡*	None	None	WX§
ig Stone Gap, Va. . .	5,158	4,331	19.1	Mgr	D2N	6†	6	NP2	240	None	W
lackfoot, Idaho . . .	5,178	3,681	40.7	MC	D2N	4†	0	NP4‡	360	TK	WX§
lackwell, Okla. . . .	9,218	8,537	8.0	Com	D3N	3‡	3	NP3‡	600	None	AESWX§
lairsville, Pa.	5,014	5,002	0.2	Mgr	D4S	6†	0	P4‡	None	DA	W
lakely, Pa.	6,848	8,106	-15.5	MC	D6S	9†	0	P4‡	None	D	Ed
luffton, Ind.	6,058	5,417	11.8	MC	D4N	5†	1	P4	240	K	AESW
ogota, N. J.	7,668	7,346	4.4	MC	D2A	6†	6	P3‡	150	A	S
onham, Tex.	7,043	6,349	10.9	Mgr	D2N	5†	0	NP2‡	120	None	SWX
ooneville, Mo.	6,729	6,089	10.5	MC	D4N	8†	0	P2	150	TAPL	W
oonton, N. J.	7,581	6,739	12.5	MC	D2S	9‡	1	P2	None	None	W
oonville, Ind.	5,099	4,526	12.7	MC	...	...	..	...	...	....	...
ordentown, N. J. . .	5,454	4,223	29.1	Com	C4N	3‡	3	NP4	750	...	SW
ound Brook, N. J. . .	8,356	7,616	9.7	MC	D2A	6†	6	P3‡	None	TA	None
ountiful, Utah	5,969	3,357	77.8	MC	D4S	5	5	P4‡	150	FDTKS	ESW
rackenridge, Pa. . .	6,180	6,400	-3.4	MC	D4A	6†	0	P4‡	...	D	EdW
radley, Ill.	5,716	3,689	54.9	MC	D4..	6†	6	NP2‡	160	None	W
rady, Tex.	5,923	5,002	18.4	MC	D2S	5†	5	NP2‡	300	TP	ESWX
razil, Ind.	8,426	8,126	3.7	MC	D4..	5†	5	P4	100	TK	W
reckenridge, Tex. . .	6,605	5,826	13.4	Com	D2..	3‡	3	NP2	600	None	ASW
renham, Tex.	6,919	6,435	7.5	Com	D2N	5‡	5	NP2	120	None	AEdSWX§
rentwood, Mo. . . .	7,482	4,383	70.7	MC	D2S	6†	0	P2‡	600	P	None
rewer, Me.	6,817	6,510	4.7	Mgr	C1N	5‡	5	NP2‡	None	None	AW
rewton, Ala.	5,157	3,323	55.2	Mgr	D4N	6‡	6	P4	180	None	GdTWX§

TABLE III—GOVERNMENTAL DATA FOR CITIES OVER 5,000—Continued

City	POPULATION			Form of Govern-ment	Mayor-Selec-tion, Term and Veto	CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
	1950 Census (Prelim.)	1940 Census	Per Cent Increase 1940-50			Number of Councilmen & Election Total	At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Salary of Council-men		
5,000 to 10,000—continued											
Bridgeport, Pa.	5,823	5,904	-1.4	MC	D4S	9†	0	P4‡	120	D	S
Bridgeville, Pa.	5,653	4,459	26.8	MC	D4S	7†	7	P4‡	None	D	...
Brigham City, Utah	6,777	5,641	20.1	MC	D4N	5	5	P..‡	600	TK	ESWX
Bristow, Okla.	5,404	6,050	-10.7	MC	D2N	8†	0	P2‡	60	TKP	ASWX
Broadview, Ill.	5,230	1,457	259.0	MC	D4S	6†	6	P4‡	120	K	WX
Bronxville, N. Y.	6,718	6,888	-2.5	MC	D2N	5‡	5	P2‡	None	None	None
Brookfield, Mo.	5,790	6,174	-6.2	Mgr	C1N	5‡	5	NP3‡	None	None	SW
Brookhaven, Miss.	7,780	6,232	24.8	MC	D4N	5†	1	NP4	600	AKP	SWX
Brookings, S. D.	7,730	5,346	44.6	Com	D5N	5‡	5	NP5‡	750	None	AEISWX
Brooklyn, Ohio	6,307	1,108	469.2	MC	D2..	6[1]	6	NP2	...	TK	...
Brownfield, Tex.	6,160	4,009	53.7	MC	D2N	5†	5	NP2‡	120	None	EISWd
Brownsville, Pa.	7,644	8,015	-4.6	MC	D4A	12†	0	P4‡	120	A	None
Bryan, Ohio	6,405	5,404	18.5	MC	D2N	5[1]	0	NP4‡	96	None	ESW
Buchanan, Mich.	5,241	4,056	29.2	Mgr	C1N	5‡	5	NP2‡*	125	None	SW
Buckhannon, W. Va.	5,997	4,450	34.8	MC	...	5	...	...	...	...	...
Buena Vista, Va.	5,219	4,335	20.4	MC	D4A	12	0	...4‡	None	T	W
Burley, Idaho	5,877	5,329	10.3	MC	D2A	6†	6	NP4‡	300	TK	EdWX
Cairo, Ga.	5,578	4,653	19.9	MC	D2N	5†	1	NP2	120	None	ISW
Caldwell, N. J.	6,222	4,932	26.2	MC	D2S	6†	6	P3‡	400	A	SWd
Calexico, Calif.	6,402	5,415	18.2	Com	C4N	5‡	5	NP4‡	300	TK	WX
Camden, S. C.	6,953	5,747	21.0	Mgr	D4N	3‡	3	P4‡	...	None	EdWX
Cameron, Tex.	5,227	5,040	3.7	MC	D2N	5†	5	NP2‡	300	AKPL	WX§
Camp Hill, Pa.	5,780	3,630	59.2	MC	D4S	7†	0	P4‡	None	DA	S
Canandaigua, N. Y.	8,296	8,321	-0.3	MC	D2S	8†	0	P2	60	T	SW
Canon City, Colo.	6,313	6,690	-5.6	Mgr	D2N	6†	6	P4‡	180	None	W
Canton, Miss.	7,063	6,011	17.5	MC	D4N	5†	1	NP4	120	TAKP	AEdGdW
Carlinville, Ill.	5,129	4,965	3.3	MC	D4A	10†	0	P4‡	60	TKP	SW
Carlstadt, N. J.	5,614	5,644	-0.5	MC	D2A	6†	6	P3‡	None	T	S
Carmi, Ill.	5,522	4,098	34.7	MC	D4A	9†	0	NP4	150	TKL	ESWX§
Carroll, Iowa	6,219	5,389	15.4	MC	D2..	6†	2	NP2	176	T	WX
Carrollton, Ga.	7,767	6,214	25.0	MC	D2..	4†	4	NP2	100	None	AW
Cartersville, Ga.	7,282	6,141	18.6	Mgr	H2..	4†	4	NP2	None	None	EW
Caruthersville, Mo.	8,578	6,612	29.7	MC	D4A	8†	0	NP2‡	150	TAPL	WX
Castle Shannon, Pa.	5,439	3,970	37.0	MC	D6S	7†	7	P4‡	None	D	None
Catskill, N. Y.	5,336	5,429	-1.7	MC	C1N	4†	4	P3‡	200	TA	W
Cedar City, Utah	6,172	4,695	31.5	MC	D4..	5†	5	P4‡	300	T	SWX
Cedarhurst, N. Y.	6,021	5,463	10.2	MC	D2N	5‡	5	NP2‡	600	None	S
Cedartown, Ga.	9,469	9,025	4.9	Mgr	C1..	4†	4	NP4‡	None	None	ASW
Celina, Ohio	5,686	4,841	17.5	Mgr	D2A	6†	6	P2	96	TK	ESW
Center Line, Mich.	7,643	3,198	139.0	MC	D2N	5‡	5	NP2‡	100	None	W
Centerville, Iowa	7,606	8,413	-9.6	MC	D2S	5†	2	P2	40	T	SWX§
Centerville, Pa.	5,874	6,317	-7.0	MC	D4..	6‡	6	P4‡	6	DP	None
Centralia, Wash.	8,648	7,414	16.6	Com	D3N	3‡	3	NP3	1,800	None	ESW
Chapel Hill, N. C.	9,169	3,654	150.9	Mgr	D2N	6†	6	NP4‡	180	None	SX
Chariton, Iowa	5,324	5,754	-7.5	MC	D2A	5†	2	NP2	50	T	SWX
Charleroi, Pa.	9,864	10,784	-8.5	MC	D4S	7†	7	P4‡	300	D	W
Charleston, Ill.	9,146	8,197	11.6	Com	D4N	5‡	5	NP4	600	None	SW
Charleston, Mo.	5,500	5,182	6.1	Mgr	C1N	5‡	5	NP3‡	1	None	W
Charlotte, Mich.	6,589	5,544	18.8	MC	D1N	8†	0	P2‡	100	TAK	SWX§
Chatham, N. J.	7,321	4,888	49.8	MC	D2S	6†	6	P3‡	None	T	SW
Chatahoochee, Fla.	8,466	7,110	19.1	MC	D2S	5†	0	NP2‡	12	None	EdSW
Cheboygan, Mich.	5,507	5,673	-2.9	Mgr	C2N	7‡	7	NP2‡*	130	None	W
Chehalis, Wash.	5,633	4,857	16.0	Com	D3..	3‡	3	NP3	1,000	None	ASWX
Cherokee, Iowa	7,696	7,469	3.0	MC	D2A	5†	2	NP2	25	T	SWX§

TABLE III—GOVERNMENTAL DATA FOR CITIES OVER 5,000—Continued

City	POPULATION			Form of Government	Mayor-Selection, Term and Veto	CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
	1950 Census (Prelim.)	1940 Census	Per Cent Increase 1940-50			Number of Councilmen & Election: Total	At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Salary of Councilmen		
5,000 to 10,000—continued											
hester, Ill.	5,388	5,110	5.4	MC	D4N	6†	0	NP4‡	180	TK	SWX
hester, S. C.	6,891	6,392	7.8	Mgr	D2N	8†	8	NP2‡	None	None	SWX
heviot, Ohio	9,927	9,043	9.8	MC	D2A	7^1	3	P2	300	DTL	...
hildress, Tex.	7,587	6,464	17.4	MC	D2N	5†	5	NP2‡	240	P	ASWX
hillicothe, Mo.	8,649	8,012	8.0	MC	D2..	5†	1	P2	300	DTAKPL	AEWX§
hino, Calif.	5,788	4,204	37.7	MC	C4N	5‡	5	NP4‡	300	TK	ASW
hisholm, Minn.	6,854	7,487	-8.5	MC	D2N	5‡	1	NP2	300	None	AWd
ircleville, Ohio	8,655	7,982	8.4	MC	D2..	7^1	3	P2	120	DTL	SW
isco, Tex.	5,216	4,868	7.1	Com	D2N	5‡	5	NP2‡	150	None	ASWX
laremont, Calif.	6,229	3,057	103.8	Mgr	C4N	5‡	5	NP4‡	120	TK	S
laremore, Okla.	5,530	4,134	33.8	MC	D2A	8†	0	P2‡	325	TKP	ESWX§
larinda, Iowa	5,077	4,905	3.5	Mgr	D2N	4†	2	NP2	120	T	SWX
larkston, Wash.	5,589	3,116	79.4	MC	H4N	7	0	NP4‡*	120	TKL	S
larksville, Ind.	5,890	2,386	146.9	MC	C...	5‡	5	P4	360	K	None
lawson, Mich.	5,176	4,006	29.2	Mgr	D2N	4†	4	NP2	100	None	W
learfield, Pa.	9,348	9,372	-0.3	MC	D4N	12†	0	P4‡	240	None	WX
leveland, Miss.	6,731	4,189	60.7	MC	D4A	5†	1	NP4	240	KP	SW
leveland, Tex.	5,194	1,783	191.3	MC	D2A	5†	0	..2‡	None	TK	SW
lifton Forge, Va.	5,769	6,461	-10.7	Mgr	C4N	5‡	5	NP4‡	None	TA	AWX§
lifton Heights, Pa.	7,547	4,921	53.4	MC	D4S	8†	0	NP4‡	300	D	SX
linton, Ill.	5,870	6,331	-7.3	Com	D4N	5‡	5	NP4	360	None	W
linton, Ind.	6,576	7,092	-7.3	MC	D4..	5†	5	P4	120	TK	SW
linton, Mo.	6,069	6,041	0.5	MC	D4S	8†	0	P2‡	75	TAPL	None
linton, Okla.	7,545	6,736	12.0	MC	D2N	4†	0	NP2‡*	...	None	SWX§
linton, S. C.	7,158	5,704	25.5	MC	D2N	6†	0	NP2	300	None	EdSW
loquet, Minn.	7,663	7,304	4.9	MC	D2A	5	2	NP2	600	T	WX
oaldale, Pa.	5,230	6,163	-15.1	MC	D4..	9†	0	P4‡	None	D	None
oalinga, Calif.	5,520	5,026	9.8	MC	C4N	5‡	5	NP4‡	240	TK	GdISWdX
oldwater, Mich.	8,542	7,343	16.3	MC	D2..	8†	0	P2‡	None	TK	ESW
oleman, Tex.	6,513	6,054	7.6	Mgr	D1N	4†	0	NP2‡	120	None	ESW
ollege Station, Tex.	7,898	2,184	281.6	Mgr	D2N	6†	0	NP2‡	None	None	Wd
ollingdale, Pa.	8,473	8,162	3.8	MC	D4S	7†	7	P4‡	300	FD	...
olonial Hgts., Va.	6,075	3,194	90.2	MC	D4A	5†	5	NP4‡	100	T	ISW
olorado City, Tex.	6,709	5,213	28.7	Mgr	C2N	7‡	7	NP2‡	240	None	SW
olumbia, Miss.	6,003	6,064	-1.0	MC	D4..	5†	1	P4	600	KP	W
olumbia Hgts., Minn.	8,208	6,035	36.0	Mgr	D2N	5‡	5	NP4‡	72	None	Wd
olumbus, Neb.	8,844	7,632	15.9	MC	D2N	8†	0	P2‡	200	TK	AIWX§
ommerce, Tex.	5,866	4,699	24.8	Com	D2N	3‡	3	NP2	300	None	ESWX
oncord, Calif.	6,980	1,373	408.4	MC	C2N	5‡	5	NP4	None	TK	S
oncordia, Kan.	7,139	6,255	14.1	Mgr	C1N	3‡	3	NP3‡	96	None	WX
onroe, Tex.	7,313	4,624	58.2	MC	D2N	5†	5	NP2‡	240	None	SW
onway, Ark.	8,546	5,782	47.8	MC	D2A	8†	0	P2‡	120	TKL	ESWX§
onway; S. C.	6,083	5,066	20.1	MC	D2..	6†	6	NP2	120	None	W
ookeville, Tenn.	6,900	4,364	58.1	Com	C3N	3‡	3	NP3‡	36	None	EW
oos Bay, Ore.	5,956	5,259	13.3	Mgr	D2N	7‡	7	NP4‡	120	K	W
orbin, Ky.	7,715	7,893	-2.3	Mgr	D4N	3‡	3	P2	500	None	EW
ordele, Ga.	9,434	7,929	19.0	Mgr	...	5‡	5	NP5‡	240	None	Ed§TW
orinth, Miss.	9,698	7,818	24.0	MC	D4N	5†	0	NP4	600	TP	S
orry, Pa.	7,872	6,935	13.5	Com	D4N	5‡	5	P4‡	300	FCT	None
ovington, Ga.	5,176	3,900	32.7	MC	D2A	6†	6	P2‡	100	None	EdWX
ovington, La.	5,102	4,123	23.7	MC	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
ovington, Va.	6,238	6,300	-1.0	Mgr	C2N	5‡	5	NP4‡	None	None	W
rafton, Pa.	8,001	7,163	11.7	MC	D4S	9‡	0	P4‡	None	D	None
reston, Iowa	8,302	8,033	3.3	MC	D2N	7†	2	NP2	60	T	SW

TABLE III—GOVERNMENTAL DATA FOR CITIES OVER 5,000 —Continued

City	POPULATION			Form of Government	Mayor-Selection, Term and Veto	CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
	1950 Census (Prelim.)	1940 Census	Per Cent Increase 1940-50			Number of Councilmen & Election		Type of Election and Term of Office	Salary of Councilmen		
						Total	At Large				
5,000 to 10,000—continued											
Creve Coeur, Ill.	5,496	3,535	55.5	MC	D4N	6†	6	P4‡	120	K	W
Crockett, Tex.	5,923	4,536	30.6	MC	D2A	5†	5	..2	...	...	...
Crookston, Minn.	7,352	7,161	2.7	MC	D2..*	9	1	NP4‡*	60	None	X§
Crown Point, Ind.	5,862	4,643	26.3	MC	D4A	5†	1	P4	180	C	ESW
Crystal, Minn.	5,697	2,373	140.1	MC	D2N	5‡[2]	5	NP3‡[2]	180	TA	None
Crystal City, Tex.	7,195	6,529	10.2	Mgr	D2N	2†	2	NP2	60	None	GdSWX
Cuero, Tex.	7,456	5,474	36.2	MC	D2N	4†	4	NP2‡	420	None	EdSW
Cullman, Ala.	7,524	5,074	48.3	MC	D4N	5†	5	NP4	120	None	ISTW
Cushing, Okla.	8,396	7,703	9.0	Mgr	C1N	5‡	5	NP3‡	480	None	ESWX§
Dalhart, Tex.	5,899	4,682	26.0	Mgr	D2N	8†	0	NP2‡	72	L	SWX
Dansville, N. Y.	5,238	4,976	5.3	MC	C2B	...	..	P2	...	...	...
Danville, Ky.	8,649	6,734	28.4	MC	D4N	12†	0	P2	None	None	SW
Danville, Pa.	7,057	7,122	-0.9	MC	D4..	12†	0	P4‡	None	D	EW
Darlington, S. C.	6,615	6,236	6.1	MC	D2N	7‡	7	NP2	120	None	SW
Dayton, Ky.	8,943	8,379	6.7	MC	D4S	6†	6	P2	120	TAKPL	I
Decatur, Ind.	7,272	5,861	24.1	MC	D4A	5†	1	P4	240	K	EW
Decorah, Iowa	6,059	5,303	14.3	MC	D2S	7†	2	P2	50	T	SW
Deer Park, Ohio	7,245	3,510	106.4	MC	D2N	6[1]	6	P2	30	TK	...
De Land, Fla.	8,536	7,041	21.2	Mgr	D2N	5‡	1	P2	400	None	ISWX
De Pere, Wis.	8,112	6,373	27.3	MC	D2A	8†	0	NP2‡	180	TKSL	SW
De Ridder, La.	5,776	3,750	54.0	Com	D4A	3‡	3	P4	...	None	SW
De Soto, Mo.	5,337	5,121	4.2	Mgr	C1N	5‡	5	NP3‡	1	None	SW
Delano, Calif.	8,672	4,573	89.6	Mgr	C2N	5‡	5	NP4‡	108	TAK	SW
Delphos, Ohio	6,269	5,746	9.1	MC	D2A	7[1]	3	P2	150	DTL	SW
Delray Beach, Fla.	6,264	3,737	67.6	Mgr	C1N	5‡	5	NP2‡	240	None	W
Deming, N. M.	5,697	3,608	57.9	MC	D2N	4†	4	NP4‡	None	None	AGdSWX§
Demopolis, Ala.	5,008	4,137	21.1	MC	D4N	6‡	6	NP4	240	None	AGdSWX
Depew, N. Y.	7,219	6,084	18.7	MC	D2A	7‡	7	P2‡	400	None	Wd
Detroit Lake, Minn.	5,734	5,015	14.3	MC	D2A	9†	0	NP2	None	TAK	ESWX§
Devils Lake, N. D.	6,419	6,204	3.5	Com	D2N	5‡	5	NP2‡	480	None	ISX§
Dickinson, N. D.	7,457	5,839	27.7	Com	D4N	5‡	5	NP4‡	720	None	SW
Dickson City, Pa.	8,947	11,548	-22.5	MC	D4S	9†	0	P4‡	None	C	None
Dillon, S. C.	5,162	3,867	33.5	MC	D2N	6†	6	NP2	100	None	W
Dobbs Ferry, N. Y.	6,246	5,883	6.2	MC	D2N	7‡	7	P2‡	600	None	None
Dolton, Ill.	5,556	3,068	81.1	MC	D4N	6†	6	P4‡	120	K	Wd
Donna, Tex.	7,161	4,712	52.0	Com	D2N	3‡	3	NP2	600	...	SW
Douglas, Ariz.	9,393	8,623	8.9	MC	D2N	6†	0	P2	300	None	SWX§
Douglas, Ga.	7,437	5,175	43.7	Mgr	C2N	3‡	3	NP2	300	None	EdWX
Dover, Del.	6,322	5,517	14.6	Mgr	D2S	8†	0	NP2‡	150	None	EISW
Dover, Ohio	9,787	9,691	1.0	MC	D2N	7[1]	3	P2	300	DTL	AEW
Dowagiac, Mich.	6,534	5,007	30.5	MC	D1N	6†	0	NP2‡	100	TK	EWX
Doylestown, Pa.	5,263	4,976	5.8	MC	D4S	9†	0	P4‡	None	DA	SW
Drumright, Okla.	5,015	4,303	16.5	Mgr	C3N	5‡	1	NP2‡	1	None	ISW
Dumas, Tex.	6,108	2,117	188.5	Com	D2N	3‡	3	NP2	600	None	GdSWX
Dunbar, W. Va.	8,019	5,266	52.3	MC	D4..	6†	0	P4‡	100	TK	A
Dunellen, N. J.	6,288	5,360	17.3	MC	D2S	6†	6	NP3‡	None	None	S
Dunn, N. C.	6,325	5,256	20.3	Mgr	H2..	4†	0	NP2	240	None	ASW
Duquoin, Ill.	7,139	7,515	-5.0	Com	D4N	5‡	5	NP4	600	None	SW
Durango, Colo.	7,437	5,887	26.3	Mgr	C4N	5‡	5	NP4‡	None	None	SWX
Duryea, Pa.	6,676	8,275	-19.3	MC	D4B	10†	0	P4‡	300	D	None
Eagle Pass, Tex.	7,247	6,459	12.2	Com	D2A	3‡	3	NP2	60	None	SW
Easley, S. C.	6,311	5,183	21.8	MC	D2N	6†	0	NP2	300	None	EdSW
East Alton, Ill.	7,311	4,680	56.2	MC	D4N	6†	6	NP4‡	150	K	Wd
East Aurora, N. Y.	5,962	5,253	13.5	MC	D2N	6†	6	NP2‡	300	None	SW

TABLE III—GOVERNMENTAL DATA FOR CITIES OVER 5,000—Continued

	POPULATION					CITY COUNCIL					
City	1950 Census (Prelim.)	1940 Census	Per Cent Increase 1940-50	Form of Government	Mayor-Selection, Term and Veto	Number of Councilmen & Election		Type of Election and Term of Office	Salary of Councilmen	Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
						Total	At Large				
5,000 to 10,000—continued											
ıst Gary, Ind.	5,606	3,401	64.8	MC	...	..	..	...	...	...	...
ıst Grand Forks, Min	5,042	3,511	43.6	MC	D2S	6	2	NP2	200	T	EdW
ıst Grand Rapids, Mi	6,357	4,899	29.8	Mgr	D2N	7‡	1	NP2‡	240	T	W
ıst Palestine, Ohio .	5,189	5,123	1.3	MC	D2S	7^1	3	P2‡	50	DTL	ESW
ıst Peoria, Ill. . . .	8,697	6,806	27.8	Com	D4..	5‡	5	NP4	600	None	SW
ıst Pittsburgh, Pa. .	5,175	6,079	-14.9	MC	D4A	9	0	P4‡	None	D	None
ıst Ridge, Tenn.. . . .	9,640	2,939	228.0	Com	C2N	5‡	5	NP2	None	None	None
ıst Rochester, N. Y.	7,020	6,691	4.9	MC	H2N	4†	4	P2‡	300	None	SW
ıst Rockaway, N. Y.	7,973	5,610	42.1	MC	D2N	5‡	1	P2‡	600	None	None
ıst Rutherford, N. J.	7,430	7,268	2.2	MC	D2A	6†	6	P3	None	None	S
ıst Stroudsburg, Pa.	7,272	6,404	13.6	MC	D4S	6†	0	P4‡	300	DA	W
ıstlake, Ohio	7,460			MC	D2A	6^1	..	..2	....	...	...
u Claire, S. C. . . .	9,258	3,508	163.9	MC	D2N	6†	6	NP2	180	None	SW
gewood, Pa.	5,283	4,697	12.5	Mgr	D4A	7†	7	P4‡	None	D	W
ina, Minn.	9,659	5,855	65.0	MC	D2N	5‡^{2}	5	NP3‡^{2}	720	TA	W
mond, Okla.	6,055	4,002	51.3	Mgr	D2A	4†	0	NP2	...	None	EdW
wardsville, Ill.	8,800	8,008	9.9	MC	D4S	10†	0	NP4‡	260	TK	SW
wardsville, Pa. . .	6,705	7,998	-16.2	MC	D4S	14†	0	P4‡	300	D	None
fingham, Ill.	6,893	6,180	11.5	Com	D4..	5‡	5	NP4	600	None	None
berton, Ga.	6,753	6,188	9.1	MC	D2..	5	0	NP2‡	200	None	AEWX
Cajon, Calif.	5,418	1,471	268.3	Mgr	C4N	5‡	5	NP4‡	300	TK	A§S
Campo, Tex.	6,216	3,906	59.1	MC	D2N	5†	5	NP2‡	240	TAKL	SW
Monte, Calif. . . .	8,103	4,746	70.7	MC	C4..	5‡	5	NP4‡	72	K	AW
Segundo, Calif.. . .	8,009	3,738	114.3	MC	C4N	5‡	5	NP4‡	600	TK	W
izabethtown, Ky. . .	5,793	3,667	58.0	MC	D4S	6†	6	NP2	120	None	SW
izabethtown, Pa. . .	5,095	4,315	18.1	MC	D4S	6	0	P4‡	240	None	S
k City, Okla.	7,953	5,021	58.4	MC	D2..	4†	4	NP4‡	None	...	SWX§
kins, W. Va.	9,117	8,133	12.1	MC	D2..	10†	0	NP4‡	150	None	WX
ko, Nev.	5,389	4,094	31.6	Mgr	D4..	5‡	5	NP4‡	600	None	WX§
kton, Md.	5,254	3,518	49.3	Com	D2N	5‡	5	NP2	None	None	W
lensburg, Wash. . .	8,417	5,944	41.6	Mgr	C4N	7‡	4	NP4‡	150	None	ESWX
mira Hgts., N. Y. .	5,020	4,829	4.0	MC	D2N	4†	4	P2‡	300	None	None
smere, Del.	5,351	1,630	228.3	Com	C2A	5‡	5	NP2‡	120	None	None
y, Minn.	5,462	5,970	-8.5	MC	D2N	7‡	7	NP2‡	200	None	EdSW
naus, Pa.	7,785	6,731	15.7	MC	D4S	7†	7	P4‡	300	DA	Wd
nporia, Va.	5,654	2,735	106.7	MC	D2N	9	9	NP2	None	T	WX
nis, Tex.	7,817	7,087	10.3	Com	D2N	3‡	3	NP2	...	P	AISW
terprise, Ala. . . .	7,270	5,353	67.0	MC	D4A	5	..	NP4	50	TKSPL	ASW
hrata, Pa.	7,050	6,199	13.7	Mgr	D4S	8†	0	P4‡	None	A	ESW
condido, Calif. . . .	6,608	4,560	44.9	MC	C4N	5‡	5	NP4‡	160	TK	SW
therville, Iowa . . .	6,725	5,651	19.0	MC	D2N	5†	2	NP2	30	T	ESWX§
na, Pa.	6,744	7,223	-6.6	MC	D4S	9†	0	P4‡	300	D	EW
faula, Ala.	6,913	6,269	10.3	MC	D4A	8	0	NP4	120	None	TWX§
nice, La.	8,186	5,242	56.2	MC	D4..	5†	5	P4	120	P	GdS
eleth, Minn.	5,829	6,887	-15.4	MC	D2N	5‡	5	NP2	600	None	ASWX§
celsior Springs, Mo.	5,522	4,864	13.5	Mgr	C1N	5‡	5	NP2‡	90	None	SX
eter, Pa.	5,122	5,802	-11.7	MC	D4A	8†	0	P4‡	300	D	None
irborn, Ohio	7,874			Mgr	C2N	5‡	5	NP4‡*	120	None	SWd
irbury, Neb.	6,385	6,304	1.3	MC	D2..	8	0	P2‡	200	TK	EGdW
irfield, Ill.	5,575	4,008	39.1	MC	D4A	8†	0	NP4‡	250	TK	ESW
irfield, Iowa	7,042	6,773	4.0	MC	D2N	6†	2	NP2	144	None	SW
irmont, Minn. . . .	8,175	6,988	17.0	MC	D4N	7†	1	NP4‡	78	None	EISWX§
irport, N. Y.	5,263	4,644	13.3	MC	D2N	5‡	5	P2‡	200	None	Ed
irview, N. J.	8,676	8,770	-1.1	MC	D2A	6†	6	P3‡	None	T	S

TABLE III—GOVERNMENTAL DATA FOR CITIES OVER 5,000 —Continued

City	POPULATION			Form of Government	Mayor-Selection, Term and Veto	CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
	1950 Census (Prelim.)	1940 Census	Per Cent Increase 1940-50			Number of Councilmen & Election		Type of Election and Term of Office	Salary of Councilmen		
						Total	At Large				
5,000 to 10,000—continued											
Fairview, Ohio	9,248	4,700	96.8	MC	D2N	6[1]	6	P2	120	TK	S
Falfurrias, Tex.	6,697			Com	D2N	3‡	3	NP2	300	...	...
Falls City, Neb.	6,193	6,146	0.8	MC	D2N	6†	0	P2‡	100	TK	AEWX§
Falls Church, Va.	7,534	2,576	192.5	Mgr	C2N	7‡	0	NP2	300	TAL	Wd
Fayetteville, Tenn.	5,441	4,684	16.2	MC	...	6	..	....	...	...	...
Festus, Mo.	5,183	4,620	12.2	MC	D4A	8†	0	NP2‡	144	TAL	W
Fitzgerald, Ga.	8,170	7,388	10.6	MC	D2A	9†	5	NP2‡	24	None	EdW
Flagstaff, Ariz.	6,733	5,080	32.5	MC	C2N	7‡	7	NP2	None	None	WX
Flat River, Mo.	5,312	5,401	-1.6	MC	D4..	8†	0	NP2‡	120	TKPL	None
Flora, Ill.	5,250	5,474	-4.1	Com	D4..	5‡	5	NP4	600	None	ESW
Ford City, Pa.	5,356	5,795	-7.6	MC	D4..	6†	0	P4‡	None	D	EW
Forest Hills, Pa.	6,337	5,248	20.8	MC	D4A	7†	0	P4‡	None	None	None
Forrest City, Ark.	7,591	5,699	33.2	MC	D2A	6†	0	P2‡	300	TKL	AE§SW
Fort Atkinson, Wis.	6,257	6,153	1.7	Mgr	C1N	5‡	5	NP2‡	200	None	ASWX
Fort Morgan, Colo.	5,292	4,884	8.4	MC	D2N	7‡	1	..2‡	60	None	EWX§
Fort Payne, Ala.	6,227	4,424	40.8	MC	D4A	5†	5	NP4	180	None	EdSW
Fort Valley, Ga.	6,826	4,953	37.8	MC	D...	6	..	...	......	...	....
Forty Fort, Pa.	6,164	6,293	-2.0	MC	D4A	9†	0	NP4‡	None	D	None
Fountain Hill, Pa.	5,440	4,804	13.2	MC	D4S	6†	0	P4‡	None	D	None
Frackville, Pa.	6,518	8,035	-18.9	MC	D4S	9	0	P4‡	300	...	...
Franklin, Ind.	7,355	6,264	17.4	MC	D4A	5†	5	P4	240	K	AS
Franklin, La.	6,125	4,274	43.3	MC	D4A	5	5	NP4	24	None	EIW
Franklin, N. H.	6,551	6,749	-2.9	MC	....	..	..	...	...	...	...
Franklin, Ohio	5,372	4,511	19.1	MC	D2A	6[1]	..	..2	...	...	...
Franklin, Pa.	9,992	9,948	0.4	Com	D4N	5‡	5	P4‡	600	CT	SW
Franklin, Tenn.	5,510	4,120	33.7	MC	D2N	8†	0	NP2‡	...	None	W
Franklin Park, Ill.	8,897	3,007	195.9	MC	...	...	...	....	...	...	...
Frederick, Okla.	5,449	5,109	6.7	MC	D2N	8†	0	P2‡	150	TKSP	EdSWX§
Fredonia, N. Y.	7,070	5,738	23.2	MC	D1N	5†	5	P2‡	300	None	SW
Freehold, N. J.	7,603	6,952	9.4	MC	D2S	6†	6	P2‡	None	TA	SW
Freeland, Pa.	5,900	6,593	-10.5	MC	D4S	12†	0	P4‡	...	D	W
Freeport, Tex.	6,008	2,579	133.0	MC	D2..	5‡	5	NP2‡	360	None	W
Front Royal, Va.	8,121	3,831	112.0	Mgr	D2N	4†	4	NP4‡	480	None	EdSW
Frostburg, Md.	6,867	7,659	-10.3	Com	D2..	4†	4	NP2	300	None	W
Gaffney, S. C.	8,087	7,636	5.9	MC	D2N	7‡	1	NP2	...	None	EdIW
Galax, Va.	5,230	3,195	63.7	Mgr	D2A	6†	6	NP4‡	100	None	W
Galena Park, Tex.	7,162	1,562	358.5	Com	D2A	5‡	5	NP2	720	None	AISW
Galion, Ohio	9,921	8,685	14.2	MC	D2S	7[1]	3	P2	150	DTL	ESWX
Gallatin, Tenn.	5,102	4,829	5.7	MC	D2A	7†	7	NP2	60	AK	EdSWd
Gallipolis, Ohio	7,842	7,832	0.1	Mgr	C4N	3‡	3	NP4	None	None	W
Gallup, N. M.	9,143	7,041	29.9	MC	C4..	5	5	P4‡	None	T	EdSW
Garden City, Mich.	8,986	4,096	119.4	MC	D2N	5‡	5	NP2	300	...	Wd
Gardiner, Me.	6,314	6,044	4.5	MC	D2N	6†	0	NP2	None	None	W
Geneva, Ill.	5,032	4,101	22.7	MC	D4S	8†	0	NP4‡	240	TK	AEdSW
Georgetown, Ky.	5,465	4,420	23.6	MC	D4A	8†	8	P2	72	TAKPL	SW
Georgetown, S. C.	6,012	5,559	8.1	MC	D2..	5	0	P2	...	None	ESW
Gettysburg, Pa.	7,043	5,916	19.1	MC	D4S	9†	0	P4‡	300	D	SW
Gladewater, Tex.	5,310	4,454	19.2	Com	D2N	3‡	3	..2	...	None	...
Glasgow, Ky.	6,964	5,815	19.8	MC	D4N	6†	6	NP2	60	None	SW
Glassboro, N. J.	5,906	4,925	19.9	MC	D2A	6†	6	P3‡	None	None	SW
Glassport, Pa.	8,698	8,748	-0.6	MC	D4S	9	0	P4‡	300	D	None
Glen Ellyn, Ill.	9,533	8,055	18.3	MC	D4A	6†	6	NP4‡	36	K	SW
Glen Ridge, N. J.	7,640	7,331	4.2	MC	D2A	6†	6	P3‡	None	TA	SWd
Glen Rock, N. J.	7,138	5,177	37.9	MC	D2N	6†	6	P3‡	None	TA	None

TABLE III—GOVERNMENTAL DATA FOR CITIES OVER 5,000—Continued

City	POPULATION			Form of Government	Mayor-Selection, Term and Veto	CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
	1950 Census (Prelim.)	1940 Census	Per Cent Increase 1940-50			Number of Councilmen & Election Total	At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Salary of Councilmen		
5,000 to 10,000—continued											
lencoe, Ill.	6,950	6,825	1.8	Mgr	D4N	6†	6	NP4‡	None	K	IW
lendale, Ariz.	8,174	4,855	68.4	Mgr	C2N	7‡	7	NP2	300	None	SW
lendive, Mont.	5,238	4,524	15.8	MC	D2S	4†	0	NP2	250	T	WX
lenolden, Pa.	6,452	4,825	33.7	MC	D4S	7	7	P4‡	240	None	None
lenview, Ill.	6,112	2,500	144.5	Mgr	D4A	6†	6	NP4‡	125	K	W
lobe, Ariz.	6,456	6,141	5.1	MC	D2N	6†	0	P2	300	None	SW
olden, Colo.	5,176	3,175	63.0	Mgr	C2N	9‡	1	NP2	None	None	W
olden Valley, Minn.	5,509	2,048	169.0	MC	D2N	5‡[2]	5	NP3‡[2]	300	TA	Wd
onzales, Tex.	5,630	4,722	19.2	MC	D2A	4†	0	NP2‡	240	A	EdSW
rafton, N. D.	6,680	4,070	64.1	MC	D4A	8†	0	NP4‡	24	T	ESW
rafton, W. Va.	7,297	7,431	-1.8	Mgr	C...	4†	4	NP4‡*	60	None	IW
raham, N. C.	5,013	4,339	15.5	MC	D2N	5†	5	P2	48	None	W
raham, Tex.	6,756	5,175	30.6	MC	D2..	4†	4	NP2‡	260	None	SWX
rand Haven, Mich.	9,466	8,799	7.6	Mgr	D1..	5‡	5	NP2‡	50	T	ESWX§
rand Rapids, Minn.	5,966	4,875	22.4	MC	D2N	5‡[2]	5	NP3‡[2]	300	TA	AEdWX§
randview Hgts., Ohio	7,605	6,960	9.3	MC	D4..	7[1]	7	NP4‡	None	T	None
rants Pass, Ore.	7,980	6,028	32.4	Mgr	D2S	8†	0	P4‡	None	T	SW
rass Valley, Calif.	5,257	5,701	-7.8	MC	C4..	3‡	3	NP4	120	DT	SWd
reat Neck, N. Y.	7,921	6,167	28.4	MC	D2..	4†	4	P2‡	300	None	S
reenbelt, Md.	7,076	2,831	149.9	Mgr	C2N	5‡	5	NP2	250	...	AIS
reencastle, Ind.	6,856	4,872	40.7	MC	D4N	5†	1	P4	180	K	SW
reeneville, Tenn.	8,693	6,784	28.1	MC	D2..	4†	4	P2‡	300	None	S
reenfield, Ind.	6,142	4,821	27.4	MC	D4A	5†	1	P4	180	K	EdSW
reensburg, Ind.	6,599	6,065	8.8	MC	D4..	5†	1	P4	240	K	SW
reenville, Ala.	6,765	5,075	33.3	MC	D4N	6‡	..	NP4	...	None	W
reenville, Mich.	6,656	5,321	25.1	MC	D1..	6†	0	P2‡	60	TK	SWX§
reenville, Ohio	8,820	7,745	13.9	MC	D2A	7[1]	3	P2	150	DTL	SW
reenville, Pa.	9,177	8,149	12.6	MC	D4A	7†	7	P4‡	300	None	AIS
reer, S. C.	5,060	2,940	72.1	MC	D2..	6†	6	..2	...	None	EdSW
renada, Miss.	7,387	5,831	26.7	Mgr	D4..	6†	2	NP4	300	TAKP	AWX
rinnell, Iowa	6,770	5,210	29.9	MC	D2S	6†	2	NP2	50	T	SW
rosse Pointe, Mich.	6,279	6,179	1.6	MC	D2N	6†	6	NP4‡	None	TAK	Wd
r. Pte. Farms, Mich.	9,365	7,217	29.8	MC	C2N	7‡	7	NP4‡	None	None	W
roton, Conn.	6,990	4,719	48.1	MC	D2N	6†	..	P3‡	None	TK	EdSW
rove City, Pa.	7,408	6,296	17.7	Mgr	D4A	8†	0	P4‡	None	DA	ESW
untersville, Ala.	5,269	4,398	19.8	Com	C3N	3‡	3	NP3‡	900	None	EdIW
uttenberg, N. J.	5,575	6,200	-10.1	MC	D2..	6‡	6	P2‡	500	None	None
addon Heights, N. J.	7,329	5,555	31.9	MC	D2N	6†	6	P3‡	None	TA	AS
aines City, Fla.	5,620	3,890	44.5	Mgr	C1N	5‡	5	NP3‡	130	None	ASWX§
aledon, N. J.	6,190	5,303	16.7	MC	D2A	6†	6	P3‡	None	TA	W
altom, Tex.	5,740			MC	D2N	5†	5	NP2‡	None	None	None
amburg, N. Y.	6,936	5,467	26.9	MC	D2A	5‡	1	NP2‡	800	None	SW
ammond, La.	8,015	6,033	32.9	Com	D4N	3‡	3	NP4	2,500	None	ASWX§
ammonton, N. J.	8,426	7,668	9.9	MC	D2N	7‡	7	P2‡	72	None	SW
ampton, Va.	5,957	5,898	1.0	Mgr	C2N	5‡	5	NP4‡	250	TA	...
ancock, Mich.	5,216	5,554	-6.1	MC	D1N	8†	0	P2‡	50	TK	Wd
anford, Calif.	9,829	8,234	19.4	Mgr	C2N	4†	4	NP4‡	200	TK	SX§
apeville, Ga.	8,504	5,059	68.1	MC	D2A	5†	1	NP2‡	600	None	AW
arriman, Tenn.	6,387	5,620	13.6	MC	D2A	6†	6	NP2	60	TKPL	EdW
arrison, Ark.	5,545	4,238	30.8	MC	D2N	8	8	NP2	30	TKL	WX
arrodsburg, Ky.	5,239	4,673	12.1	MC	D4S	4†	0	P4	50	None	SW
artford City, Ind.	7,228	6,946	4.1	MC	D4A	5†	1	P4	240	TK	SW
artsville, S. C.	5,643	5,399	4.5	MC	D2N	6†	6	NP2	300	None	SWX§
asbrouck Heights, N.	9,157	6,716	36.3	MC	D2A	6†	6	P3‡	None	None	S

TABLE III—GOVERNMENTAL DATA FOR CITIES OVER 5,000—Continued

5,000 to 10,000—continued

City	POPULATION			Form of Govern-ment	Mayor-Selection, Term and Veto	CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
	1950 Census (Prelim.)	1940 Census	Per Cent Increase 1940-50			Number of Councilmen & Election Total	Number of Councilmen & Election At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Salary of Council-men		
Hastings, Mich.	6,060	5,175	17.1	MC	D2N	8†	0	NP2‡	300	TK	SW
Hastings, Minn.	6,563	5,662	15.7	MC	D2A	7‡	1	NP2	None	None	W
Hastings-on-Hud., N.Y.	7,547	7,057	6.9	MC	D2N	5‡	5	P2‡	200	None	None
Haverstraw, N. Y.	5,816	5,909	-1.6	MC	D2N	4†	4	P2‡	650	None	S
Havre, Mont.	8,094	6,427	25.9	MC	D2..	6†	0	NP2	72	T	WX
Havre de Grace, Md.	7,811	4,967	57.3	MC	D2N	6†	6	NP2‡	300	None	SWd
Hays, Kan.	8,600	6,385	34.7	Mgr	C1N	3‡	3	NP3‡	50	None	ASWX§
Hazard, Ky.	6,850	7,397	-7.4	Mgr	D4A	5‡	5	NP2‡	500	None	AWd
Hellertown, Pa.	5,444	4,031	35.1	MC	D4S	9†	0	P4‡	120	D	W
Henderson, Tex.	6,802	6,437	5.7	MC	D2N	5†	5	NP2‡	300	None	SW
Hendersonville, N. C.	6,061	5,381	12.6	MC	D4N	4†	4	P4	300	None	I
Henryetta, Okla.	8,010	6,905	16.0	MC	D2A	8†	0	P2‡	120	AKSP	ASW
Herkimer, N. Y.	9,397	9,617	-2.3	MC	D2N	5‡	5	P2‡	500	None	EISW
Herrin, Ill.	9,401	9,352	0.5	MC	D4N	8†	0	P4‡	240	TK	SW
Highland, Ind.	5,676	2,723	108.4	MC	C4N	5‡	0	P4	...	K	Wd
Highland Park, N. J.	9,706	9,002	7.8	MC	D2N	6†	6	P3‡	None	T	SWd
Hillsboro, Ohio	5,110	4,713	8.4	MC	D2N	6[1]	6	P2	100	TK	SW
Hillsboro, Ore.	5,122	3,747	36.7	Mgr	D2S	6†	0	NP4‡	60	None	SWX
Hillsboro, Tex.	8,352	7,799	7.1	Com	D2A	5‡	5	NP2‡	240	None	ISW
Hillsdale, Mich.	7,282	6,381	14.1	MC	D1..	8†	0	P2‡	50	TAK	EWX§
Hinsdale, Ill.	8,664	7,336	18.1	Mgr	D4A	6†	6	NP4‡	None	K	EIW
Hinton, W. Va.	5,737	5,815	-1.3	MC	D2..	4†	4	P2	25	None	None
Hobart, Okla.	5,366	5,177	3.7	MC	D2N	4†	0	NP2	300	TKSP	ISWX
Holdenville, Okla.	6,191	6,632	-6.6	MC	D2N	8†	0	P2‡	56	TKP	SWd
Hollidaysburg, Pa.	6,456	5,910	9.2	MC	D4A	14†	0	P4‡	None	DA	SW
Homewood, Ill.	5,863	4,078	43.8	MC	...	..	...	...	....	...	....
Honesdale, Pa.	5,650	5,687	-0.7	MC	D4S	7†	7	NP4‡	300	DA	None
Hoopeston, Ill.	6,019	5,381	11.9	MC	D4N	7†	0	NP4‡	240	TK	W
Hope, Ark.	8,602	7,475	15.1	MC	D2S	8†	0	P2‡	825	TKL	AESWX
Hopkins, Minn.	6,630	4,100	61.7	Mgr	D2N	5‡	5	NP2	100	None	W
Hudson Falls, N. Y.	7,217	6,654	8.5	MC	D2N	5‡	5	P2‡	...	None	SW
Hugo, Okla.	5,950	5,909	0.7	MC	D2A	8†	0	P2‡	100	TP	SW
Humboldt, Tenn.	7,435	5,160	44.1	MC	D2..	5†	5	NP2	...	None	...
Huntingdon, Pa.	7,344	7,170	2.4	MC	D4S	10†	0	NP2‡	None	None	W
Huntington Beach., Cal.	5,258	3,738	40.7	MC	C2N	5‡	5	NP4‡	600	TKPL	AS
Huntsville, Tex.	9,802	5,108	91.9	MC	D2N	8†	0	P2‡	12	TK	SWX
Ilion, N. Y.	9,322	8,927	4.4	MC	D1..	5‡	5	P2‡	250	TA	EdSW
Indianola, Iowa	5,146	4,123	24.8	MC	D2S	6†	2	NP2	120	T	ESW
Indio, Calif.	5,281	2,296	130.0	MC	C4N	5‡	5	P4‡	300	TK	W
Int'l. Falls, Minn.	6,261	5,626	11.3	MC	D2S	7	1	NP2‡	260	TK	IWX
Iola, Kan.	7,081	7,244	-2.3	Com	D3A	3‡	3	NP3‡	900	None	AEGdSWX§
Ionia, Mich.	6,406	6,392	0.2	MC	D2N	8†	0	P2	40	TK	W
Iron Mountain, Mich.	9,578	11,080	-13.6	MC	D2N	10†	0	P2	60	TK	W
Ishpeming, Mich.	8,934	9,491	-5.9	Mgr	C1N	9‡	9	NP3‡	100	None	IW
Jacinto City, Tex.	6,848			MC	D2A	5‡	5	..2	...	...	...
Jackson, La.	6,767	5,384	25.7	MC	D4N	5†	5	NP4	60	None	GdW
Jackson, Ohio	6,508	6,295	3.4	MC	D2S	7[1]	3	P2	150	DTL	AEdSW
Jacksonville, Tex.	8,550	7,213	18.5	Mgr	C2N	5‡	5	NP2‡	120	None	ASWX§
Jacksonville Beach, Fla.	6,242	3,566	75.0	Mgr	D2N	7‡	7	NP2	120	K	EdSW
Jasper, Ala.	8,558	6,847	25.0	Mgr	C3N	3‡	3	NP3‡	900	None	AGdSW
Jasper, Ind.	5,213	5,041	3.4	MC	D4..	5	1	P4	240	K	ESW
Jenkins, Ky.	6,933	9,428	-26.5	MC	D4A	6†	6	NP2	None	None	None
Jenkintown, Pa.	5,114	5,024	1.8	MC	D4S	12†	0	P4‡	None	None	None
Jennings, La.	9,735	7,343	32.6	Com	D4N	3‡	3	P4	...	None	W

Table III—Governmental Data for Cities Over 5,000—Continued

City	POPULATION			Form of Government	Mayor-Selection, Term and Veto	CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
	1950 Census (Prelim.)	1940 Census	Per Cent Increase 1940-50			Number of Councilmen & Election Total	At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Salary of Councilmen		
5,000 to 10,000—continued											
Jersey Shore, Pa.	5,571	5,432	2.6	MC	D4S	8†	0	P4‡	None	None	None
Jerseyville, Ill.	5,787	4,809	20.3	Com	D4..	5‡	5	NP4	100	None	SW
Kalispell, Mont.	9,694	8,245	17.6	MC	D2S	8†	0	NP2	360	T	SWX§
Kane, Pa.	5,664	6,133	-7.6	MC	D4S	8†	0	P4‡	None	DA	None
Kaukauna, Wis.	8,361	7,382	13.3	MC	D2A	10†	0	NP2‡	255	TAKL	EISW
Keansburg, N. J.	5,604	2,904	93.0	Mgr	C4N	3‡	3	NP4	300	None	ISW
Kelso, Wash.	7,324	6,749	8.5	MC	D4N	7	1	NP4‡*	120	TKL	SWX
Kendallville, Ind.	6,123	5,431	12.7	MC	D4..	5†	5	P4	100	TK	ESWX
Kenner, La.	5,512	2,375	132.1	MC	C4A	5†	5	NP4	180	P	None
Kennett, Mo.	8,678	6,335	37.0	MC	D4..	8†	0	NP2‡	48	TAPL	ESW
Kenton, Ohio	8,467	7,593	11.5	MC	D2N	7^1	3	P2	150	DTKPL	W
Kermit, Tex.	6,884	2,584	166.4	Com	D2N	3‡	3	P2	...	None	IW
Kerrville, Tex.	7,665	5,572	37.6	Mgr	C1N	4†	4	NP2‡	None	None	SWX§
Keyport, N. J.	5,900	5,147	14.6	MC	D2S	6†	6	P3‡	None	TA	SW
Keyser, W. Va.	6,302	6,177	2.0	MC	D2..	3	3	NP2‡	450	None	Wd
Kilgore, Tex.	9,693	6,708	44.5	Com	D2N	3‡	3	NP2	600	None	SW
Killeen, Tex.	7,110	1,263	462.9	Mgr	D2N	7†	3	NP2‡	None	None	Wd
Kings Mountain, N. C.	7,193	6,547	9.9	Mgr	D2N	5†	0	NP2	120	None	EdSW
Kinloch, Mo.	5,970			MC	D2..	10	0	..2‡*	None	P	...
Kittanning, Pa.	7,705	7,550	2.1	MC	D4S	8†	0	P4‡	300	D	None
Knoxville, Iowa	7,604	6,936	9.6	MC	D2S	5†	2	NP2	30	T	SW
Kosciusko, Miss.	6,741	4,291	57.1	MC	D4A	5†	0	P4	...	None	AEGdW
Kulpmont, Pa.	5,195	6,159	-15.7	MC	D4..	7†	7	P4‡	None	D	None
Ladue, Mo.	5,614	3,981	41.0	MC	D2S	6†	0	NP2‡	None	P	None
La Follette, Tenn.	5,791	4,010	44.4	Com	H2N	5‡	5	NP2	120	None	EdW
La Grande, Ore.	8,596	7,747	11.0	Mgr	C2N	3‡	3	NP2‡*	520	None	SWX§
La Grange Park, Ill.	6,149	3,406	80.5	MC	C4A	6†	6	NP4‡	None	K	W
La Junta, Colo.	7,679	7,040	9.1	Mgr	C2N	6†	1	NP2	None	None	EWX
Laguna Beach, Calif.	6,188	4,460	38.7	MC	C4N	5‡	5	NP4‡	240	TK	SX
Lake City, Fla.	7,469	5,836	28.0	MC	D2..	5‡	1	NP2‡	None	None	SWX
Lake City, S. C.	5,097	2,522	102.1	MC	D2N	6†	6	NP2	300	None	SW
Lake Forest, Ill.	7,694	6,885	11.8	MC	D1S	8†	0	NP2‡	None	TS	IW
Lake Wales, Fla.	6,802	5,024	35.4	MC	D2N	5	5	NP2‡	300	AK	None
Lamar, Colo.	7,715	4,445	73.6	MC	D2A	6†	0	NP2	120	TK	EW
Lancaster, N. Y.	8,678	7,236	19.9	MC	D2N	7‡	1	P4‡	480	None	AISWd
Lancaster, S. C.	7,161	4,430	61.6	Mgr	D2N	7‡	1	NP2‡	60	None	W
Lanett, Ala.	7,429	6,141	21.0	MC	D4A	6‡	6	NP4	150	None	EdWd
Lansdale, Pa.	9,767	9,316	4.8	MC	D4N	9†	0	NP4	None	D	ESW
Lansford, Pa.	7,477	8,710	-14.2	MC	D4S	9†	0	P4‡	None	D	None
Lansing, Ill.	8,677	4,462	94.5	MC	D4N	6†	6	NP4‡	120	FK	SW
Lapeer, Mich.	6,116	5,365	14.0	Mgr	D2N	5†	5	NP3‡	120	None	W
Larchmont, N, Y.	6,293	5,970	5.4	MC	D2A	4†	4	P2‡	None	None	ISW
Larksville, Pa.	6,276	8,467	-25.9	MC	D4..	7†	0	P4‡	None	C	None
Las Vegas(city), N. M.	7,449	5,941	25.4	MC	D2N	8†	8	NP4‡	None	None	SX
Las Vegas(town), N. M.	6,250	6,421	-2.7	MC	D2..	4†	0	P2‡	None	TK	None
Laurens, S. C.	8,658	6,894	25.6	MC	D2..	7‡	1	P2	180	None	EdSTW
Laurinburg, N. C.	7,126	5,685	25.3	MC	D2N	5	5	P2	60	None	EdSW
Lawrenceburg, Tenn.	5,483	3,807	44.0	Com	D4N	3‡	3	NP4	...	F	ESW
Lawrenceville, Ill.	6,351	6,213	2.2	MC	D4A	8†	0	NP4‡	100	TK	X
Lead, S. D.	6,419	7,520	-14.6	Com	D5N	3‡	3	NP5‡	1,000	None	None
Lebanon, Ind.	7,619	6,529	16.7	MC	D4N	5†	1	P4	192	K	EdSWX
Lebanon, Mo.	6,752	5,025	34.4	Mgr	C1N	5‡	5	NP3‡	1	None	AESWX
Lebanon, Ore.	5,829	2,729	113.6	MC	D2..	6	0	NP4‡	100	None	A
Lebanon, Tenn.	7,915	5,950	33.0	MC	D2A	4†	0	NP2	300	None	EdSW

Table III—Governmental Data for Cities Over 5,000 —Continued

City	POPULATION			Form of Government	Mayor-Selection, Term and Veto	CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
	1950 Census (Prelim.)	1940 Census	Per Cent Increase 1940-50			Number of Councilmen & Election		Type of Election and Term of Office	Salary of Councilmen		
						Total	At Large				
5,000 to 10,000—continued											
Leesburg, Fla.	7,365	4,687	57.1	Mgr	C1N	5‡	5	NP3‡	300	None	EdISWX§
Lehighton, Pa.	6,557	6,615	-0.9	Mgr	D4S	9†	0	P4‡	None	None	EdSW
Le Mars, Iowa	5,846	5,353	9.2	MC	D2..	5†	2	P2	50	TA	None
Lenoir, N. C.	7,863	7,598	3.5	MC	D2N	7†	7	NP2	120	...	ISWX
Lenoir City, Tenn. . .	5,160	4,373	18.0	MC	D2N	6†	6	NP2	25	KPL	EdWd
Leonia, N. J.	7,371	5,763	27.9	MC	D2N	6†	6	P3‡	None	T	S
Levelland, Tex.	8,265	3,091	167.4	Mgr	D2N	4†	4	NP2‡	300	None	SWX§
Lewisburg, Pa.	5,232	3,571	46.5	MC	D4S	9	0	P4‡	None	DA	None
Lewisburg, Tenn. . . .	5,156	3,582	43.9	Com	D2..	3‡	3	NP2	150	None	EdGdSW
Lewistown, Mont. . . .	6,540	5,874	11.3	MC	D2N	6†	0	NP2	144	T	AISWX
Lexington, Mo.	5,071	5,341	-5.1	MC	D2A	8†	0	NP2‡	240	TAPL	AX
Lexington, Neb. . . .	5,061	3,688	37.2	Mgr	C2N	5‡	5	NP4‡	100	None	EdWX§
Lexington, Va.	5,965	3,914	52.4	Mgr	D2N	6†	6	NP2	None	None	IW
Liberal, Kan.	7,124	4,410	61.5	Mgr	C1N	3‡	3	NP2‡	100	...	SW
Libertyville, Ill. . . .	5,420	3,930	37.9	MC	D4S	6†	6	NP4‡	150	K	WX
Lincoln Hgts., Ohio . .	5,528			MC	D2N	6[1]	6	NP2	96	TK	None
Lincolnton, N. C. . . .	5,419	4,525	19.8	MC	D2N	4†	0	P2	250	None	EdW
Lindenhurst, N. Y. . .	8,632	4,756	81.5	MC	D2B	5‡	5	P2‡	600	None	P
Lindsay, Calif.	5,033	4,397	14.5	MC	C4N	5‡	5	NP4‡	None	TAK	W
Linton, Ind.	5,951	6,263	-5.0	MC	D4..	5†	1	P4	240	K	EdGdSW
Litchfield, Ill.	7,211	7,048	2.3	MC	D4A	10†	0	P4‡	100	TK	SW
Lititz, Pa.	5,548	4,840	14.6	Mgr	D4S	5†	0	P4‡	None	A	Wd
Little Falls, Minn. . .	6,670	6,047	10.3	MC	D2N	9	1	NP2	100	TA	WX§
Little Falls, N. Y. . .	9,522	10,163	-6.3	MC	D2..	8†	0	P2	240	TA	IW
Littlefield, Tex. . . .	6,558	3,817	71.8	Com	D2N	3‡	3	NP2	120	None	WX
Livingston, Mont. . . .	7,667	6,642	15.4	MC	D2S	8†	0	P2	144	T	AWX
Lockhart, Tex.	5,531	5,018	10.2	Com	D2N	3‡	3	NP2	600	None	EdSWX§
Lockland, Ohio	5,723	5,601	2.2	MC	D2A	7[1]	3	P2	150	DTL	W
Logan, Ohio	5,965	6,177	-3.4	MC	D2S	7[1]	3	P2	120	DTL	W
Logan, W. Va.	5,005	5,166	-3.1	MC	D2N	5†	5	P2‡	60	None	None
Lombard, Ill.	9,799	7,075	38.5	MC	D4S	6†	6	P4‡	150	K	SW
Lompoc, Calif.	5,514	3,379	63.2	MC	C2N	5‡	5	NP4‡	120	TAK	EdSW
London, Ohio	5,196	4,697	10.6	MC	D2A	6[1]	..	..2	...	...	....
Longmont, Colo. . . .	8,061	7,406	8.8	MC	D2N	6	0	NP2	240	TK	AESWX§
Louisville, Miss. . . .	5,276	3,451	52.9	MC	D4A	5†	5	P4	480	KP	EdSW
Loveland, Colo.	6,759	6,145	10.0	MC	D2N	8	0	NP2	120	TK	AESWX
Loves Park, Ill. . . .	5,352			MC	D4A	11‡	1	NP4‡	180	TK	None
Ludington, Mich. . . .	9,066	8,701	4.2	Mgr	D2A	8†	3	NP2‡*	50	TK	SW
Ludlow, Ky.	6,357	6,185	2.8	MC	D4N	6†	6	NP2	130	TAKL	IWd
Lumberton, N. C. . . .	9,164	5,803	57.9	Mgr	C2N	4†	4	NP2	300	None	AEdW
Luzerne, Pa.	6,165	7,082	-12.9	MC	D4A	8†	0	P4‡	300	DT	None
Lyndhurst, Ohio	7,320	2,391	206.1	MC	D2..	6[1]	0	NP2	120	TK	None
Lyons, Ill.	6,103	4,960	23.0	MC	D4A	6†	6	P4‡	144	K	W
McCook, Neb.	7,642	6,212	23.0	Mgr	C4N	5‡	5	NP4‡*	200	T	ASWX§
McMinnville, Ore. . .	6,593	3,706	77.9	MC	D2S	6	0	NP4‡	None	K	EW
McMinnville, Tenn. . .	7,599	4,649	63.5	MC	...	6	..	...	...	...	...
McPherson, Kan. . . .	8,659	7,194	20.4	Com	D3N	3‡	3	NP3‡	900	None	AESW
Madison, Ill.	7,960	7,782	2.3	MC	D4..	10†	0	P4‡	390	TK	...
Madison, Ind.	7,485	6,923	8.1	MC	D4..	5†	5	P4	100	TK	W
Madison, S. D.	5,142	5,018	2.5	Com	D5A	3‡	3	NP5‡	750	None	AESWX§
Magnolia, Ark.	6,908	4,326	59.7	MC	D2A	8†	0	NP2‡	...	TKL	SW
Malone, N. Y.	9,490	8,743	8.5	MC	D2N	4†	4	P2‡	200	None	ISW
Malvern, Ark.	8,015	5,290	51.5	MC	D2..	8†	0	NP2‡	24	TKL	BSW
Malverne, N. Y. . .	8,034	5,153	55.9	MC	D2N	5‡	5	P2‡	900	None	None

TABLE III—GOVERNMENTAL DATA FOR CITIES OVER 5,000—Continued

City	POPULATION			Form of Government	Mayor-Selection, Term and Veto	CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
	1950 Census (Prelim.)	1940 Census	Per Cent Increase 1940-50			Number of Councilmen & Election Total	At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Salary of Councilmen		
5,000 to 10,000—continued											
andan, N. D.	7,268	6,685	8.7	Com	D4..	5‡	5	NP4‡	600	None	AW
anistee, Mich.	8,598	8,694	-1.1	Mgr	C1N	7‡	0	NP2‡	150	None	APSWX
anistique, Mich.	5,075	5,399	-6.0	Mgr	C2N	5‡	5	NP4‡	50	None	W
anville, N. J.	8,298	6,065	36.8	MC	D2A	6†	6	P3‡	None	None	SW
arianna, Fla.	5,830	5,079	14.8	MC	D2..	5‡	1	NP2‡	125	None	ASTX
arion, Iowa	5,841	4,721	23.7	MC	D2N	6†	2	NP2	...	T	SW
arion, S. C.	6,848	5,746	19.2	MC	D2S	6†	0	NP2	90	None	ABEdSW
arion, Va.	6,941	5,177	34.1	MC	D2N	7	7	NP4‡	48	K	SW
arlin, Tex.	7,006	6,542	7.1	MC	D2..	6†	6	NP2‡	120	TAKPL	SW
arshall, Mich.	5,740	5,253	9.3	Com	D2N	5‡	5	NP4‡	130	None	EWX§
arshall, Minn.	5,888	4,590	28.3	MC	D1N	4†	2	NP2‡	100	TK	ESWX§
arshall, Mo.	8,819	8,533	3.4	Mgr	C1N	5‡	5	NP3‡	1	None	ESWX
artinez, Calif.	8,216	7,381	11.3	MC	C2N	5‡	5	NP4‡	600	TK	WX§
artinsville, Ind.	5,994	5,009	19.7	MC	D...	5†	1	P4	100	K	W
aryville, Mo.	6,814	5,700	19.5	Com	D4N	3‡	3	NP4	300	None	WX§
aryville, Tenn.	8,362	5,609	49.1	Com	D2..	2†	2	NP2	144	None	BEdSW
arysville, Calif.	7,777	6,646	17.0	MC	C1N	5‡	5	NP4‡	150	None	ISX
aumee, Ohio	5,521	4,683	17.9	MC	D2N	6[1]	6	P2	72	TK	Wd
ayfield, Ky.	8,959	8,619	3.9	MC	D4..	6†	0	NP2	106	TPL	AEdW
ayfield Hgts., Ohio	5,806	2,696	115.4	MC	D2N	6[1]	6	NP2	120	K	None
aysville, Ky.	8,508	6,572	29.5	Com	D4..	3	3	NP2	1,000	None	None
aywood, N. J.	8,649	4,052	113.5	MC	D2A	6†	6	P3‡	None	None	AS
echanicsburg, Pa.	6,772	5,709	18.6	Mgr	D4A	5†	0	P4‡	None	DA	S
echanicville, N. Y.	7,506	7,449	0.8	Com	D4N	5‡	5	NP4‡	...	None	ISW
edia, Pa.	5,735	5,351	7.2	MC	D4S	7†	7	P4‡	300	D	SW
edina, N. Y.	6,187	5,871	5.4	MC	D2N	6†	6	NP2‡	300	None	W
edina, Ohio	5,086	4,359	16.7	MC	D2A	6[1]	6	P2	120	TK	SW
elvindale, Mich.	9,475	4,764	98.9	MC	D2A	7‡*	7	NP2	250	TAK	None
endota, Ill.	5,131	4,215	21.7	MC	...	..	..	...	...	...	...
enomonie, Wis.	8,184	6,582	24.3	MC	D2A	6†	0	NP2	312	None	SW
errill, Wis.	8,913	8,711	2.3	MC	D2A	16†	0	NP2	60	TKSL	WX§
etropolis, Ill.	6,079	6,287	-3.3	MC	D4N	10†	0	NP4‡	300	TK	EWX§
etuchen, N. J.	9,858	6,557	50.3	MC	D2..	6†	6	P2‡	None	None	S
exia, Tex.	6,618	6,410	3.2	Mgr	C1N	4†	4	NP2‡	1	None	AISWX
iami Shores, Fla.	5,008	1,956	156.0	Mgr	C2N	5‡	5	NP4‡*	1	None	None
iami Springs, Fla.	5,099	898	467.8	MC	C2N	4	4	NP2‡	600	None	Wd
iamisburg, Ohio	6,421	5,544	15.8	MC	D2A	7[1]	3	P2	150	DTL	EW
iddlesex, N. J.	5,933	3,763	57.7	MC	D2A	6†	6	P3‡	None	FTA	S
iddletown, Pa.	9,166	7,046	30.1	MC	D4S	9†	0	P4‡	None	DAP	AEd
idland, Pa.	6,472	6,373	1.6	MC	D4S	7†	7	P4‡	300	D	I
idland Park, N. J.	5,146	4,525	13.7	MC	D2S	6†	6	P3‡	...	None	...
iles City, Mont.	9,184	7,313	25.6	MC	D2S	8†	0	NP2	144	T	WX
ilford, Del.	5,179	4,214	22.9	Mgr	D2N	8†	0	NP4‡	None	None	EdSW
ill Valley, Calif.	7,241	4,847	49.4	Mgr	C2N	5‡	5	NP4‡	None	T	S
illbrae, Calif.	8,958			MC	C1N	5‡	5	NP4‡	None	DTK	None
illedgeville, Ga.	8,850	6,778	30.6	MC	D2N	6†	6	NP4‡	180	None	W
illvale, Pa.	7,275	7,811	-6.9	MC	D4..	9†	0	P4‡	None	D	W
ilton, Pa.	8,573	8,313	3.1	Mgr	D4N	15†	0	P4‡	None	A	None
ilwaukie, Ore.	5,254	1,871	180.8	Mgr	D2N	5‡	5	NP4‡	None	None	SW
inden, La.	9,776	6,677	46.4	MC	D2N	5	5	NP2	360	P	ESW
ineral Wells, Tex.	7,763	6,303	23.2	Com	D2A	3‡	3	NP2	2,400	AKPL	ASWX
inersville, Pa.	7,792	8,686	-10.3	MC	D4A	12†	0	P4‡	120	D	None
onaca, Pa.	7,410	7,061	4.9	MC	D4S	10†	0	NP4‡	None	DA	W
onahans, Tex.	6,260	3,944	58.7	MC	D2A	5†	5	NP2‡	150	TAK	SWX

TABLE III—GOVERNMENTAL DATA FOR CITIES OVER 5,000 —Continued

City	POPULATION			Form of Govern-ment	Mayor-Selection, Term and Veto	CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
	1950 Census (Prelim.)	1940 Census	Per Cent Increase 1940-50			Number of Councilmen & Election Total	At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Salary of Council-men		
5,000 to 10,000—continued											
Monongahela City, Pa.	8,921	8,825	1.1	Com	D4N	5‡	5	P4‡	300	CT	I
Monroe, Wis.	7,008	6,182	13.4	MC	D2A	8†	0	NP2‡	400	TAKL	SW
Montevideo, Minn.	5,443	5,220	4.3	Mgr	D2A	5	5	NP4‡	120	None	ISWX
Montpelier, Vt.	8,585	8,006	7.2	Mgr	D1A	6†	0	NP2‡	150	DTAK	AWX§
Mooresville, N. C.	7,118	6,682	6.5	Mgr	D2N	6†	0	NP4‡	30	None	SW
Morehead City, N. C.	5,055	3,695	36.8	MC	D2N	5†	5	NP2	...	None	None
Morgan City, La.	9,759	6,969	40.0	MC	D4..	5†	5	NP4	60	None	EPSW
Morganton, N. C.	8,252	7,670	7.6	Mgr	D2N	4†	0	NP2	84	None	EdWX
Morrilton, Ark.	5,462	4,608	18.5	MC	D2N	6†	0	P2	120	TKPL	AS
Morris, Ill.	6,917	6,145	12.6	MC	D4A	8†	0	P4‡	60	TK	W
Morrisville, Pa.	6,770	5,493	23.2	MC	D4S	8†	0	P4‡	None	A	W
Mount Airy, N. C.	7,194	6,286	14.4	MC	D4N	5†	1	P4‡*	200	None	W
Mount Carmel, Ill.	8,709	6,987	24.6	Com	D4N	5‡	5	NP4	400	None	WX
Mount Healthy, Ohio.	5,557	3,997	39.0	MC	D2A	6[1]	...	..2	....	...	...
Mount Kisco, N. Y.	5,919	5,941	-0.4	MC	D2N	5‡	5	P2‡	600	None	W
Mount Oliver, Pa.	6,790	6,981	-2.7	MC	D4S	7†	7	P4‡	300	D	None
Mount Pleasant, Iowa	5,831	4,610	26.5	Mgr	D2A	6†	2	NP2	96	T	ESWX§
Mount Pleasant, Pa.	5,911	5,824	1.5	MC	D4S	9†	0	P4‡	None	None	None
Mount Pleasant, Tex.	6,348	4,528	40.2	Mgr	H2N	4†	4	..2‡	120	None	SW
Mount Sterling, Ky.	5,242	4,782	9.6	MC	...	6	..	...	...	...	...
Mount Vernon, Ind.	6,148	5,638	9.0	MC	D4..	5†	1	P4	240	K	GdWX
Mount Vernon, Wash.	5,198	4,278	21.5	MC	D4S	7	1	NP4‡*	120	TKL	S
Mountain Brook, Ala.	8,326			Mgr	D4N	6‡	6	NP4	None	None	None
Mountain View, Calif.	6,548	3,946	65.9	MC	C2N	5‡	5	NP4‡	120	TK	IW
Murphysboro, Ill.	8,417	8,976	-6.2	MC	D4..	10†	0	P4‡	180	TK	None
Murray, Ky.	6,011	3,773	59.3	MC	D4..	6†	6	NP2	120	None	EdSW
Murray, Utah	8,998	5,740	56.8	Com	D4..	3	3	NP4‡	1,800	D	EW
Nanty-Glo, Pa.	5,427	6,217	-12.7	MC	D4..	6†	0	P4‡	None	D	W
Naperville, Ill.	7,023	5,272	33.2	Com	D4N	5‡	5	NP4	600	None	EdSW
Napoleon, Ohio	5,326	4,825	10.4	MC	D2N	6[1]	6	P2	120	TK	EW
Narberth, Pa.	5,409	5,217	3.7	MC	D4S	7	7	P4‡	None	None	None
Natchitoches, La.	9,548	6,812	40.2	Com	D4N	5‡	5	P4	600	None	EWX§
Nazareth, Pa.	5,818	5,721	1.7	MC	D4N	9†	0	P4‡	None	DA	None
Nebraska City, Neb.	6,851	7,339	-6.6	Com	H2N	3‡	3	NP2	900	None	AEGdW
Negaunee, Mich.	6,420	6,813	-5.8	Mgr	C1N	7‡	7	NP3	150	None	EdW
Neosho, Mo.	5,780	5,318	8.7	Mgr	C1N	5‡	5	NP3	100	None	ASW
Nevada, Mo.	7,986	8,181	-2.4	Mgr	C1N	5‡	5	NP2‡*	1	None	X§
Newark, Del.	6,701	4,502	48.8	MC	D2N	6†	0	NP2‡	None	None	EdSW
Newberry, S. C.	7,563	7,510	0.7	Mgr	D2A	7‡	7	NP2	...	None	AEdISWX
New Brighton, Pa.	9,503	9,630	-1.3	Mgr	D4S	10†	0	P4‡	None	DA	None
New Castle, Del.	5,399	4,414	22.3	MC	D2N	5	5	NP2	60	TK	EdISW
New Cumberland, Pa.	6,200	4,525	37.0	MC	D4S	6†	0	P4‡	None	DA	None
New Hyde Park, N. Y.	7,323	4,691	56.1	MC	C2..	4	.:.	P..	300	...	....
New Milford, N. J.	6,018	3,215	87.2	MC	D2S	6†	6	P3‡	None	None	S
New Smyrna Beach, Fla.	5,747	4,402	30.6	Mgr	C1N	5‡	0	NP2	200	None	EGdPWX
New Ulm, Minn.	9,312	8,743	6.5	MC	D2S	8†	0	NP2‡	250	TK	EGdSW
Newnan, Ga.	8,190	7,182	14.0	MC	D2N	8†	8	P2‡	100	None	AEdSW
Newport, Ark.	6,262	4,321	44.9	MC	D2A	6†	0	P2‡	240	TKL	SWX
Newport, Vt.	5,215	4,902	6.4	MC	D1A	4†	4	NP2‡	None	TAK	W
Newton, N. J.	5,771	5,533	4.3	Com	C1N	3‡	3	P3‡	...	CA	SW
Newton, N. C.	6,015	5,407	11.2	Mgr	D2N	6†	6	NP4‡	100	None	EdISW
Noblesville, Ind.	6,563	5,575	17.7	MC	D4A	5	0	P4	240	K	S
Nogales, Ariz.	6,141	5,135	19.6	MC	D2..	6†	6	NP2	None	None	ASWX
Normal, Ill.	9,832	6,983	40.8	MC	D4..	6†	6	NP4‡	72	K	W

Table III—Governmental Data for Cities Over 5,000—Continued

City	POPULATION			Form of Government	Mayor-Selection, Term and Veto	CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
	1950 Census (Prelim.)	1940 Census	Per Cent Increase 1940-50			Number of Councilmen & Election		Type of Election and Term of Office	Salary of Councilmen		
						Total	At Large				
5,000 to 10,000—continued											
orthampton, Pa.	9,359	9,622	-2.7	Mgr	D4S	12†	0	P4‡	None	DA	SW
orth Atlanta, Ga. . . .	5,902	1,365	332.4	MC	D1N	6†	6	NP1	None	None	None
orth Bend, Ore.	5,960	4,262	39.8	MC	D2N	7‡	7	NP4‡	None	None	PW
orth Chicago, Ill. . . .	8,700	8,465	2.8	MC	D4A	10†	0	NP4‡	480	TK	W
. College Hill, Ohio .	7,910	5,231	51.2	MC	D2..	7[1]	3	P2	140	DTL	None
. Olmstead, Ohio. . . .	6,574	3,487	88.5	MC	D2..	6[1]	6	NP2	120	DTL	B
orth Pelham, N. Y. .	5,057	5,052	0.1	MC	D2N	4†	4	P2‡	300	None	None
. Sacramento, Calif.	6,016	3,053	97.1	MC	C2N	5‡	5	NP4‡	60	TK	None
. Tarrytown, N. Y. .	8,833	8,804	0.3	MC	D2N	6†	6	P2‡	600	None	SWd
orthfield, Minn.	7,471	4,533	64.8	MC	D2A	9†	0	NP3‡	None	...	W
orwalk, Ohio	9,779	8,211	19.1	MC	D2..	7[1]	3	P2	144	DTL	ESW
orwich, N. Y.	8,945	8,694	2.9	MC	D2..	6†	0	P4‡	300	A	W
orwood, Pa.	5,287	3,921	34.8	MC	D4S	7†	7	P4‡	None	D	S
yack, N. Y.	5,867	5,206	12.7	MC	D2..	5‡	5	P2‡	600	None	SW
ak Lawn, Ill.	8,732	3,483	150.7	MC	D4A	6†	6	NP4‡	144	K	W
ak Park, Mich.	5,243	1,169	348.5	MC	D2N	5‡	5	NP2‡*	100	None	None
akdale, La.	5,560	3,933	41.4	MC	D4..	5†	5	NP4	None	None	Wd
akmont, Pa.	6,988	6,260	11.6	Mgr	D4S	7†	7	P4‡	None	D	...
akwood, Ohio.	9,618	7,652	25.7	Mgr	C4N	5‡	5	NP4‡	150	None	W
berlin, Ohio	6,457	4,305	50.0	Mgr	...	5‡	5	NP4‡	48	None	ESW
cean City, N. J.	5,949	4,672	27.3	Com	C4N	3‡	3	NP4	3,000	...	X§
ceanport, N. J.	7,662	3,159	142.5	MC	D2N	6†	6	P3‡	None	None	None
conomowoc, Wis. . . .	5,322	4,562	16.7	MC	D2A	8†	0	NP2‡	300	CTK	AEdSV
conto, Wis.	5,046	5,362	-5.9	MC	D2A	10†	0	NP2‡	180	TAKL	WX§
elwein, Iowa	7,838	7,801	0.5	MC	D2A	6†	2	P2	25	T	SWX
athe, Kan.	5,589	3,979	40.5	Com	D3N	3‡	3	NP3‡	...	None	SW
d Forge, Pa.	9,745	11,892	-18.1	MC	D4S	12†	0	P4‡	180	C	None
d Town, Me.	8,256	7,688	7.4	Mgr	C1N	6†	6	NP3‡	None	None	WX
ney, Ill.	8,541	7,831	9.1	Com	D4..	5‡	5	NP4	600	None	SW
yphant, Pa.	7,019	9,252	-24.1	MC	D4S	4†	0	P4‡	300	C	Ed
palocka, Fla.	5,191	497	944.5	MC	D2S	5	5	NP4‡*	None	None	W
p, Ala.	5,212	3,178	64.0	MC	D4..	6‡	6	P4	120	None	AEdW
regon City, Ore. . . .	7,616	6,124	24.4	Mgr	C1N	3‡	3	NP6‡	None	None	W
rem, Utah	8,338	2,914	186.1	MC	D4N	5†	5	NP4‡	350	FDTK	W
roville, Calif.	5,345	4,421	20.9	MC	D4N	7‡	7	NP4‡	120	T	AISX
rville, Ohio	5,164	4,484	15.2	MC	D2N	6[1]	6	P2	48	TK	ESW
sceola, Ark.	5,005	3,226	55.1	MC	D2A	6†	0	NP2‡	...	TKL	WX
wego, N. Y.	5,352	5,068	5.6	MC	D2N	6†	0	P2‡	300	T	None
xford, N. C.	6,703	3,991	68.0	Mgr	D2N	7†	7	NP2	60	None	SW
xford, Ohio.	6,926	2,756	151.3	MC	D2N	6[1]	6	NP2	120	TK	AISW
zark, Ala.	5,244	3,601	45.6	MC	D4N	6‡	1	P4	180	None	GW
acific Grove, Calif. .	9,573	6,249	53.2	Mgr	D2N	7‡	7	NP4‡*	None	T	None
alatka, Fla.	9,172	7,140	28.5	Mgr	D2N	5‡	5	NP4‡	240	None	X§
alisades Park, N. J. .	9,617	8,141	18.1	MC	D2A	6†	0	P3‡	None	A	None
alm Springs, Calif. .	7,428	3,434	116.3	Mgr	D2..	7‡	0	NP4‡	None	None	X§
almerton, Pa.	6,632	7,475	-11.3	MC	D4..	7†	7	P4‡	None	D	None
almyra, N. J.	5,800	5,178	12.0	MC	D2N	6†	6	NP3‡	None	AK	S
almyra, Pa.	5,910	5,239	12.8	MC	D4S	7†	7	P4‡	120	DA	None
ana, Ill.	6,147	5,966	3.0	MC	D4A	10†	0	P4‡	120	TK	SW
aragould, Ark.	9,660	7,079	36.5	MC	D2A	6†	6	NP2‡	96	TKL	ESW
aramus, N. J.	6,253	3,688	69.5	MC	D2N	6†	6	P3‡	None	TA	None
aris, Ill.	9,794	9,281	5.5	Com	D4N	5‡	5	NP4	600	None	SW
aris, Ky.	6,901	6,697	3.0	Com	D4..	5‡	5	NP4	300	P	ESW
aris, Tenn.	8,818	6,395	37.9	Mgr	C2N	5‡	5	NP4‡	300	None	AEdW

TABLE III—GOVERNMENTAL DATA FOR CITIES OVER 5,000 —Continued

City	POPULATION			Form of Govern-ment	Mayor-Selection, Term and Veto	CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
	1950 Census (Prelim.)	1940 Census	Per Cent Increase 1940-50			Number of Councilmen & Election Total	At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Salary of Council-men		
5,000 to 10,000—continued											
Park Forest, Ill.	8,107	7,181	2.5	Mgr	D4S	6†	6	NP4	None	None	None
Patchogue, N. Y.	7,359	5,104	34.5	MC	D2N	7‡	7	P2‡	600	None	IS
Pauls Valley, Okla.	6,867	7,011	11.8	Mgr	C4N	5‡	5	NP4‡	None	None	ASWX
Paulsboro, N. J.	7,840	5,443	-2.5	MC	D2A	6†	6	P3‡	None	T	GSW
Pawhuska, Okla.	5,307	4,855	65.9	Mgr	C1N	5‡	5	NP3‡	240	None	ESWX§
Pecos, Tex.	8,054	5,302	-0.2	MC	D2N	5†	5	NP2‡	250	None	SWX§
Pelham Manor, N. Y.	5,293	5,308	3.2	MC	D2N	5‡	5	P2‡	None	None	AI
Penn Yan, N. Y.	5,479	6,488	2.9	MC	D2N	7‡	7	NP2‡	300	W	EdSW
Penns Grove, N. J.	6,678	4,376	23.4	MC	D2N	6†	6	NP3‡	300	TK	None
Peoria Hgts., Ill.	5,402	5,977	3.1	MC	D4..	6†	0	NP4‡	120	K	W
Perry, Iowa	6,161	5,045	2.2	MC	D2A	5	2	P2	132	T	SWX
Perry, Okla.	5,155	8,983	-3.3	MC	D2A	8†	0	P2‡	250	TKSP	ESW
Peru, Ill.	8,691	6,019	6.8	MC	D4S	10†	0	NP4‡	260	TK	ESWX
Petoskey, Mich.	6,431	4,784	81.4	Mgr	D1N	5‡	1	NP2‡	100	TK	ESW
Pharr, Tex.	8,678	5,129	31.0	MC	D..N	4†	4	NP2	240	...	SW
Picayune, Miss.	6,717	4,322	31.7	MC	D4S	5†	1	NP4	54	None	Gd
Pierre, S. D.	5,690	4,185	23.3	Com	D5N	5‡	5	NP5‡	500	None	AEWX
Pikeville, Ky.	5,162			MC	D4S	6†	0	P2	...	TKPL	GdWd
Pine Lawn, Mo.	6,422	4,297	48.8	MC	D2A	8†	0	NP2‡	60	P	None
Pineville, La.	6,396	4,682	12.3	MC	H4..	5†	0	P4	120	None	W
Pipestone, Minn.	5,256	6,310	-7.1	Com	...	5‡	5	....	....	....	....
Pitcairn, Pa.	5,863	5,507	27.0	MC	D4S	7†	7	P4‡	300	D	E
Pitman, N. J.	6,993	7,491	22.9	MC	D2A	6†	6	P3‡	None	T	SW
Plant City, Fla.	9,208	5,049	13.6	Mgr	C1N	5‡	5	NP3‡	120	None	GSW
Plaquemine, La.	5,737	4,762	20.1	MC	D4A	5†	5	NP4	120	P	EGdSW
Platteville, Wis.	5,718	5,713	17.4	MC	D2A	8†	0	NP2	150	TAKLW	ASW
Plymouth, Ind.	6,707	5,360	24.0	MC	D4S	5†	1	P4	240	K	W
Plymouth, Mich.	6,649	4,427	28.9	Mgr	C1N	5‡	5	NP2‡	150	None	W
Pompano Beach, Fla.	5,708	9,385	-6.4	Mgr	C2N	5‡	...	..2‡	....	...	....
Pontiac, Ill.	8,968	7,016	3.8	MC	D4A	10†	0	P4‡	200	TAK	S
Portage, Wis.	7,283	5,104	58.6	MC	D2A	10†	0	NP2‡	250	TA	SW
Portales, N. M.	8,093	4,505	22.9	MC	D2..	8†	0	NP4‡	120	None	SWX
Port Clinton, Ohio.	5,538	9,749	-4.1	MC	D2N	6[1]	6	NP2	120	TK	WX§
Port Jervis, N. Y.	9,348	2,069	144.7	MC	D2A	9†	1	P2	120	T	IW
Port Lavaca, Tex.	5,062	2,487	119.0	MC	D2N	4†	4	NP2‡	60	None	IPSW
Port Neches, Tex.	5,447	4,683	46.0	MC	H2N	5†	5	NP2	120	FS	W
Port Townsend, Wash.	6,837	6,270	9.4	MC	D4S	7	0	NP4‡*	120	TKL	W
Porterville, Calif.	6,857	6,362	10.8	Mgr	C2N	5‡	5	NP4‡	120	None	SWX
Portland, Ind.	7,050	4,821	55.3	MC	D4..	5†	5	P4	100	K	EW
Potsdam, N. Y.	7,489	4,622	16.7	MC	D2N	4†	4	NP2‡	300	None	AW
Prairie du Chien, Wis.	5,392	6,591	13.9	MC	D2A	8†	0	NP2	180	CTAKPL	W
Pratt, Kan.	7,505	6,018	11.9	Com	D3N	3‡	3	NP3‡	...	None	AEISWX
Prescott, Ariz.	6,734	7,939	25.3	MC	D2..	4†	4	NP4‡	None	None	SW
Presque Isle, Me.	9,945	5,214	15.1	Mgr	C1N	5‡	5	NP3‡	150	None	None
Price, Utah	5,999	5,224	9.8	MC	D4N	5†	5	NP4‡	600	TK	AEdW
Princeton, Ill.	5,737	7,786	-1.9	Com	D4..	5‡	5	NP4	600	None	SWd
Princeton, Ind.	7,636	5,389	-0.1	MC	D4N	5†	5	P4	240	K	SW
Princeton, Ky.	5,384	7,426	12.0	MC	D4N	6†	6	NP2	156	None	SWX
Princeton, W. Va.	8,317	5,714	-8.1	MC	D2N	6†	..	P4‡	160	None	X§
Prospect Park, N. J.	5,251	5,100	14.7	MC	D2S	6†	6	P3‡	None	TA	None
Prospect Park, Pa.	5,851	5,314	8.4	MC	D4S	7†	7	P4‡	None	D	None
Pulaski, Tenn.	5,760	8,792	3.9	MC	D4..	6†	0	NP4‡	60	K	EdWd
Pulaski, Va.	9,136	9,482	-6.1	Mgr	D2N	8†	0	NP2	60	None	WX§
Punxsutawney, Pa.	8,902			MC	D4S	12†	0	P4‡	None	DA	X

TABLE III—GOVERNMENTAL DATA FOR CITIES OVER 5,000—Continued

City	POPULATION			Form of Government	Mayor-Selection, Term and Veto	CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
	1950 Census (Prelim.)	1940 Census	Per Cent Increase 1940-50			Number of Councilmen & Election Total	At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Salary of Councilmen		
,000 to 10,000—continued											
nam, Conn.	8,165	7,775	5.0	MC	D2N	9	1	P2	None	T	SW
allup, Wash.	9,967	7,889	26.3	MC	D4S	7†	1	NP4‡*	120	TKL	AW
kertown, Pa.	5,682	5,150	10.3	Mgr	D4S	12†	0	P4‡	None	DA	ESWX§
ncy, Fla.	6,586	3,888	69.4	Mgr	C1N	3‡	3	NP3‡	None	None	EdSWX§
lford, Va.	8,979	6,990	28.5	Mgr	C2N	5‡	5	NP4‡	600	T	BEIW
kin, Pa.	6,952	7,470	-6.9	MC	D4..	7†	7	P4‡	None	D	None
toul, Ill.	6,379	2,367	169.5	MC	D4N	6†	6	P4‡	180	K	ESW
itan, N. J.	5,158	4,839	6.6	MC	D2S	6†	6	P3‡	...	None	....
on, N. M.	7,927	7,607	4.2	MC	D2N	10†	10	P4‡	300	None	ESWX
enna, Ohio	9,783	8,538	14.6	MC	D2S	7^1	3	P2	200	DTL	SW
lins, Wyo.	7,385	5,531	33.5	MC	D2..	6†	0	NP2‡	...	None	WX§
mondville, Tex.	9,135	4,050	125.6	Com	D2A	3‡	3	NP2	600	None	SW
ne, La.	6,493	4,974	30.5	MC	D4N	5	5	NP4	100	P	EWX
ding, Ohio	7,824	6,079	28.7	MC	D2N	7^1	3	P2	300	DTL	EIW
Lion, Pa.	5,087	4,891	4.0	MC	D4A	7†	7	P4‡	240	D	A
Oak, Iowa	6,451	5,763	11.9	MC	D2..	5†	2	NP2	40	T	WX
nelander, Wis.	8,728	8,501	2.7	MC	D2A	16†	0	P2	100	L	SWX
e Lake, Wis.	6,911	5,719	20.8	MC	D2A	8†	0	NP2‡	250	TKL	EdWX
hwood, W. Va.	5,306	5,051	5.0	MC	D2N	8†	0	P2‡	50	K	W
gefield, N. J.	8,306	5,271	57.6	MC	D2A	6†	6	NP3‡	None	None	None
geway, Pa.	6,251	6,253	-	MC	D4S	5†	0	P4‡	150	A	IW
on, Wis.	5,610	4,566	22.9	MC	D2A	8†	0	NP4‡	250	C	A§S
erdale, Ill.	5,780	2,865	101.7	MC	D4N	6†	6	P4‡	120	K	Wd
erdale, Md.	5,501	2,330	136.1	MC	D2N	6†	0	NP2‡	None	T	None
er Edge, N. J.	9,139	3,287	178.0	MC	D2B	6†	6	P3‡	None	A	S
er Oaks, Tex.	7,113			MC	D2N	5†	5	NP2‡	120	None	None
erside, Ill.	9,130	7,935	15.1	Mgr	D4S	6†	6	P4‡	None	K	W
noke, Ala.	5,419	4,168	30.0	MC	D4N	6‡	6	NP4	120	None	AGdSWX
noke Rapids, N. C.	8,123	8,545	-4.9	MC	D2N	6†	0	NP2	None	None	None
inson, Ill.	6,405	4,311	48.6	MC	D4N	8†	0	NP4‡	60	TK	SX
stown, Tex.	7,248	6,780	6.9	MC	D2..	5†	0	NP2	120	TKEPL	...
helle, Ill.	5,415	4,200	28.9	Com	D4N	5‡	5	NP4	600	None	EISW
hester, Pa.	7,169	7,441	-3.7	MC	D4S	12†	0	P4‡	None	CA	I
k Falls, Ill.	7,962	4,987	59.7	MC	D4S	8†	0	NP4‡	360	TK	EdS
kland, Me.	9,138	8,899	2.7	Mgr	...	5‡	5	NP3‡	None	None	AX§
kville, Conn.	8,020	7,572	5.9	MC	D2A	12†	4	P4‡*	None	TAK	S
kville, Md.	6,948	2,047	239.4	Mgr	D2N	4†	4	P2	None	None	SW
a, Mo.	9,313	5,141	81.2	MC	D2N	6†	0	NP2‡	120	P	EdSWX§
eburg, Ore.	8,205	4,924	66.6	Mgr	D2S	8†	0	NP4‡	None	None	SX§
enberg, Tex.	5,758	3,457	66.6	Com	D2S	3‡	3	NP2	...	None	SW
eville, Calif.	8,715	6,653	31.0	MC	C4A	5‡	5	NP4‡	360	TKP	AEdISWd
eville, Minn.	6,433			MC	D2N	5‡^{2}	5	NP3‡	720	TK	None
wille, Ind.	6,754	5,960	13.3	MC	D4..	5†	5	P4	75	TK	EdSWd
, Tex.	6,617	5,699	16.1	MC	D2A	5†	5	NP2‡	24	AKP	SW
sell, Kan.	6,471	4,819	34.3	Mgr	C1N	3‡	3	NP3‡	100	None	ESW
sellville, Ala.	6,019	3,510	71.5	MC	D4N	6‡	6	NP4	120	None	AEdISW
sellville, Ark.	8,135	5,927	37.3	MC	D2A	6†	0	P2‡	240	TKL	S
lbans, Vt.	8,571	8,037	6.6	MC	D1A	6†	0	P3‡	None	TK	ASW
lbans, W. Va.	9,853	3,558	176.9	MC	D4N	9†	2	NP4	100	...	I
ernard, Ohio	7,057	7,387	-4.5	MC	D2S	7^1	3	P2	300	DTL	EI
harles, Ill.	6,691	5,870	14.0	MC	D4A	6†	0	P4‡	240	TK	EdSWX
lair, Pa.	5,863	6,809	-13.9	MC	D4S	12†	0	P4‡	300	D	Ed
ohnsbury, Vt.	7,637	7,437	-0.9	Mgr	C...	6‡	6	NP3‡	25	DTAKL	WX§
arys, Ohio	6,211	5,532	12.3	MC	D2S	7^1	3	P2	150	DTL	ESW

TABLE III—GOVERNMENTAL DATA FOR CITIES OVER 5,000—Continued

5,000 to 10,000—continued

	POPULATION					CITY COUNCIL					
City	1950 Census (Prelim.)	1940 Census	Per Cent Increase 1940-50	Form of Govern-ment	Mayor-Selec-tion, Term and Veto	Number of Councilmen & Election Total	At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Salary of Council-men	Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
St. Marys, Pa.	7,852	7,653	2.6	MC	D4S	7†	7	P4‡	None	DA	X
St. Peter, Minn.	7,766	5,870	32.3	MC	D1N	6	0	NP3‡	100	T	WX§
Salamanca, N. Y.	8,850	9,011	-1.8	MC	D2A	5†	0	P2	300	None	EW
Salem, Ill.	6,108	7,319	-16.5	Com	D4N	5‡	5	NP4	600	None	EGdSW
Salem, N. J.	9,077	8,618	5.3	MC	D3N	9‡	1	P4‡	500	T	W
Salem, Va.	6,820	5,737	18.9	Mgr	C2N	3‡	3	NP4‡	600	None	EdIW
San Anselmo, Calif.	9,177	5,790	58.5	MC	C4..	5	5	NP4‡	None	TAK	None
San Marcos, Tex.	9,961	6,006	65.9	Com	D2N	3‡	3	NP2	600	None	SW
Sand Springs, Okla.	6,982	6,137	13.8	Com	D2..	3	3	P2	None	None	A
Sanger, Calif.	6,376	4,017	58.7	MC	C4N	5‡	5	NP4‡	240	None	SW
Saranac Lake, N. Y.	6,900	7,138	-3.3	Mgr	D2N	4†	4	P2‡	450	None	ISW
Savanna, Ill.	5,037	4,792	5.1	MC	D4..	8†	0	NP4‡	120	TK	SWX
Sayre, Pa.	7,682	7,569	1.5	MC	D4..	15†	0	P4‡	None	DA	IX
Schuylkill Haven, Pa.	6,608	6,518	1.4	MC	D4S	12†	0	P4‡	300	D	EGSW
Scotia, N. Y.	7,854	7,960	-1.3	MC	D2N	5‡	5	P2‡	600	None	SW
Scottdale, Pa.	6,245	6,493	-3.8	Mgr	D4S	12†	0	NP4‡	None	D	None
Searcy, Ark.	6,002	3,670	63.5	MC	D2S	9‡	1	..2	120	KPL	ASWX§
Secaucus, N. J.	9,857	9,754	1.1	MC	D2A	7‡	1	P2‡	300	...	...
Seguin, Tex.	9,696	7,006	38.4	MC	D2A	8†	0	NP2‡	180	TAKL	AEISW
Selma, Calif.	5,938	3,667	61.9	MC	C2N	5‡	5	NP4‡	120	T	S
Seneca Falls, N. Y.	6,629	6,452	2.7	MC	D2N	5‡	1	NP2‡	300	None	SWX§
Sewickley, Pa.	5,730	5,614	2.1	Mgr	D4S	9†	0	P4‡	None	D	IW
Seymour, Ind.	9,635	8,620	11.8	MC	D4..	5	5	P4	240	K	X
Sharon Hill, Pa.	5,465	4,467	22.3	MC	D4S	7	7	P4‡	120	D	A
Sharpsburg, Pa.	7,292	8,202	-11.1	MC	D4S	7†	7	P4‡	300	D	EW
Sharpsville, Pa.	5,397	5,129	5.2	MC	D4A	7†	7	P4‡	None	DA	SW
Shawano, Wis.	5,869	5,565	5.5	MC	D2A	6†	0	NP2	300	TAKL	EdSWX
Shelby, Ohio	7,905	6,643	19.0	MC	D2S	5[1]	1	NP2	240	FL	ESW
Shelbyville, Tenn.	9,461	6,537	44.7	Mgr	D2N	6†	6	NP4‡	100	None	EdW
Shenandoah, Iowa	6,917	6,846	1.0	Mgr	D2N	5	2	NP2	42	None	WX§
Shillington, Pa.	5,058	4,932	2.6	MC	D4S	7	7	P4‡	None	DA	W
Shippensburg, Pa.	5,710	5,244	8.9	MC	D4S	6†	0	P4‡	None	DA	W
Sierra Madre, Calif.	7,288	4,581	59.1	Mgr	C4N	5‡	5	NP4‡	None	TK	W
Silver City, N. M.	7,019	5,044	39.2	MC	D1N	4†	4	NP2‡	None	None	SWX
Slaton, Tex.	5,040	3,587	40.5	MC	D2A	5‡	1	NP2‡	120	None	WX
Smithfield, N. C.	5,574	3,678	51.5	MC	D2N	7†	7	NP2	180	...	EdW
Solvay, N. Y.	7,667	8,201	-6.5	MC	D2N	7‡	1	P2‡	600	None	EdWd
Somerset, Ky.	7,068	6,154	14.9	MC	D4A	12†	12	NP2	72	PL	None
Somerset, Pa.	5,940	5,430	9.4	MC	D4S	7†	7	P4‡	300	DA	SW
Somersworth, N. H.	6,909	6,136	12.6	MC	D2A	10†	0	P2	None	None	W
South Amboy, N. J.	8,430	7,802	8.0	MC	D2..	5†	1	P2‡	None	K	SW
South Boston, Va.	6,079	5,252	15.7	Mgr	D2N	6†	6	NP2	120	None	W
South Haven, Mich.	5,596	4,745	17.9	MC	D1N	6†	0	P2‡	50	TAK	ESWX
S. Plainfield, N. J.	8,012	5,379	48.9	MC	D2A	6†	6	P3‡	None	...	None
S. Salt Lake, Utah	7,668	5,701	34.5	Mgr	D4N	5†	5	P4‡	300	TK	W
S. Sioux City, Neb.	5,557	4,556	22.0	MC	D2S	6†	0	NP2‡	100	TK	EdW
S. Williamsport, Pa.	6,342	6,033	5.1	MC	D4S	9†	0	NP4‡	None	None	None
Spanish Fork, Utah	5,227	4,167	25.4	MC	D4..	5†	5	P4‡	150	T	EdIWX
Sparks, Nev.	8,172	5,318	53.7	MC	D4A	5†	0	NP4	300	TKL	S
Sparta, Wis.	5,878	5,820	1.0	MC	D2A	8†	0	NP2‡	...	A	ASW
Speedway, Ind.	5,470	2,325	135.3	MC	D4N	3‡	3	NP4	300	DK	W
Spencer, Iowa	7,421	6,599	12.5	MC	D2A	7†	2	NP2	120	T	ESWX
Springdale, Ark.	5,836	3,319	75.8	MC	D2N	8†	0	NP2‡	60	TKL	ASWX
Springfield, Tenn.	6,540	6,668	-1.9	Com	D2N	3‡	3	NP2	720	None	EdGdSW
Springville, Utah	6,481	4,796	35.1	MC	D4N	5†	5	P2‡*	420	TK	EWX
Stamford, Tex.	5,806	4,810	20.7	Mgr	D2N	5†	5	NP2‡	120	P	ASWX

TABLE III—GOVERNMENTAL DATA FOR CITIES OVER 5,000—Continued

City	POPULATION			Form of Government	Mayor-Selection, Term and Veto	CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
	1950 Census (Prelim.)	1940 Census	Per Cent Increase 1940-50			Number of Councilmen & Election Total	At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Salary of Councilmen		
,000 to 10,000—continued											
rkville, Miss.	7,116	4,900	45.2	MC	D4A	5†	1	NP4	480	KP	EdWX
tesboro, Ga.	6,089	5,028	21.1	MC	D2N	5†	5	NP2‡	500	None	SWX
phenville, Tex.	7,065	4,768	48.2	MC	D2N	8†	8	NP2‡	60	None	ASWX
rling, Colo.	7,470	7,411	0.8	Mgr	C2N	7‡	1	P4	300	None	ABISWX§
lwater, Minn.	7,643	7,013	9.0	MC	D4..	5‡	5	NP4‡	None	None	W
rm Lake, Iowa	6,930	5,274	31.4	MC	D2S	6†	2	NP2	140	T	SWX
oudsburg, Pa.	6,313	6,186	2.1	MC	D4S	5†	0	P4‡	300	DA	S
rgeon Bay, Wis.	6,913	5,439	27.1	MC	D2A	8†	0	NP2‡	300	TKL	EdSW
rgis, Mich.	7,789	7,214	8.0	Mgr	C1N	9‡	1	NP2‡*	100	None	ESWX
tgart, Ark.	7,094	5,628	26.0	MC	D2..	6†	0	NP2‡	300	TKL	SW
ivan, Ind.	5,430	5,077	7.0	MC	D4N	5†	5	P4	240	K	None
phur, La.	5,991	3,504	71.0	MC	D4A	5†	5	NP4	...	P	SW
phur Springs, Tex.	8,994	6,742	33.4	Mgr	C2N	4†	4	NP2‡	None	None	SWX
mit, Ill.	8,949	7,043	27.1	MC	D4A	6†	6	P4‡	72	K	None
nyvale, Calif.	9,849	4,373	125.2	Mgr	C4N	5‡	5	NP4‡	120	None	AW
anville, Calif.	5,320	1,575	237.8	MC	C2N	5‡	5	NP4‡	240	DCTK	IX§
yerville, Pa.	7,793	9,234	-15.6	MC	D4S	6†	0	P4‡	300	D	None
amore, Ill.	5,917	4,702	25.8	MC	D4..	8†	0	NP4‡	160	TK	SWd
cauga, Ala.	9,618	6,269	53.4	MC	D4..	6‡	6	NP‡	600	None	AEdGdSW
ulah, La.	7,775	5,712	36.1	MC	D4N	4‡	4	NP4	300	P	None
madge, Ohio.	5,811	3,452	68.3	MC	D2N	6^1	6	NP2	24	TK	None
boro, N. C.	8,069	7,148	12.9	MC	D2N	8†	0	NP2‡	150	None	ESWX§
entum, Pa.	9,540	9,846	-3.1	MC	D4A	9	0	P4‡	300	D	EIW
rant City, Ala.	7,560	6,833	10.6	MC	D4A	7	1	P4	300	None	AEd
rytown, N. Y.	8,819	6,874	28.3	MC	D2..	7‡	7	P2‡	600	None	SW
lor, Pa.	7,167	9,002	-20.4	MC	D4..	6†	0	P4‡	300	D	S
lor, Tex.	9,083	7,875	15.3	Mgr	C2N	4†	0	NP2‡	72	None	SWX§
lorville, Ill.	9,124	8,313	9.8	MC	D4..	8†	0	NP4‡	200	TK	W
City, Ind.	5,768	5,395	6.9	MC	D4N	5†	1	P4	240	TK	EWd
pe, Ariz.	7,688	2,906	164.6	MC	C4N	7‡	7	P4‡	None	None	SW
afly, N. J.	9,619	7,413	29.8	MC	D2N	6†	6	P3‡	None	TA	IS
Dalles, Ore.	7,645	6,266	22.0	Mgr	D4N	5†	1	NP4‡*	None	None	ASWX
odaux, La.	7,738	5,851	32.2	Com	D4N	3‡	3	P4	144	None	EGdISW
ef River Falls, Min	6,923	6,019	15.0	MC	D2..	6	2	NP2	300	T	AESWX§
maston, Ga.	6,580	6,396	2.9	MC	D2A	5†	5	P2‡	600	None	EdSWX§
ee Rivers, Mich.	6,757	6,710	0.7	Mgr	D2N	4†	4	NP2‡	100	None	EdWX§
oop, Pa.	5,871	7,382	-20.5	MC	D4S	4†	0	P4‡	300	None	None
on, Ga.	6,817	5,228	30.4	Mgr	H1..	5	5	NP5‡	None	None	SWX
on, Ind.	5,632	5,101	10.4	MC	D4N	5†	5	P4	200	TK	ESW
sville, Pa.	8,921	8,126	9.8	Com	D4N	5‡	5	P4‡	500	CT	IW
coa, Ga.	6,788	5,494	23.6	Mgr	..1..	3	3	NP3‡	150	None	W
ele, Utah.	7,265	5,001	45.3	Mgr	D4N	5†	5	P4‡	300	TK	WX§
penish, Wash.	5,247	3,683	42.5	Com	D3N	3‡	3	NP3	1,000	None	IW
onto, Ohio	7,258	7,426	-2.3	MC	D2N	7^1	3	NP2	225	DTA	W
owa, N. J.	6,050	5,130	17.9	MC	D2..	6†	6	P3‡	None	T	SWd
cy, Calif.	8,455	4,056	108.5	MC	C2N	5‡	5	NP4‡	240	TK	SWX
nton, Mich.	6,214	5,284	17.6	MC	D2N	6†	6	P2‡	500	TAK	Wd
nton, Mo.	6,110	7,046	-13.3	MC	D4..	8†	0	NP2‡	100	TAPL	EW
y, Ala.	8,474	7,055	20.1	Com	C1N	3‡	3	NP3	900	None	EdGWX
kahoe, N. Y.	5,999	6,563	-8.6	MC	D2..	4†	4	P2‡	600	None	None
umcari, N. M.	8,369	6,194	35.1	Mgr	C2N	5‡	5	NP4‡	240	None	EWX
ahoma, Tenn.	7,521	4,549	65.3	MC	D2N	6†	6	NP2‡	123	None	EdSW
per Lake, N. Y.	5,449	5,451	...	MC	D2N	4†	4	P2‡	200	None	EdW
ock, Calif.	6,221	4,839	28.6	MC	C2N	5‡	5	NP4‡	...	TK	SWX
cumbia, Ala.	6,722	5,515	21.9	Com	C3N	3‡	3	NP3‡	900	None	EdGdW
kegee, Ala.	6,840	3,937	73.7	MC	D4N	5†	5	NP4	600	None	EdTW

TABLE III—GOVERNMENTAL DATA FOR CITIES OVER 5,000 —Continued

	POPULATION					CITY COUNCIL					
City	1950 Census (Prelim.)	1940 Census	Per Cent Increase 1940-50	Form of Government	Mayor-Selection, Term and Veto	Number of Councilmen & Election		Type of Election and Term of Office	Salary of Councilmen	Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
						Total	At Large				
5,000 to 10,000—continued											
Two Rivers, Wis.	9,890	10,302	-4.0	Mgr	C1N	9‡	9	NP2‡	150	None	AEdSW
Tyrone, Pa.	8,200	8,845	-7.3	MC	D4S	14†	0	P4‡	None	DA	IW
Uhrichsville, Ohio. . .	6,609	6,435	2.7	MC	D2S	7^1	3	P2	150	DTL	SW*
Ukiah, Calif.	6,135	3,731	64.4	MC	C1N	4†	4	NP4‡	None	TK	EdGdSWX
Union, S. C.	9,699	8,478	14.4	MC	D2N	6†	6	NP2	480	None	EdST§W
Union City, Tenn. . . .	7,632	7,256	5.2	Com	D6N	3‡	3	NP6‡	3,600	None	EW
Upland, Calif.	9,166	6,316	45.1	Mgr	C2N	5‡	5	NP4‡	240	TK	SW
Upper Arlington, Ohio.	8,170	5,370	52.1	Com	C2N	5‡	5	NP4‡	520	None	None
Urbana, Ohio	8,439	8,335	1.2	MC	D2S	7^1	3	P2	200	DTL	WX§
Uvalde, Tex.	8,659	6,679	29.6	MC	D2S	5†	5	NP2	24	None	GdSTWX
Valley City, N. D. . .	6,823	5,917	15.3	Com	D4N	5‡	5	NP4‡	780	None	AESWX
Van Buren, Ark. . . .	6,399	5,422	18.0	MC	D2A	6†	0	P2‡	120	TKL	W
Vandalia, Ill.	5,480	5,288	3.6	MC	D4A	8†	0	NP4‡	240	TK	WX§
Vandergrift, Pa. . . .	9,581	10,725	-10.7	MC	D4S	18†	..	P4‡	None	D	None
Venice, Ill.	6,243	5,454	14.5	MC	D4..	6†	0	P4‡	240	TK	None
Ventnor, N. J.	8,104	7,905	2.5	MC	H4S	7†	1	P3‡*	600	K	S*W
Vermillion, S. D. . . .	5,328	3,324	60.3	MC	D2S	8†	0	NP2‡	300	None	EWX§
Vidalia, Ga.	5,827	4,109	41.8	MC	D2A	5†	1	NP4‡	...	None	WX
Vienna, W. Va.	5,988	2,338	156.1	MC	D2N	5†	5	NP2	120	K	W
Villa Park, Ill.	8,807	7,236	21.7	MC	D4A	6†	6	P4‡	60	K	W
Ville Platte, La. . . .	6,618	3,721	77.9	MC	D4A	5†	5	P4	240	...	GdS
Vineland, N. J.	8,128	7,914	2.7	Com	C4N	3‡	3	NP4	...	None	ESW
Vinita, Okla.	5,501	5,685	-3.2	MC	D2A	8†	0	P2‡	48	TKSP	SW
Virginia Beach, Va. .	5,344	2,600	105.5	Mgr	D4N	7‡	7	NP4‡	None	TK	ISWd
Wadsworth, Ohio . . .	7,943	6,495	22.3	MC	D2..	7^1	3	P2	150	DTL	AEdSW
Wahpeton, N. D. . . .	5,090	3,747	35.8	MC	D4N	8†	0	NP4‡	60	T	SWX
Wallington, N. J. . . .	8,916	8,981	-0.7	MC	D2..	6†	6	P3‡	None	TA	W
Walsenburg, Colo. . .	5,567	5,355	-4.9	MC	D2N	8†	0	NP2	None	K	W
Wapakoneta, Ohio. . .	5,771	5,225	10.4	MC	D2A	7^1	3	P2	150	DTL	EdSW
Warner Robins, Ga. .	7,947			MC	D4N	4†	4	NP4	25	None	I
Warrensburg, Mo. . .	6,845	5,868	16.6	MC	D4S	8†	0	P2‡	120	TAPL	None
Warsaw, Ind.	6,589	6,378	3.3	MC	D4N	5†	0	P4	192	K	X
Washington, Iowa . . .	5,880	5,227	12.5	MC	D2N	6†	2	NP2	128	T	SWX§
Washington, Mo. . . .	6,860	6,756	1.5	MC	D4A	8†	0	P2‡	105	TAPL	AW
Washington, N. C. . .	9,616	8,569	12.2	MC	D2N	8†	0	P2	120	None	EWX
Wash. Park, Ill. . . .	5,842	4,523	29.2	MC	D4N	6†	6	P4‡	125	K	None
Waupun, Wis.	6,725	6,798	-1.1	MC	D2N	6†	6	NP2	300	TAKS	AESW
Waverly, Iowa	5,097	4,156	22.6	MC	D2S	7†	2	NP2	200	T	ESW
Waverly, N. Y.	6,031	5,450	10.7	MC	D2..	7‡	1	P2‡	300	FTAS	W
Wayne, Mich.	9,372	4,223	121.9	Mgr	C2N	5‡	5	NP4‡*	450	None	AWd
Waynesboro, Pa. . . .	5,494	4,891	12.3	Mgr	D4A	6†	0	NP4‡	None	DA	SW
Waynesville, N. C. . .	5,288	2,940	79.9	MC	D4N	3†	3	P4	480	None	EdIW
Weatherford, Tex. . .	8,053	5,924	35.9	Com	D2N	3‡	3	NP2	300	None	ESW
Webb City, Mo.	6,886	7,033	-2.1	MC	D4A	12†	0	P2‡	96	TAPL	None
Webster City, Iowa . .	7,604	6,738	12.9	Mgr	C1N	3‡	3	NP4‡	None	T	ESWX
Welch, W. Va.	6,545	6,264	4.5	MC	D2N	5†	2	P2	200	None	None
Wellington, Kan. . . .	7,770	7,246	7.2	Com	D3N	3‡	3	NP3‡	900	None	AESW
Wellsburg, W. Va. . .	5,777	6,255	-7.6	MC	D2N	8†	0	P2‡	100	TKP	W
Wellston, Mo.	9,361			MC	D4A	12†	0	NP2‡	600	TAPL	None
Wellston, Ohio	5,687	5,537	2.7	MC	D2A	7^1	3	P2	120	DTL	ESW
Wellsville, N. Y. . . .	6,358	5,942	7.0	MC	D2N	4†	4	NP2‡	400	None	EISW
Wellsville, Ohio . . .	7,856	7,672	2.4	MC	D2S	7^1	3	P2	150	DTL	IW
Wesco, Calif.	5,580			MC	C2N	5‡	5	NP4‡	None	T	...
Weslaco, Tex.	7,487	6,883	8.8	Mgr	D2N	5‡	5	NP2‡	300	None	SWX§
West Bend, Wis. . . .	6,845	5,452	25.6	MC	D2A	6†	0	NP2‡	450	...	WX§
W. Des Moines, Iowa .	5,608	4,252	31.9	MC	D2A	5†	2	P2	35	T	W

Table III—Governmental Data for Cities Over 5,000—Continued

City	POPULATION 1950 Census (Prelim.)	1940 Census	Per Cent Increase 1940-50	Form of Government	Mayor-Selection, Term and Veto	CITY COUNCIL Number of Councilmen & Election Total	At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Salary of Councilmen	Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
5.000 to 10,000—continued											
West Hazleton, Pa.	6,982	7,523	-7.2	MC	D4S	6†	0	P4‡	300	D	None
West Helena, Ark.	6,090	4,717	29.1	MC	D2A	8†	0	NP2‡	120	TKL	WX
West Memphis, Ark.	9,087	3,369	169.7	MC	D2A	8†	0	P2‡	240	TKL	EW
W. Milwaukee, Wis.	5,417	5,010	8.1	MC	D2..	7‡	7	NP2‡	360	TAK	EdWd
West Pittston, Pa.	7,206	7,943	-9.3	MC	D4A	7†	7	P4‡	None	None	None
West Point, Miss.	6,423	5,627	14.1	MC	D2A	5†	5	NP2	360	KP	EdSW
West Reading, Pa.	5,065	4,907	3.2	Mgr	D4S	7†	7	P4‡	240	DA	SWd
W. St. Paul, Minn.	7,943	5,733	38.5	MC	D2A	7†	1	NP2	60	None	None
West View, Pa.	7,551	7,215	4.7	Mgr	D4A	7†	7	P4‡	None	C	W
West York, Pa.	5,740	5,590	2.7	MC	D4S	7†	7	P4‡	300	FDA	None
Westbury, N. Y.	7,055	4,524	55.9	MC	D2N	5‡	5	P2‡	300	None	None
Western Springs, Ill.	6,353	4,856	30.8	Mgr	D4A	6†	6	P4‡	None	K	W
Westminster, Md.	6,137	4,692	30.8	MC	D2A	5	5	NP2‡	350	None	S
Weston, W. Va.	8,923	8,268	7.9	MC	D2..	4†	0	P2	300	KSPL	None
Westwego, La.	8,281	4,992	65.9	MC	D4A	5†	5	NP4	None	P	W
Westwood, N. J.	6,775	5,388	25.7	MC	D2A	6†	6	P3‡	None	...	S
Wewoka, Okla.	6,753	10,315	-34.5	Com	D3N	3‡	3	NP3‡	300	None	ASW
Whitehall, Pa.	7,286			MC	D4S	7†	7	P4‡	300	D	None
White Oak, Pa.	6,166			MC	C4N	7‡	0	P4‡	300	D	None
Whitewater, Wis.	5,085	3,689	37.8	MC	D2S	8†	0	NP2	120	TKL	ASW
Whiting, Ind.	9,235	10,307	-10.4	MC	D4N	7	2	NP4	360	K	Wd
Wickliffe, Ohio	5,004	3,155	58.6	MC	D2A	6[1]	0	NP2	120	TK	None
Wildwood, N. J.	5,468	5,150	6.2	Com	C4N	3‡	3	NP4	3,000	None	PSW
Williamsburg, Va.	6,726	3,942	70.6	Mgr	C2A	5‡	5	P2	300	T	ISW
Williamson, W. Va.	8,559	8,366	2.3	MC	D3N	5‡	1	P3	600	None	IW
Williston Park, N. Y.	7,469	5,750	29.9	MC	D2N	4†	4	P2‡	300	None	W
Williston, N. D.	7,353	5,790	27.0	Com	D4N	5‡	5	NP4‡	480	None	W
Willmar, Minn.	9,338	7,623	22.5	MC	D2N	8†	0	NP4‡	72	TK	AESWX
Willoughby, Ohio	5,574	4,364	27.7	MC	D2A	6[1]	6	NP2	120	TK	W
Wilmerding, Pa.	5,316	5,662	-6.1	MC	D4S	8†	0	P4‡	300	D	None
Wilmington, Ohio	7,412	5,971	24.1	MC	D2S	7[1]	3	P2	300	DTL	S
Wilson, Pa.	8,099	8,217	-1.4	MC	D4S	9†	0	P4‡	300	DA	I
Winchester, Ind.	5,467	5,303	3.1	MC	D4N	5†	1	P4	120	K	S
Winchester, Ky.	9,157	8,594	6.6	Com	D4N	3‡	3	P2	1,000	None	ISW
Windber, Pa.	8,046	9,057	-11.2	MC	D4S	7	7	NP4‡	None	DA	None
Winnfield, La.	5,616	4,512	24.5	MC	...	...	...	....	....	....	....
Winooski, Vt.	6,722	6,036	11.4	MC	D2A	5‡	5	NP2‡	None	None	W
Winslow, Ariz.	6,498	4,577	42.0	MC	C2N	7‡	7	NP2	200	None	SX§
Winsted, Conn.	8,729	7,674	13.7	MC	D2N	4†	4	NP2	400	K	W
Winter Haven, Fla.	8,263	6,199	33.3	Mgr	C1N	5‡	5	NP3‡	120	None	SWdX§
Winter Park, Fla.	8,219	4,715	74.3	Mgr	D3N	5‡	5	NP3‡	250	None	S
Winton, Pa.	6,256	7,989	-21.7	MC	D4..	9†	0	P4‡	None	C	None
Woodland, Calif.	9,318	6,637	40.4	Mgr	C4N	5‡	5	NP4	120	TAKPL	W
Wood-Ridge, N. J.	6,271	5,739	9.3	MC	D2N	6†	6	P3‡	None	A	S
Woodstock, Ill.	7,183	6,123	17.3	MC	D4..	8†	0	NP4‡	144	TK	ESW
Woodward, Okla.	5,896	5,406	9.1	Mgr	C1N	3‡	3	NP3‡	300	T	ASWX*
Worthington, Minn.	7,907	5,918	33.6	MC	D2A	5†	1	NP2‡	150	T	ESWX
Wyoming, Ohio	5,558	4,466	24.5	Mgr	C2N	7‡	7	NP2	60	None	IW
Wytheville, Va.	5,405	4,653	16.2	Mgr	C4N	5‡	5	NP4‡	...	...	...
Yankton, S. D.	7,704	6,798	13.3	Com	D5A	5‡	5	NP5‡	500	None	AWX
Yazoo City, Miss.	9,741	7,258	34.2	MC	D2N	4†	0	P4‡	600	...	...
Yoakum, Tex.	5,225	4,733	10.4	Mgr	C1N	4†	4	NP2‡	None	None	EISW
York, Neb.	6,189	5,383	15.0	MC	D2N	8†	0	P2‡	160	T	ASX§
Yuba City, Calif.	7,856	4,968	58.1	MC	C2N	5‡	5	NP4‡	120	TK	SW
Yuma, Arix.	9,095	5,325	70.8	MC	D4A	5‡	5	NP4	150	TAKL	None
Zion, Ill.	8,989	6,555	37.1	Com	D4N	5‡	5	NP4	600	None	WX

NOTES ON GOVERNMENTAL DATA, TABLE III

[1] All Ohio cities operating the mayor-council form of government have two chief elected officials - a mayor and the president of the council. The president of the council votes in case of a tie, and the mayor never votes. Neither of these officials is included in the number of councilmen shown for these cities.

[2] In Minnesota villages the governing body consists of the mayor, three trustees, and the village clerk; all five have full voting powers. The mayor and the clerk are elected for two-year terms, the three trustees for overlapping three-year terms.

INDIVIDUAL CITY FOOTNOTES

(Cities listed alphabetically without regard to population)

ANACORTES, WASHINGTON: Councilman at large is elected for a two-year term.

ALMA, MICHIGAN: Every two years two councilmen are elected for four-year terms and one for a two-year term.

AMERICAN FORK, UTAH: Three councilmen are elected for four-year terms and two councilmen for two-year terms.

ARKANSAS CITY, KANSAS: Two councilmen have four-year terms, one a two-year term.

ARTESIA, NEW MEXICO: Four councilmen are elected for four-year terms and four councilmen for two-year terms.

ATLANTA, GEORGIA: The city has a bicameral legislature consisting of 12 councilmen and six aldermen.

AUBURN, WASHINGTON: Six councilmen are elected for four-year terms and one councilman for a two-year term.

AUGUSTA, GEORGIA: A councilman's salary is $300 the first year and $600 the second and third years.

AUGUSTA, MAINE: The city has a bicameral council consisting of eight aldermen and 16 councilmen.

BATON ROUGE, LOUISIANA: The mayor is chief executive officer for the city and for the parish (county) of East Baton Rouge. The seven city councilmen together with two councilmen elected by voters both inside and outside the city comprise the governing body for the parish.

BAY, OHIO: The president of the council is elected for a two-year term.

BELLAIRE, TEXAS: The mayor and two councilmen have two-year terms; three councilmen have one-year terms.

BELMONT, CALIFORNIA: Three councilmen are elected for four-year terms and two for two-year terms.

BEND, OREGON: Five councilmen have two-year terms; two councilmen have four-year terms.

BIG RAPIDS, MICHIGAN: The mayor is elected for a two-year term and the other two councilmen for four-year terms.

BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA: Water works owned and operated by the city is for industrial purposes only.

BRISTOL, PENNSYLVANIA: Twelve councilmen have four-year terms; six have two-year terms.

BUCHANAN, MICHIGAN: Three councilmen are elected annually; the two elected by the largest vote have two-year terms, and the third has a one-year term.

BUFFALO, NEW YORK: The nine councilmen elected by wards serve two-year terms and the six councilmen elected at large serve four-year terms.

CENTRAL FALLS, RHODE ISLAND: The city has a bicameral legislature consisting of 11 councilmen who receive $150 a year and 5 aldermen who receive $250 a year.

CHEBOYGAN, MICHIGAN: Four councilmen are elected for two-year terms and three councilmen for four-year terms.

CLARKSTON, WASHINGTON: Four councilmen are elected for four-year terms and three councilmen for two-year terms.

CLINTON, OKLAHOMA: Two councilmen are elected for two-year terms and two councilmen for one-year terms.

COHOES, NEW YORK: The board of assessors consists of one appointed and two elected assessors.

CONCORD, NEW HAMPSHIRE: Six councilmen are elected at large for two-year terms and nine councilmen are elected by wards for four-year terms.

CORAL GABLES, FLORIDA: Four councilmen have four-year terms; one has a two-year term.

CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA: The mayor has power to veto council resolutions. The councilman at-large is elected for a two-year term.

DANBURY, CONNECTICUT: The city has a bicameral legislature consisting of eight councilmen and four aldermen.

DES MOINES, IOWA: Three councilmen have four-year terms, and two have two-year terms.

EMPORIA, KANSAS: Two councilmen are elected for two-year terms and one councilman for a four-year term.

EVERETT, MASSACHUSETTS: The city has a bicameral legislature consisting of 18 councilmen who receive $400; and seven aldermen elected at large who receive $600.

FAIRBORN, OHIO: Three councilmen are elected for four-year terms and two councilmen for two-year terms.

FORT MYERS, FLORIDA: Three councilmen serve four years and two councilmen serve two years.

FRESNO, CALIFORNIA: The mayor who is a full voting commissioner receives $8,500, the two administrative commissioners receive $7,500, and the two legislative commissioners (part-time) receive $2,400.

GARDEN CITY, KANSAS: One councilman each serves two-, three-, and four-year terms.

GRAFTON, WEST VIRGINIA: Three councilmen are elected for four-year terms and two councilmen for two-year terms.

HAWTHORNE, CALIFORNIA: Three councilmen have a two-year term, two a four-year term. Mayor could have two-year term if elected for short term on council.

HOBBS, NEW MEXICO: Three councilmen are elected for four-year terms and two for two-year terms.

IOWA CITY, IOWA: Three councilmen have four-year terms, and two have two-year terms.

JUNCTION CITY, KANSAS: Two councilmen have four-year terms, and one has a two-year term.

KEARNEY, NEBRASKA: Three councilmen are elected for four-year terms, and two councilmen have two-year terms.

KEENE, NEW HAMPSHIRE: Five councilmen are elected for four-year terms and 10 councilmen for two-year terms.

KELSO, WASHINGTON: The councilman at-large is elected for a two-year term.

KEY WEST, FLORIDA: Three councilmen are elected every two years; the two elected with the highest number of votes serve four-year terms and the third serves a two-year term.

KINLOCH, MISSOURI: Five councilmen are elected for two-year terms and five councilmen for one-year terms.

LA GRANDE, OREGON: Two councilmen are elected for two-year terms and one councilman for four-year term.

LAS CRUCES, NEW MEXICO: Three councilmen have four-year terms; two have two-year terms.

LONGVIEW, WASHINGTON: The one councilman at large serves a two-year term, the other six councilmen four-year terms.

LUDINGTON, MICHIGAN: Five councilmen are elected for two-year terms and three councilmen for four-year terms.

McCOOK, NEBRASKA: Three councilmen are elected for four-year terms and two councilmen for two-year terms.

MELVINDALE, MICHIGAN: The mayor cannot vote on appropriation ordinances, although he does have full veto power.

MEXICO, MISSOURI: One councilman serves a one-year term, two serve two years, and two serve three years.

MIAMI, FLORIDA: Three councilmen are elected every two years; the two receiving the greatest number of votes serve four-year terms while the third serves a two-year term.

MIAMI BEACH, FLORIDA: Four councilmen are elected every two years; three for a four-year term and one for a two-year term.

MIAMI SHORES, FLORIDA: Three councilmen are elected for four-year terms and two councilmen for two-year terms.

MOUNT AIRY, NORTH CAROLINA: Three councilmen are elected for four-year terms and two councilmen for two-year terms.

MOUNT VERNON, WASHINGTON: The councilman at-large serves a two-year term.

NASHUA, NEW HAMPSHIRE: The nine ward aldermen have two-year terms; the six elected at-large have four-year terms. The ward aldermen receive $100 per year and the aldermen elected at large receive $ 200 per year.

NEVADA, MISSOURI: Three councilmen are elected for two-year terms and two councilmen for three-year terms.

NEW YORK, NEW YORK: The city council consists of one councilman for every 75,000 valid votes, the present council having 25 members. In addition to the council there is the Board of Estimate, consisting of the mayor, the elected comptroller, the president of the council, and the five borough presidents (each having weighted voting power) which has responsibility for certain financial legislation.

NORTH ADAMS, MASSACHUSETTS: Fourteen councilmen are elected for four-year terms and seven councilmen for two-year terms.

NORTHAMPTON, MASSACHUSETTS: The city has a bicameral council of 21 councilmen and seven aldermen.

NORWALK, CONNECTICUT: The Second Taxing District generates and distributes electricity; the First and Second Taxing Districts own and operate a water supply and distribution system.

OAK PARK, MICHIGAN: The mayor and two councilmen are elected for two-year terms, and the other two councilmen are elected for four-year terms.

ONEIDA, NEW YORK: The board of city assessors consists of two elected and one appointed assessor.

OPALOCKA, FLORIDA: Three councilmen are elected every two years; the two with the highest number of votes receive four-year terms and the other a two-year term.

OWATONNA, MINNESOTA: Five councilmen have two-year terms; the two councilmen-at-large have four-year terms.

PACIFIC GROVE, CALIFORNIA: Five councilmen are elected for four-year terms and one councilman for a two-year term.

PASCO, WASHINGTON: Six councilmen have four-year terms, and one councilman has a two-year term.

PAWTUCKET, RHODE ISLAND: The city has a bicameral legislature consisting of 18 councilmen who receive $200 and six aldermen who receive $300.

PEEKSKILL, NEW YORK: Three councilmen are elected for four-year terms and three councilmen for two-year terms.

PITTSBURG, KANSAS: Two councilmen serve four-year terms; three councilmen serve two-year terms.

PLEASANTVILLE, NEW JERSEY: The councilman-at-large has a two-year term.

PORT TOWNSEND, WASHINGTON: Six councilmen are elected for four-year terms and one councilman for a two-year term.

PULLMAN, WASHINGTON: Six councilmen have four-year terms; the councilman-at-large has a two-year term.

PUYALLUP, WASHINGTON: The councilman-at-large serves a two-year term.

ROCHESTER, NEW YORK: The council selects one of its own members or any citizen as mayor for a two-year term. If the mayor selected is not a councilman he has no voting right.

ROCKVILLE, CONNECTICUT: Eight aldermen have four-year terms; four have two-year terms.

RUTLAND, VERMONT: The mayor can veto all actions of council except those involving the acquisition of land for public purposes or suspension or removal of city officers; he can vote only on actions involving acquisition of land for public purposes or suspension or removal of city officers.

SALINA, KANSAS: Three councilmen have two-year terms; two have four-year terms.

SELMA, ALABAMA: The city has both a mayor and a president of the council. The president of the council votes only in case of a tie, and the mayor never votes. Neither official is shown in the number of councilmen.

SHAWNEE, OKLAHOMA: Six councilmen are elected for four-year terms and one for a two-year term.

SOUTH NORFOLK, VIRGINIA: Three councilmen have two-year terms; two have four-year terms.

SPRINGFIELD, MASSACHUSETTS: The city has a bicameral legislature consisting of 18 councilmen elected by wards and eight aldermen elected at-large.

SPRINGVILLE, UTAH: Three councilmen serve two-year terms and two councilmen serve four-year terms.

STURGIS, MICHIGAN: Eight councilmen are elected from wards for two-year terms, and the councilman-at-large is elected for a one-year term.

SYRACUSE, NEW YORK: The five ward councilmen have two-year terms, and the four elected at-large have four-year terms.

THE DALLES, OREGON: The councilman-at-large is elected for a two-year term.

VENTNOR, NEW JERSEY: The councilman at-large serves a two-year term.

WASHINGTON, D. C.: The governing board of the District of Columbia consists of three members, two of whom are appointed by the President with confirmation by the Senate, and one army engineer who is detailed for four years. There are no elected officers.

WATERVILLE, MAINE: The city has a bicameral council consisting of 14 councilmen and seven aldermen.

WAYNE, MICHIGAN: Three councilmen are elected for two-year terms and two councilmen for four-year terms.

WICHITA, KANSAS: The city owns the water supply system but the distribution system is privately owned.

WINFIELD, KANSAS: Two councilmen have four-year terms, one has a two-year term.

WINONA, MINNESOTA: The councilman at-large is elected for a two-year term.

WOODWARD, OKLAHOMA: The city owns two airports; one is operated by the city and the other is leased to a private operator.

WOONSOCKET, RHODE ISLAND: The city has a bicameral legislature consisting of 15 councilmen who receive $ 200 and five aldermen who receive $ 300.

Annexations in 1950

By John C. Bollens

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ANNEXATION is being used by more and more cities seeking alleviations of their unincorporated fringe area problems. The number of cities in the United States annexing unincorporated area in 1950 easily exceeded every annual total attained during the last 15 years. There were 382 cities of 5,000 population and over which completed land acquisitions in 1950. This is a 27 per cent increase over the previous 12 months and more than a 670 per cent advance over the 1935-39 level of 48 cities. The gain is more noticeable in the smaller cities of 5,000 to 10,000 people, but it is also appreciable in the more populous urban centers (see Table 1).

More cities absorbed territory in 1950, but the areas annexed amounted both to a smaller total and a smaller average than was reached in 1949. A total of 201.7 square miles of land came within the boundaries of 353 municipalities reporting specific amounts for 1950. The total was 271 square miles in 1949, a figure greatly enlarged by the single annexation of 79 square miles by Houston. In 1950 the average for the larger cities (10,000 and over) was slightly more than four-fifths of a square mile. Excluding Houston, it was about one and one-fifth in 1949. The 1950 average for the smaller cities was about one-fifth of a square mile; it was one-fourth in 1949.

The more populous cities collectively acquired over 173 square miles in 1950. This is more than six times the total of 26.6 obtained by the smaller municipalities. Thus, more cities annexed in 1950, but generally the areas absorbed were somewhat smaller than in 1949. Furthermore, as in the six previous years, not only did a greater number of bigger cities annex during 1950, but also they averaged larger land acquisitions than the smaller municipalities did.

The range between the size of the largest and smallest annexation was considerable. The largest, completed by Albuquerque, New Mexico, embraced 22.9 square miles. This was followed by Kansas City, Missouri, with 19.2 and by Memphis with 19. Next was Birmingham with 13.4. Although none of these four approaches the size of the annexations made by the Texas cities of Houston, Dallas, and Fort Worth in recent years, they are of major significance because these cities are the hubs of important growing metropolitan areas. No other city annexed more than 10 square miles in 1950, while six did so in the previous year. Haltom City and Pharr, both in Texas, made the largest annexations in 1950 among the smaller cities. Each gained three square miles. At the other extreme, Benton Harbor, Michigan, and Millbrae, California, individually placed less than one acre within their corporate jurisdictions.

The 48 cities containing more than 10,000 residents which annexed one-half square mile or more in 1950 are: Birmingham and Huntsville, Alabama; Phoenix, Arizona; El Dorado, Arkansas; Bakersfield, Daly City, Fresno, Glendale, Hayward, Modesto, National City, Oceanside, San Diego, and South San Francisco, California; Atlanta and Thomasville, Georgia; Peoria, Illinois; Evansville and La Porte, Indiana; Wichita, Kansas; Corbin and Louisville, Kentucky; Shreveport, Louisiana; Kansas City, Sikeston, and Springfield, Missouri; Gastonia, North Carolina; Albuquerque, New Mexico; Cincinnati, Ohio; Midwest City, Norman, and Okmulgee, Oklahoma; Corvallis and Portland, Oregon; Kingsport and Memphis, Tennessee; Amarillo, Dallas, El Paso, McAllen, Odessa, and Port Arthur, Texas; Alexandria and South Norfolk, Virginia; Vancouver, Washington; Parkersburg, West Virginia; and Milwaukee and Appleton, Wisconsin.

TABLE I

ANNEXATION TRENDS, 1945–50

Year	All Cities Over 5,000		Cities of 5,000 to 10,000		Cities Over 10,000	
	Total No. of Annexing Cities	No. of Cities Annexing ½ Sq. Mi. or Over	Total No. of Annexing Cities	No. of Cities Annexing ½ Sq. Mi. or Over	Total No. of Annexing Cities	No. of Cities Annexing ½ Sq. Mi. or Over
1950	382	60	159	12	223	48
1949	301	56	113	11	188	45
1948	288	59	95	7	193	52
1947	298	68	128	15	170	53
1946	259	43	105	13	154	30
1945	152	25	63	3	89	22

The 12 cities of 5,000 to 10,000 population acquiring one-half square mile or more in 1950 are: Athens, Alabama; West Memphis, Arkansas; West Des Moines, Iowa; Hays, Kansas; Waynesville, North Carolina; Willoughby, Ohio; Etna, Pennsylvania; Athens, College Station, Haltom City, and Pharr, Texas; and Marion, Virginia. California and Texas, in the midst of heavy urban population growths, continue to lead in the number of these sizable annexations completed since 1944. Although Virginia cities trail numerically, their absorptions, aided by a judicial annexation process, are frequently quite large.

Twenty-one municipalities substantially increased their areal size through 1950 annexations. The one square mile of Pharr, Texas, was augmented by three others and its 300 per cent gain was the greatest reported by any city. South Norfolk, Virginia, increased by 213 per cent and Haltom City, Texas, 150 per cent. Among the larger cities, Birmingham and Kansas City had substantial percentage increases. In addition to Pharr, South Norfolk, and Haltom City, other cities of 5,000 people or more that increased their areas in 1950 by not less than 25 per cent are: El Dorado, Arkansas (169%); Corbin, Kentucky (109%); Alexandria, Virginia (100%); Willoughby, Ohio (94%); Marian, Virginia (89%); McAllen, Texas (66%); Evansville, Indiana (48%); Hays, Kansas (48%); La Porte, Indiana (39%); Midwest City, Oklahoma (34%); Chapel Hill, North Carolina (32%); Corvallis, Oregon (31%); Kansas City, Missouri (31%); Athens, Alabama (27%); Springfield, Missouri (27%); Birmingham, Alabama (26%); Kelso, Washington (26%); and Athens, Texas (25%).

The 382 cities reporting annexations in 1950 included 92 which annexed one-fourth square mile or more and a special questionnaire was sent to these municipalities. Information supplied by 77 of these cities is summarized in many of the paragraphs which follow. Of the 15 other cities, two answered before press time and are included in Table IV and the names of 13 cities that did not reply are listed at the end of the same table. This leaves 290 incorporated places which absorbed less than one-fourth square mile of land in 1950.[1]

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[1] The 290 cities with populations of 5,000 or more which annexed less than one-fourth square mile of land area in 1950 are listed alphabetically by states within two population groups together with the number of acres annexed:

Cities over 10,000: Texarkana 41 and Blytheville 40, Ark.; Alhambra 155, Anaheim 84, Arcadia 11, Chico 2, Chula Vista 80, El Centro 5, Fullerton 39, Gardena 24, Hawthorne 80, Inglewood 32, La Mesa 15, Lodi 139, Long Beach 5, Los Angeles 52, Madera 40, Napa 40, Newport Beach 80, Palo Alto 68, Pittsburg 75, San Leandro 30, San Bruno 70, San Carlos 2, San Fernando 33, San Mateo 45, San Rafael 10, Santa Clara 50, Santa Rosa 12, Stockton 80, Tulare 3, Visalia 13, and Watsonville 1, Calif.; Aurora 72, Boulder 146, Ft. Collins 9, Grand Junction 92, and Greely 50, Col.; Shelton 21, Conn.; Hialeah 10 and North Miami 100, Fla.; Brunswick 67, Ga.; Nampa 60, Idaho Falls 5, and Lewiston 40, Idaho; Aurora 5, Belleville 40, Bloomington 100, Champaign 10, Chicago 38, Decatur 1, Elgin 10, Lincoln 33, Macomb 20, Mattoon 10, and Streator 2, Ill.; Anderson 21, Crawfordsville 5, Frankfort 67, Huntington 39, Lafayette 94, and Terre Haute 10, Ind.; Dodge City 143, El Dorado 90, Emporia 27, Garden City 50, Independence 10, Junction City 20, Manhattan 46, Salina 97, and Topeka 87, Kans.; Frankfort 50, Middlesboro 6, and Owensboro 120, Ky.; Crowley 53, La.; Gloucester 90, Mass.; Benton Harbor less than 1, Birmingham 3, East Lansing 52, Lansing 74, Monroe 5, and Mount Pleasant 40, Mich.; Austin 50 and Rochester 110, Minnesota; Hannibal 15, Mo.; Billings 22, Bozeman 4, and Missoula 2, Mont.; Beatrice 11, Grand Island 40, and Scottsbluff 51, Neb.; Reno 18, Nev.; Clovis 63, N.M.; Newark 6, Port Chester 1, and Rockville Center 11, N.Y.; Raleigh 18, Rocky Mount 50, and Wilson 17, N.C.; Fargo 87, Grand Forks 6, and Minot 10, N.D.; Ashland 40, Ashtabula 71, Chillicothe 6, Hamilton 133, Marietta 50, and Tiffin 8, Ohio; Ardmore 10, Bartlesville 100, Enid 73, Guthrie 43, Oklahoma City 98, and Shawnee 34, Okla.; Eugene 86, Klamath Falls 30, and Springfield 76, Oregon; Ambridge 3, Bristol 150, Donora 13, Ellwood City 10, Farrell 15, Jeanette 10, Lancaster 58, Meadville 40, New Kensington 85, and Sharon 25, Penn.; Greenwood 50 and Rock Hill 50, S.C.; Aberdeen 74 and Rapid City 40, S.D.; Elizabethton 10, Tenn.; Brownwood 10, Corpus Christi 110, Denison 26, Denton 58, Lamesa 92, McKinney 1, Mission 60, Pampa 20, Plainview 90, San Antonio 148, Sherman 2, and Vernon 42, Tex.; Kennewick 110, Olympia 5, Pullman 65, Walla Walla 11, and Wenatchee 37, Wash.; Bluefield 26 and Huntington 50, W.Va.; Fond du Lac 13, Kenosha 11, Manitowoc 65, Sheboygan 2, West Allis 83, and Wisconsin Rapids 40, Wisc.; Sheridan 45, Wyoming. Hamtramck, Michigan, reported making annexation in 1950 but did not give the amount of area annexed.

Cities of 5,000 to 10,000: Ft. Payne 1, Opp 82, and Troy 40, Ala.; Winslow 48, Ariz.; Springdale 4 and West Helena 50, Ark.; El Cajon 105, Millbrae 1/4, Mountain View 90, N. Sacramento 80, Oroville 50, Selma 4, Sierra Madre 2, Sunnyvale 80, Turlock 10, Ukiah 3, and Yuba City 112, Calif.; Alamosa 40, La Junta 15, Longmont 9, Loveland 2, Colo.; Delray Beach 20 and Miami Springs 120, Fla.; Blackfoot 101, Idaho; Arlington Heights 1, Carmi 5, Charleston 15, Geneva 1, and Naperville 1, Ill.; Beech Grove 18, Greenfield 30, Hartford 10, Speedway 67, and Jasper 30, Ind.; Carroll 7, Indianola 40, Mt. Pleasant 25, and Webster City 30, Iowa; Wellington 135, McPherson 25, and Pratt 4, Kan.; Georgetown 10 and Paris 1, Ky.; Natchitoches 6 and Plaquemine 35, La.; Sturgis 50, Mich.; Alexandria 10, Crystal 6, Marshall 12, and Worthington 7, Minn.; Lewistown 60, Mont.; Columbus 35, Neb.; Sparks 83, Nev.; Alamogordo 45, Artesia 50, Raton 22, and Silver City 10, N.M.;

The average areas added to 77 cities in 1950 covered almost two and one-half square miles of unincorporated residential land containing over 3,600 residents. In contrast to other recent years, the present trend is to absorb smaller areas than are less highly inhabited. This may indicate an increasing realization of the wisdom of gaining jurisdictional control of fringe territory before improper developments occur or it may simply illustrate the growing difficulty of acquiring densely populated unincorporated communities.

All but one of the areas annexed by these 77 cities were unincorporated, reinforcing a long time trend which has had only limited exceptions during the last decade. The lone exception was the absorption of Oak Knolls by Haltom City, Texas. Some other examples of recent years are the consolidation of the Oregon cities of Salem and West Salem in 1947, the merging of two Texas communities and certain unincorporated area to form Baytown in the same year, and the territorial unification of several adjacent cities with the West Virginia municipalities of Weirton and Morgantown in 1948 and 1949, respectively.

Several cities did acquire land in 1950 containing many people or possessing a high population density. The most residents (45,000) became part of Memphis when 19 square miles were acquired. Albuquerque acquired more than 25,000 people in the 23 square miles it annexed and Birmingham increased by 17,500 people through annexing almost 13 1/2 square miles. Portland, Oregon, now includes one of the more heavily populated sectors after securing 10,000 people living in 2.33 square miles of fringe growth. The most densely settled area was obtained by Hayward, California (population, 18,000) through enlarging its limits to include one-half square mile inhabited by 5,500 fringe dwellers.

Six basic urban services—drainage, fire protection, police protection, sewerage, streets, and water supply—were all inadequate in areas annexed to 34 of 75 reporting cities, and these annexing cities will have to make considerable financial outlays to bring the poor facilities up to standards maintained within their own limits. City officials are practically unanimous (66 of 74) in believing that in the immediate future the area will cost more than it will return in revenues. However, four-fifths of them (58 of 71) agree that over a long period of time the area will pay

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Hamburg 33, Malverne 10, and Wellsville 24, N.Y.; Morehead City 4 and Tarboro 7, N.C.; Wahpeton 40, N.D.; Galion 38, Greenville 56, Hillsboro 10, Miamisburg 11, Reading 7, St. Marys 5, and Urbana 7, Ohio; Altus 100, Anadarko 60, Cushing 60, Hobart 20, Perry 10, and Woodward 37, Okla.; Lebanon 6, Ore.; Bellefonte 30, Grove City 5, Lewisburg 3, Lititz 48, Oakmont 69, Red Lion 9, Sewickley 21, and Somerset 33, Pa.; Aiken 50 and Hartsville 43, S.C.; Maryville 50 and Springfield 25, Tenn.; Beeville 13, Bonham 36, Brady 28, Brownfield 6, Dumas 5, El Campo 40, Gonzales 30, Levelland 80, Mexia 100, Port Neches 5, Stamford 76 and Stephenville 35, Tex.; Galax 12, Va.; Centralia 33, Chehalis 52, Clarkston 60, Toppenish 12, and Ellensburg 1, Wash.; Monroe 6 and West Bend 2, Wis. The following cities reported making annexations in 1950 but did not give amount of area annexed: Forrest City, Ark.; El Monte, Calif.; Ft. Morgan and Walsenburg, Colo.; Fitzgerald, Ga.; Fairfield, Rock Falls and Oak Lawn, Illinois; Clarksville, Tell City, Ind.; Algona, Iowa; Russell, Kan.; Glasgow, Ky.; Yazoo City, Miss.; Fairborn and Wickliffe, Ohio; Hollidaysburg, Pa.; Aransas Pass, Arlington, and Cleveland, Texas; Covington, Va.; and Oconomowoc, Wis.

its own way. Many cities thus find themselves in a serious dilemma: shall they annex troublesome fringe areas at a time when they are confronted with difficult financing of city-wide services or shall they ignore the growth of their fringe and hope that the results will not be too serious? Numerous municipalities are following the first alternative, but a number are holding to the policy of hopeful deferring.

The public service that was most frequently adequate in the fringe was water supply. This was also true in 1948 and 1949. Police protection, fourth ranking in the previous year, was next in sufficiency, followed by streets, drainage, fire protection (second in 1949), and sewerage. Only Cincinnati, Amarillo, and Thomasville (Georgia) absorbed fringe areas in which all six of the fundamental services were suitable. Although water and sewerage rated first and last, respectively, in adequacy, they each were named almost twice as often as any other service in terms of the need most influencing the fringe to annex. Apparently the currently adequate water supply in many fringes was either expected to dwindle in the foreseeable future or it was going to become quickly insufficient for a mushrooming population. Other deficiencies which prompted the fringe to want to annex were, in order of frequency, fire protection, police protection, streets, schools, drainage, garbage collection, power, and zoning.

More than three-fifths of 74 reporting cities made more than one annexation during 1950. Together, they completed 357 annexations, an average of 4.8 for each city. Usually the cities completing the largest number of land acquisitions obtained a relatively small amount of territory, and in some instances, particularly those pertaining to three California cities, the procedure can be characterized as a struggle for residential blocks or lots. Fresno, California, which participated in the most annexations (35) gained only slightly more than one square mile. Seventeen successful completions were required to add one-half square mile to Hayward, and Whittier, also in California, was busy with 22 absorptions which brought in less than one-half square mile. Small individual gains were also necessary in Wichita, Kansas (23 for 1.04 square miles) and Madison, Wisconsin (10 for .45 square miles).

Conversely, several cities gained sizable areas through single annexations. Kansas City, Missouri, added over 19 square miles; Birmingham, Alabama, more than 13; Alexandria, Virginia, seven and one-half; and South Norfolk, Virginia, in excess of five. Frequently the size of individual annexations is conditioned more by the annexation laws available to a city rather than its own desires (or the desires of a majority of the people living in the combined city and fringe community) in the matter. Often small annexations are the only means afforded by a city because of the stringency of the state laws, sometimes involving a separate popular vote in the fringe.

It is not merely coincidental that of the 77 cities the four completing the largest single annexations in 1950 each did so through using a liberal annexation procedure. A majority vote of the residents of Kansas City was sufficient for annexing the adjacent territory. The process in Birmingham was a general over-all vote of the city and the fringe areas. In Alexandria and South Norfolk a three-membered annexation court determined the results.

There is another factor in addition to annexation laws which affects the annexation situation. It can be seen most directly in the fact that more than three-fourths of the areas annexed to 72 cities were the exclusive or joint originator of the annexation movement. Only 16 cities individually initiated the process. The fringe areas of 36 municipalities singly generated the plan while the annexed areas of 20 cities began the proceedings jointly with the city. Formal legal requirements are only partially responsible. In some cases these figures reflect the absence of a comprehensive annexation program on the part of the city. Such a program gives the initiative to the city rather than to the fringe.

An explanation to fringe residents of the benefits of annexation, a necessary part of any annexation program, was undertaken by only 20 of 71 reporting cities. Cincinnati, Ohio, distributed two mimeographed sheets. One shows the cost to the average home of continuing in the fringe as compared to becoming a section of the city. In special statements prepared in 1950 for inhabitants of three fringes, the increased cost to individual families of two fringe areas was concluded to be about $ 4.50 while families of a third area were shown to save over $ 20 each by joining the city. The second sheet is used by an individual to figure his own cost comparison in terms of taxes, fire and household insurance, electricity, gas, water, waste collection, and income tax. If the fringe resident desires assistance, he is invited to call a particular city employee.

The Kansas City, Missouri, program has been underway for several years, dating back at least to mid-1946 when a campaign on behalf of a city charter amendment to enable territorial extension into neighboring Clay County was under consideration. At that time, the pamphlet "Are You Interested in the Future of Kansas City, Missouri?" was released. It presented in concise question-and-answer, pictorial form the major reasons for the urgency of the proposed amendment. Since the completion of annexation in January, 1950, the brochure "A Message of Welcome from Your City Government," pointing out important city services now available to the newly annexed area, has been widely distributed.

San Jose, California circulated a release called "Comparative Analysis" which stresses that the negligible increase in cost resulting from annexation will be more than offset by many benefits. The advantages include the privilege of direct sewer connection without rental charge, protective services of large police and health departments, refuse pickup, street lights and superior fire service without a direct tax, improved mass transit facilities, and reduced gas, electric, and insurance rates. The city also issued the attractive pocket-sized "Life in San Jose," welcoming the city newcomers and explaining major features of the city government with special emphasis on services.

A 13-page analysis, "Report Concerning Extension of Town Limits," was prepared by Chapel Hill, North Carolina. It consists of the annexation procedure and contemplated results, comparative costs, map of the area, schedule of availability of services, estimated capital expenditures resulting from the annexation, present town bonded indebtedness, and a concluding statement by the mayor and aldermen that "we are ready to meet with interested individuals, or groups of individuals, for discussion of this Report about Annexation."

Use was made of a well-written processed letter signed by the mayor in Salinas, California, and addressed to the area residents. In Marion, Virginia, where the state law calls for an annexation decision by a special court rather than by the voters, radio talks and newspaper stories and editorials were prepared and county industries and officials were contacted. Similarly, South Norfolk, Virginia, held meetings with civic organizations in the area to be annexed. Comparative cost and service reports were also distributed by Kelso, Washington, and La Porte, Indiana A short "Annexation Study" was published by Wayne, Michigan, and was built around two statements: "That which betters the area, betters Wayne" and "Wayne will help you (fringe residents) more than you can help it at first."

These examples illustrate particular features of individual city annexation programs, but there are certain characteristics common to most comprehensive annexation plans. According to an analysis made in 1950 by the International City Managers' Association, they are composed of collecting detailed facts about the fringe and its relations with the city; considering the effect of current and probable future fringe developments in planning the city; making certain that city finances are sufficient to supply full services promptly; and taking the initiative in presenting accurate information to the fringe on the relative costs and services and developing mutual trust between the city and the fringe.[2]

The formulation of an annexation policy is also necessary. The 1950 Association survey revealed general agreement on four points. Annexations should be general and not selected according to favorable conditions or tax resources existing in the fringe. The city must accept leadership and responsibility in solving the problems of the city-fringe community. Annexation should preferably be completed when the fringe is becoming organized and before it is heavily developed. Finally, municipal expansion must conform to the requirements of sound financing and well-balanced, over-all growth.

Two major developments underway in Virginia and California are relevant to annexation matters. In 1950 the Virginia legislature created a commission to study problems of urban growth and their effect upon rural areas, and placed a two year ban on annexation by first and second class cities, expressly excluding those which had been filed prior to July 1, 1950, the effective date of the act. The establishment of the study commission was part of the compromise reached in the recurring debate over Virginia annexation law.

Since 1902 the legal procedure has consisted of a city ordinance or petition from the fringe, and a judicial decision, after hearings. A 1924 amendment placed the judgment in the hands of a special annexation court consisting of three members of the state judiciary instead of a circuit court judge of the county. If the annexation is granted, a step which is part of the process (but which could be eliminated in a revision or in an adaptation by another state) is then taken. It involves the formal separation of the enlarged city from the remainder of the county and its organization as a city-county. Under this annexation law, a city can initiate a proceeding for land which it considers part of its natural area, but a city may also be compelled to absorb land in which it may not be interested. The process, extensively utilized since 1945, thus works two ways and involves judgment by the judiciary on the relationship between urban development and urban territorial jurisdiction. The report of the commission is to be completed by October 1, 1951.

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[2] "City Annexation Programs and Policies," Public Management, April, 1950.

Cities in the four populous California counties of San Diego, Los Angeles, and Alameda-Contra Costa (Oakland-Berkeley-Richmond) have been studying city-fringe fiscal relations. The results of the first two studies have now been published. The San Diego report reveals that the cities within the county are contributing 64.8 per cent of the county general fund and are benefitting to the extent of only 54.6 per cent.[3] A major conclusion of the Los Angeles report, prepared by a divisional committee of the League of California Cities, is that in 1948-49 city property taxpayers paid 83 cents out of every dollar of general tax funds spent for the exclusive benefit of fringe communities. This subsidy, it continues, amounted to 19.9 cents for each $100 of assessed value.[4]

As a result of the findings of these two published studies which supported the conclusions in the unpublished Alameda-Contra Costa survey, legislation is to be introduced in the 1951 state legislative session aimed at equalizing the tax burden. This will be done through prohibiting counties from providing municipal type services to unincorporated urban areas unless all costs for such services are paid by the areas served.

A city needs to have not only general policy and a specific plan regarding annexation but also the means of putting them into action. When a city finds itself hemmed in by smaller incorporated places, it is then too late to use annexation, and other area-wide means must be utilized. But even when the adjacent areas are becoming highly urbanized and are not yet separately incorporated, many cities suffer under the serious disadvantage of being compelled to operate through excessively restrictive annexation laws.

Many state annexation laws are severe and a much smaller number are liberal. City councils in numerous states may act on annexation matters, but only after formalized interest has been expressed by the fringe. Many states require approval by either the city or the fringe, and in some instances, both. A special legislative act is the only recourse in seven states. In several others, the judiciary plays a part, either through receiving petitions or holding hearings resulting from appeals on substantive matters. Only in the state of Virginia, however, are annexation questions decided exclusively by a section of the regular judiciary. A city ordinance is all that is required in a few states. The annexation accomplishments of Virginia cities and towns and Texas home rule municipalities, using the last two procedures, respectively, are ample testimony to the great importance of the nature of legal basis.

[3] Public Administration Service, City-County Fiscal Relationships in San Diego County, California (1949), Table 5.

[4] League of California Cities, Los Angeles Division City-County Committee, Report (1950), p. 1.

TABLE IV

ANNEXATION OF ONE-FOURTH SQUARE MILE OR MORE BY CITIES OVER 5,000: 1950

Data in this table were obtained directly from city officials in January and February, 1951. This table contains information only on annexations of one-fourth square mile or more completed by 79 cities in 1950. Replies from two of these cities, however, were received too late for inclusion in the latter part of the annexation text; these cities are indicated by a single dagger (†) after the name of the city. Thirteen other cities which reported annexations of one-fourth square mile or more but did not furnish additional information are listed at the end of the table. Under "Origin of Annexation Movement," "C" indicates city government and "F" fringe area (including also real estate subdivision developers). Under "Adequate Facilities in Area When Annexed," "D" means drainage, "F" fire protection, "P" police protection, "S" sewer facilities, "St" streets, and "W" water supply. These same abbreviations apply under "Service Needs Which Most Influenced Fringes to Annex" where they are supplemented by "G" for garbage disposal, "El" electricity, "Sc" schools, "Stl" street lighting, and "Z" zoning.

City	No. of Annexations	No. of Sq. Miles Annexed	Total City Land Area Incl. 1950 Annex. in Sq. Miles	Pop. of Annexed Area	Estimated Current City Pop. (000 omitted)	Origin of Annexation Movement	City Program Explaining Benefits	Adequate Facilities in Area When Annexed	Service Needs Which Most Influenced Fringes to Annex	Area Will Cost City More Than it Will Return in Revenues	
										Immediately	In Long Run
500,000 to 1,000,000											
Cincinnati, Ohio	5	.67	75.4	1,475	501	CF	Yes	DFPSStW	W	Yes	No
Milwaukee, Wis.†	32	2.02	51.2	3,972	633	F	Yes	DSt	W	Yes	No
250,000 to 500,000											
Atlanta, Ga.	4	1.39	36.9	4,000	327	CF	No	DFPSW	Sc	Yes	No
Birmingham, Ala.	1	13.42	65.3	17,500	315	CF	No	W	FPSc	Yes	No
Dallas, Tex.	19	4.42	121.7	5,628	433	CF	No	FW	Z	Yes	No
Kansas City, Mo.	1	19.20	81.3	13,644	453	C	Yes	None	. . .	Yes	No
Louisville, Ky.	7	9.48	49.8	14,722	386	C	No	W	. . .	Yes	Yes
Memphis, Tenn.	–	19.00	116.4	45,000	404	C	No	None	DFPSStW	Yes	No
Portland, Ore.	12	2.33	69.8	10,000	381	F	No	None	FPStW	Yes	Yes
Seattle, Wash.	2	.28	71.0	1,864	463	F	No	None	DSW	Yes	No
San Diego, Calif.	4	.78	99.8	0	322	F	No	P	SW	Yes	No
100,000 to 250,000											
El Paso, Tex.	4	4.20	29.2	1,500	130	CF	No	None	SW	Yes	No
Evansville, Ind.	5	5.50	17.0	21,728	130	CF	No	None	. . .	Yes	Yes
Peoria, Ill.	1	1.00	12.9	600	112	. . .	No	DSStW	FPStl	Yes	No
Phoenix, Ariz.	2	.80	17.2	5,000	105	CF	Yes	W	S	Yes	No
Shreveport, La.	6	.50	24.5	3,000	131	F	. . .	FPSSt	. . .	Yes	No
Wichita, Kan.	23	1.04	28.0	600	166	F	No	None	SW	Yes	No
50,000 to 100,000											
Albuquerque, N.M.†	8	22.90	48.0	25,000	115	CF	Yes	None	. . .	Yes	No
Alexandria, Va.	1	7.50	15.0	12,000	62	C	No	W	FPZ	Yes	No
Amarillo, Tex.	1	.68	22.4	200	74	F	No	None	DFPSStW	Yes	No
Fresno, Calif.	35	1.07	15.8	1,925	93	F	No	StW	S	Yes	No
Glendale, Calif.	7	1.08	21.3	18	96	F	No	None	ElW	Yes	No
Madison, Wis.	10	.45	15.8	8	96	CF	No	None	W	Yes	No
Port Arthur, Tex.	2	1.35	35.7	. . .	57	. . .	. . .	None	SW	Yes	No
San Jose, Calif.	9	.40	17.3	500	97	F	Yes	W	S	Yes	No
Springfield, Mo.	1	3.71	17.3	7,000	73	CF	No	W	FPSSt	Yes	Yes
25,000 to 50,000											
Appleton, Wis.	2	1.38	8.3	6,000	39	F	No	W	FP	Yes	No
Bakersfield, Calif.	9	.50	7.8	2,600	43	C	Yes	W	FPS	Yes	No
Colorado Springs, Colo.	4	.38	10.1	1,000	48	F	No	StW	FS	Yes	Yes
Compton, Calif.	13	.37	7.2	0	48	. . .	No	. . .	FPW	Yes	No
Gastonia, N.C.	1	1.18	6.0	3,500	27	F	No	None	FPSW	Yes	No

TABLE IV.—ANNEXATION OF ONE-FOURTH SQUARE MILE OR MORE: 1950—Continued

City	No. of Annexations	No. of Sq. Miles Annexed	Total City Land Area Incl. 1950 Annex. in Sq. Miles	Pop. of Annexed Area	Estimated Current City Pop. (000 omitted)	Origin of Annexation Movement	City Program Explaining Benefits	Adequate Facilities in Area When Annexed	Service Needs Which Most Influenced Fringes to Annex	Area Will Cost City More Than it Will Return in Revenues	
										Immediately	In Long Run
National City, Calif. . . .	6	.63	6.0	100	21	CF	No	None	SW	Yes	No
Norman, Okla.	1	.73	4.2	4,000	27	F	. . .	. . .	SW	. . .	. . .
Odessa, Tex.	8	.82	6.4	0	29	F	No	None	. . .	No	. . .
Vancouver, Wash.	1	1.41	. . .	14,000	42	. . .	. . .	DSW	. . .	. . .	. . .
Tyler, Tex.	4	.38	12.4	42	39	F	No	None	SW	No	No
10,000 to 25,000											
Carlisle, Pa.	1	.31	3.0	50	16	F	No	None	Sc	No	No
Corbin, Ky.	1	1.72	3.3	2,000	12	CF	Yes	D	FP	Yes	No
Corvallis, Ore.	3	.74	3.2	1,000	16	C	Yes	None	S	Yes	No
Daly City, Calif.	2	.51	3.0	. . .	16	F	No	None	. . .	No	No
Edinburg, Tex.	-	.31	1.9	2,880	15	. . .	. . .	None	. . .	Yes	. . .
El Dorado, Ark.	9	2.91	4.0	3,300	23	F	No	None	. . .	Yes	No
Fredericksburg, Va. . .	1	.37	2.0	50	12	CF	No	None	. . .	Yes	No
Harrisonburg, Va.	1	.26	2.7	370	11	F	No	DP	SW	Yes	Yes
Hayward, Calif.	17	.50	4.8	5,500	18	F	No	None	SW	Yes	Yes
Kingsport, Tenn.	2	.89	5.5	. . .	20	F	No	W	SSc	Yes	. . .
LaPorte, Ind.	2	1.30	4.6	3,000	20	C	Yes	None	FSW	Yes	No
McAllen, Tex.	3	2.39	6.0	3,500	24	CF	Yes	None	GSWZ	Yes	No
Midwest City, Okla. . . .	9	.56	2.2	4,200	14	F	No	DFPSStW	. . .	No	. . .
Modesto, Calif.	9	.57	4.0	100	19	CF	Yes	DFPSStW	. . .	Yes	No
Nacogdoches, Tex.	1	.23	. . .	4,000	12	CF	No	SW	W	Yes	No
Oceanside, Calif.	6	.75	10.0	100	13	F	No	DFPSStW	W	Yes	No
South Norfolk, Va.	1	5.10	7.5	10,488	21	C	Yes	None	. . .	Yes	No
South San Francisco, Calif.	2	.78	10.0	10	20	F	. . .	None	S	Yes	No
Salinas, Calif.	10	.41	4.1	2,391	16	C	Yes	None	FSW	Yes	No
Thomasville, Ga.	2	.55	5.0	27	15	F	No	DFPSStW	GSW	Yes	No
Whittier, Calif.	22	.47	5.1	50	25	F	No	None	. . .	Yes	No
Vallejo, Calif.	8	.44	19.0	3,000	23	CF	No	SStW	FP	Yes	No
5,000 to 10,000											
Athens, Ala.	4	.57	2.8	600	6	F	No	DP	W	Yes	No
Athens, Tex.	1	1.00	5.0	300	5	F	No	DPSt	SW	Yes	No
Chapel Hill, N.C.	1	.43	1.8	355	9	CF	Yes	W	FS	Yes	No
Charleston, Mo.	1	.29	1.7	75	6	C	No	None	SW	Yes	No
College Station, Tex. . .	1	1.00	7.5	7,884	9	F	No	DSPW	GW	Yes	Yes
Crown Point, Ind.	1	.47	2.5	100	6	F	No	FPStW	Sc	Yes	Yes
Dalles, Ore.	1	.41	2.9	350	8	F	No	FPSt	W	Yes	No
Haltom City, Tex.	3	3.00	5.0	5,500	9	F	Yes	FPStW	S	No	Yes
Hays, Kan.	1	.75	2.3	239	9	C	No	DFPW	FPSW	Yes	No
Hopkins, Minn.	3	.25	3.7	100	8	F	No	DFSt	SW	No	No
Kalispell, Mont.	1	.39	2.0	100	9	C	No	None	. . .	Yes	No
Kelso, Wash.	6	.35	1.7	1,500	9	C	Yes	DFPSt	S	. . .	No
Marion, Va.	1	1.18	3.5	1,500	7	C	Yes	P	SW	Yes	No
Marshall, Mo.	-	.48	3.15	8	9	C	Yes	DSt	ElW	Yes	No
Pharr, Tex.	1	3.00	4.0	2,000	9	CF	Yes	None	DFPSStW	No	Yes
Three Rivers, Mich. . . .	1	.28	5.0	9	7	C	No	FP	FP	Yes	No
Tucumcari, N.M.	6	.46	3.8	350	9	CF	Yes	None	PSW	Yes	No
Tuscumbia, Ala.	1	.25	3.5	475	7	F	No	PSt	W	Yes	No
Wayne, Mich.	2	.45	3.2	1,814	9	CF	Yes	FSt	DS	Yes	No
West Memphis, Ark. . . .	1	.50	4.0	25	9	F	No	None	GW	Yes	Yes
Willoughby, Ohio	2	2.76	5.7	820	6	F	No	None	FGPSt	Yes	No

Omitted from Table IV are 13 cities which reported annexations of one-fourth square mile or more but whose officials had not furnished the additional information needed for the above table at the time of going to press. Five of these cities have populations of more than 10,000: Parkersburg, W. Va., annexed 2,500 acres; Okmulgee, Okla., 440 acres; Sikeston, Mo., 1,000 acres; Casper, Wyo., 187 acres; and Huntsville, Ala., 500 acres. The eight remaining cities have populations between 5,000 and 10,000: Eufaula, Ala., annexed 160 acres; Waynesville, N. C., 1,013; Westwego, La., 160; West Des Moines, Iowa, 350; Hazard, Ky., 245; Elk City, Okla., 240; Etna, Pa., 440; and Killeen, Tex., 195 acres.

State Municipal Leagues in 1950

By Carl H. Chatters

Executive Director, American Municipal Association, Chicago

FORTY-FOUR state and territorial leagues of municipalities are now functioning. They have a total membership of more than 10,800 municipalities. The total 1950 income of these state associations was close to $750,000. The 27 regularly published magazines have a combined circulation of more than 125,700 copies.

During 1950 the state leagues of municipalities reached new high levels in total membership, total income, and total number of active associations. There were some changes in the executive heads of the associations, many additions to staffs, and several new associations. The southern state leagues came far forward during the year in membership, income, and publications. At the close of 1950 the total municipal membership of 10,843 did not include the member cities in Alaska, Nevada, New Mexico, Ohio, and Wyoming. There were state associations in all states except Connecticut, Delaware, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Vermont.

Florida, Louisiana, and Michigan reported all-time high figures for total municipalities belonging to the leagues. The greatest increases in membership during the year were in Florida (87), Louisiana (42), Texas (41), and Minnesota (36). South Carolina has a membership of 232 which includes every eligible community in the state. Alabama has 234 out of 260, Oregon 201 out of 211, the League of Third Class Cities in Pennsylvania 46 out of 47, and the Association of Washington Cities 220 out of 238 possible members. The net increased membership of all the state associations during 1950 was 448, exclusive of membership in newly formed associations. The Iowa League with 833 members and the Illinois League with 742 members are the largest numerically. The League of California Cities has the greatest income.

New state or territorial leagues of municipalities were organized in 1950 in Alaska, Nevada, and New Mexico. Montana for the first time appointed a full-time league secretary. Michigan added a full-time attorney and full-time field consultant to its league staff. Washington appointed a new assistant director, and New Jersey added its first full-time research man. Eric Hanson replaced Leigh Webber as the executive secretary of the Maine Municipal Association. Christian Larsen succeeded Joseph Ray in the Maryland Municipal League, and Charles LeeDecker took Harold Alderfer's place as secretary of the Pennsylvania State Association of Boroughs. The secretaryship of the Florida League was taken over by Gordon T. Butler when E. L. Cole resigned.

New and improved publications were found in several states. Georgia and Tennessee came out for the first time with association magazines.

New formats were started for the monthly publications of Alabama, Minnesota, and New Jersey. Due to the fact that most legislatures were not in session, many of the leagues took the opportunity of getting out research bulletins, considering new information bulletins, and improving their general publications program.

The legislative activities of the state leagues of municipalities were restricted in 1950 because only a few of the state legislatures were in regular session. The Mississippi Municipal Association obtained permissive legislation for cities of 13,500 population and over to levy a local sales tax. State laws affecting municipalities were recodified and streamlined. At the regular session of the Virginia General Assembly, the Virginia league helped defeat several bills which would have been harmful to municipalities. The New York State Conference of Mayors initiated a new constitutional debt provision and obtained the extension of permissive taxes and a new city school law. The Michigan Municipal League cooperated with the city of Detroit in obtaining legislation at a special session to accelerate construction of limited access highways in Michigan cities. The Colorado league helped defeat a proposal to legalize slot machines. It also obtained an amendment to the state constitution strengthening municipal home rule powers. Part of the Arkansas league's program consisted in organizing league membership to contact members of the legislature and secure their commitments on phases of the league's 1951 legislative program. The Idaho league helped secure passage of a state law permitting cities to participate in federal old age and survivors insurance. It also secured passage of a constitutional amendment permitting the issuance of municipal revenue bonds.

The Alabama League sponsored at a special session of the legislature an enabling act for the extension of old age and survivors insurance to municipal officials and employees. The Wisconsin league through its legal counsel assisted in obtaining a supreme court decision giving greater returns of state income tax revenues to the cities. It also assisted in getting lower fire insurance rates for municipal buildings and assisted with state civil defense plans. At a special session of the legislature, the Arizona league succeeded in securing an amendment giving cities and towns full authority to levy business license taxes. Other leagues anticipating 1951 legislative sessions by preparing their legislative programs included North Dakota, Oklahoma, Texas, and West Virginia.

Federal legislation affecting municipalities was considered strongly by many state leagues. They assisted materially in the passage of amendments to the Federal Social Security Act extending old age and survivors insurance to municipal employees. Several took an extremely active part in obtaining passage of the Federal Air Highway Act in a form most suitable to municipalities. The leagues demonstrated that the cities directly and the leagues working with them can be a powerful force in assisting with the passage of legislation satisfactory to municipalities. Several of the leagues were active at the local level making arrangements for the extension of OASI to local employees. Among the most active groups were Alabama, California, Idaho, Oklahoma, Utah, and Wisconsin.

Schools and training courses were sponsored by the state municipal associations. California conducted its first Institute for New Councilmen. Kentucky registered more than 450 firemen for a three day school. Oklahoma sponsored a short course in municipal management and administration. The New Jersey league established in-service training courses for municipal officials at Rutgers University and Stevens Institute of Technology. The South Dakota league in cooperation with the South Dakota Division of Taxation and the University of South Dakota sponsored an assessors school.

The Wisconsin league conducted a wide range of schools. A new type training course for city and village assessors brought 121 persons. This was a three-day basic course in the fundamentals of assessing urban property. Other courses were conducted for clerks and finance officers, building inspectors and waterworks people, in addition to five planning institutes and nine regional conferences on current municipal problems. Minnesota had its usual round of specialized municipal schools at the Center for Continuation Study at the University of Minnesota.

District or regional meetings were held in many states by the state leagues. South Carolina, for example, had three regional meetings with an average attendance of 150 at each. Maine held a trade show in conjunction with its convention. Louisiana and Tennessee reported the largest convention attendance ever. Oregon's regional spring meetings attracted 988 officials from 152 cities. These are only illustrative of the large numbers of regional and district sessions conducted by the state leagues.

The revision of charters, the codification of ordinances, and some fundamental research were carried on by the leagues. The Michigan league served as charter consultant at 10 charter revisions. The Maryland league drafted seven or eight proposed charters for Maryland municipalities. New Jersey published a booklet which listed the ordinances and codes available at the league office. California studied city-county relations at length. Colorado participated in a thorough research study of street and highway financing by municipalities. North Carolina also worked with the State Municipal Roads Commission appointed by the Governor to study street financing problems. The Alabama league conducted special studies on waterworks operation, garbage collection and disposal, license administration, and cemetery care. The Kansas league provided ordinance revision services for 11 cities.

Many other accomplishments and activities were exhibited by the leagues in 1950. The Kansas league observed its fortieth birthday. Michigan reported increased activity in its municipal purchasing service and its personnel service. Mississippi carried out a public relations program to acquaint the public with municipal problems and enlist their interest in their solution. The California league was particularly active with respect to civil defense planning. Insurance programs, usually including group life, health and accident insurance, were sponsored by the leagues in Idaho, North Carolina, and Utah. The Missouri league devoted considerable effort also to public relations aimed primarily at interesting private professional and civic groups in municipal problems. The Nebraska league protested the abandonment of several branch line railroads in that state as the loss of a source of municipal revenue, and helped organize a grass roots campaign to secure highway fund increases granted to municipalities. The Indiana league made a survey of municipal opinion on military deferment of police and firemen.

TABLE V

STATE MUNICIPAL LEAGUES

State	Name of League and Headquarters Address	Secretary	Year of First Effort to Co-operate†	Year First Organized‡	Number of Member Cities
Alabama	Alabama League of Municipalities, 24 South Hull Street, Montgomery	Ed E. Reid	1914§	1930	234
Alaska	League of Alaskan Cities, Box 400, Anchorage	Robert E. Sharp	1950	1950	....
Arizona	Arizona Municipal League, 15 South First Ave., Phoenix	Joseph C. Furst	1925	1937	40
Arkansas	Arkansas Municipal League, 401 Main Street, North Little Rock	Glenn Zimmerman	1917§	1934	215
California	League of California Cities, Claremont Hotel, Berkeley	Richard Graves	1898	1898	297
Colorado	Colorado Municipal League, 327 Norlin Library, University of Colorado, Boulder	William A. Grelle	1917§	1923	178
Florida	Florida League of Municipalities, 407 Exchange Building, Jacksonville	Gordon T. Butler	1922	1922	188
Georgia	Georgia Municipal Association, 1403 C. and S. Bank Building, Atlanta	Zach Arnold	1916	1934	186
Idaho	Idaho Municipal League, Box 787, Weiser	Robertson W. Smith	1918§	1941	90
Illinois	Illinois Municipal League, 537 South Fourth Street, Springfield	A. L. Sargent	1899	1914	742
Indiana	Indiana Municipal League, City Hall, Indianapolis	W. Vincent Youkey	1891	1899	345
Iowa	League of Iowa Municipalities, Tama Building, Burlington	Max A. Conrad	1898	1898	833
Kansas	League of Kansas Municipalities, Capitol Federal Building, Topeka	John G. Stutz	1910	1910	522
Kentucky	Kentucky Municipal League, University of Kentucky, Lexington	Carl B. Wachs	1929	1929	141
Louisiana	Louisiana Municipal Association, City Hall, Baton Rouge	Mrs. Henry Jastremski	1935	1937	193
Maine	Maine Municipal Association, 97 Water Street, Hallowell	Eric H. Hanson	1936	1936	406
Maryland	Maryland Municipal League, University of Maryland, College Park	Christian L. Larsen	1937	1948	82
Michigan	Michigan Municipal League, 205 South State Street, Ann Arbor	John H. Huss	1899	1927	338
Minnesota	League of Minnesota Municipalities, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis	C. C. Ludwig	1903	1913	557
Mississippi	Mississippi Municipal Association, Lampton Building Annex, Jackson	George L. Sugg	1918§	1936	239
Missouri	Missouri Municipal League, 214 Guitar Building, Columbia	Bruce J. Carl	1914	1927	186
Montana	Montana Municipal League, Kalispell	C. H. Brewer	1910	....	82
Nebraska	League of Nebraska Municipalities, 407 Continental Building, Lincoln	C. E. Beals	1910	1910	260
Nevada	Nevada Municipal Association, City Hall, Carson City	Caro M. Pendergraft, Pres.	....	1950	....

TABLE V.—STATE MUNICIPAL LEAGUES—Continued

State	Name of League and Headquarters Address	Secretary	Year of First Effort to Co-operate†	Year First Organized‡	Number of Member Cities
New Jersey	New Jersey State League of Municipalities, 603 Trenton Trust Building, Trenton	James J. Smith	1915	1915	439
New Mexico	New Mexico Municipal League, City Hall, Roswell	Lake Frazier, Pres.	1915	1945	....
New York	N.Y. State Conference of Mayors, 6 Elk Street, Albany	Morgan Strong	1910	1910	282
North Carolina	North Carolina League of Municipalities, Raleigh Building, Raleigh	Mrs. Davetta Steed	1908	1922	285
North Dakota	League of North Dakota Municipalities, City Hall, Bismarck	Myron H. Atkinson	1912	1927	244
Ohio	Ohio Association of Municipalities, City Hall, Cleveland	Joseph H. Crowley	1912	....	....
Oklahoma	Oklahoma Municipal League, 821 N.E. 25th Street, Oklahoma City	David Fudge	1913	1913	112
Oregon	League of Oregon Cities, University of Oregon, Eugene	Herman Kehrli	1913	1933	201
Pennsylvania	Pennsylvania State Association of Boroughs, Hanover	T. F. Chrostwaite, Pres.	1900	1936	500
Pennsylvania	League of Cities of the Third Class in Pennsylvania, 302 Municipal Building, Harrisburg	Walter Greenwood, Pres.	....	....	46
South Carolina	Municipal Association of South Carolina, Old Library Building, University Campus, Columbia	James N. Caldwell	1936	1939	232
South Dakota	South Dakota Municipal League, Union Building, Vermillion	R. D. Falk	1925	1935	289
Tennessee	Tennessee Municipal League, 610-11 Cotton States Building, Nashville	Herbert J. Bingham	1913	1940	177
Texas	League of Texas Municipalities, 108 E. 19th Street, Austin	E. E. McAdams	1913	1925	529
Utah	Utah Municipal League, Newhouse Hotel, Salt Lake City	Tom McCoy	1907	....	181
Virginia	League of Virginia Municipalities, Travelers Building, Richmond	Harold I. Baumes	1905	1921	173
Washington	Association of Washington Cities, 250 Smith Hall, University of Washington, Seattle	Chester Biesen	1910	1910	220
West Virginia	West Virginia League of Municipalities, P.O. Box 3141, Charleston	Pat E. Maloney	1917	1935	143
Wisconsin	League of Wisconsin Municipalities, 30 East Johnson Street, Madison	Frederick N. MacMillin	1898	1898	426
Wyoming	Wyoming Municipal League, City Hall, Cheyenne	Benjamin G. Nelson, Pres.	....	....	....

† The date in this column refers in most instances to the beginning of a loosely knit organization of cities on a corporate basis for the purpose of presenting municipal problems before the legislature.

‡ This date is the year when an active service organization, as now known, was established.

§ Approximate date.

Note: According to the records of the American Municipal Association, there are 12 active leagues with an uninterrupted existence: California, Florida, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, New Jersey, New York, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Texas, Virginia, and Wisconsin.

Part Two

MUNICIPAL PERSONNEL

Personnel Developments in 1950
Salaries of Chief Municipal Officials
Pay Rates for Selected Municipal Jobs
State-Administered Retirement Systems
Professional Organizations of Officials
Personnel Data for Cities Over 10,000

Personnel Administration

Developments in 1950

By Kenneth O. Warner

Director, Civil Service Assembly of the United States and Canada, Chicago

BY THE beginning of 1950 public personnel agencies were well along in their solution of problems arising out of World War II. Increasing attention was being given to the task of constructing long-range personnel programs. But by mid-year there was an abrupt shift of emphasis. With the start of the Korean crisis the attention of public agencies again focused on problems of mobilization. Planning to meet the impact of mobilization became the outstanding development of the year.

The impact of mobilization activities was reflected in government salaries. As in industry, there was a sharp jump in the number of government jurisdictions granting salary increases. The year was also marked by basic amendments to the Social Security Act, particularly the extension to government employees. As a result approximately 1,450,000 state and local employees are now eligible for social security coverage through voluntary agreements.

Mobilization. With the background of World War II experience, public personnel agencies undertook to meet both the immediate and long-range effects of mobilization. Prompt arrangements were made to grant employees military leave. Practically all jurisdictions granted such leave regardless of the employee's manner of entry into the armed services. Many agencies made personnel inventories to assist in planning. These inventories covered such matters as: military status, marital status, dependents, education, supplementary skills, and experience. This information showed where key personnel might be lost and jobs for which deferments might be asked. The information also highlighted needs for transfer, replacement, and training of personnel. In the case of cities the inventories revealed that approximately 10 to 15 per cent of the employees were eligible for military service, with the greatest losses in police and fire departments.

World War II experience made public agencies reluctant to plan on extensive use of "temporary" and "duration" appointments. Except in the federal government, many agencies outlined procedures that allowed vacancies, including those caused by military leave, to be filled on a permanent basis as long as possible. In the event permanent appointments are no longer feasible, plans call for "temporary" appointments after examinations based on lower standards. Long-range plans involve extending the labor market by waiving residence and age requirements, making extensive use of women and part-time employees. Inter-agency cooperation, continuous examinations, and training programs also appear in the projected plans.

Federal civilian employment started to climb soon after the United Nations entered the Korean War. By year-end the total reached more than 2,180,000. This represented an increase of some 200,000 in 1950. Total employment in state and local governments also spiraled during the year. By July, 1950, Bureau of Census reports showed an increase over the previous year of almost 200,000 employees. This contrasts with an increase of 80,000 for the corresponding period of a year earlier.

The dollar volume of government payrolls reflected two factors: increases in personnel and higher salary expenditures. The combination of these factors brought about an increase in total government payrolls of $42,000,000 more in April, 1950, than for the same month a year before, according to Bureau of the Census reports. The heightening effects of mobilization are revealed in the jump of government payrolls by $144,600,000 in October, 1950, over October, 1949.

Salary Trends. The continuing pay survey conducted by the Civil Service Assembly gave further evidence of salary increases. During the first half of 1950, five of the 73 reporting jurisdictions representing all levels, granted general salary increases. During the latter half of the year 25 authorized across-the-board increases.

A salary survey conducted by the San Francisco Civil Service Commission resulted in what may be a significant court case. A superior court decision required the commission to disclose the identity of private firms that supplied employment and salary data. The commission, in resisting the order, decided to delete the data of the firms rather than to set aside its promise of secrecy. At year-end the decision had been appealed to the higher courts.

In collaboration with the Civil Service Assembly, cooperative interagency salary studies were begun by a number of state and local agencies in the New England area. Participating jurisdictions included Bridgeport, New Britain, Stamford, and Hartford, Connecticut; Springfield, Massachusetts; and the states of Rhode Island, Connecticut, and Massachusetts.

Legislation. In addition to important Social Security Act amendments other significant legislation affecting public employees was enacted. Congress passed the controversial Whitten rider over the President's veto. This provided that most federal appointments must be made on a temporary rather than a permanent basis.

An amendment to the Hatch Act permits the United States Civil Service Commission to impose lower penalties for political activities; now the minimum penalty for infractions is 90 days suspension. Previously any employee found guilty of violating the law had to be dismissed. Congress also revised the federal efficiency rating system. Under the new system the number of possible ratings is reduced to three: "outstanding," "satisfactory," and "unsatisfactory."

Merit System Gains and Losses. A backward glance over developments of the last decade clearly shows how the merit principle of public employment has spread. In 1940 approximately 1,100 jurisdictions had merit systems covering at least some employees. By 1950, according to a survey conducted by the Civil Service Assembly, this figure skyrocketed to an all-time high of 2,750, an increase of 150 per cent. Cities (including towns and villages) account for the greater portion of the increase, from 869 in 1940 to 2,565 in 1950.

In Louisiana, where civil service was abolished in 1948, a major effort was made to revive the merit system through a constitutional amendment. The proposal, supported by the Governor and the State Civil Service League, was defeated by the legislature. The Colorado voters defeated by two to one a civil service amendment which sought to exclude the administrative heads of departments from the classified service. In Arizona the voters turned down an amendment which provided for a civil service system for state and county employees. A separate amendment to provide a merit system for city and county peace officers was also defeated. Proposed changes to strengthen civil service provisions of the St. Louis charter were defeated.

New Developments. New York in 1950 became the first state to set up formal machinery for hearing and adjudicating employee grievances. A personnel relations board was created by executive order of the Governor. The board is empowered to make rules, inform employees about their rights, develop procedures for taking action, hold hearings, and recommend action to the Governor in the event any department fails to carry out the regulations.

The more effective use of older workers was a problem tackled with renewed vigor during 1950. Two conflicting tendencies aggravate the problem. They are: the increased life expectancy of the average worker in contrast with provisions of present law and practice which favor a young laboring population. Possible solutions lie in the direction of fundamental changes in employment policies, pension plans, proper utilization of individual skills, and adjustment of jobs and salaries in lieu of release or early retirement. Such matters were highlighted by the National Conference on Aging held during 1950 at the call of President Truman.

Personnel programs in the United States provided a laboratory for distinguished foreign administrators during the year. Representatives of 18 governments under sponsorship of the Technical Assistance Division of the United Nations, spent three months here studying personnel administration. The seminar included visits to government offices, universities, public service organizations and private industry. Occupied Germany and Japan sent observers from national and local governments on personnel tours of the country.

Along with the federal government, many states undertook to re-examine the efficiency and effectiveness of their administration. By the end of 1950, 28 states and two territories had established "Little Hoover Commissions" to study the organization and administration of their state governments. Personnel administration is prominent among the subjects being studied. In general the reports of these agencies should help to strengthen state personnel programs.

Civil defense programs at all levels gained momentum in 1950 and personnel agencies with their knowledge and skill in the procurement, training, and use of manpower played an important role as advisers in these programs. In Seattle the civil service department organized and supervised the recruitment, screening, and allocation of volunteer personnel in defense preparations made to cope with a hypothetical bombing.

New rulings on the constitutionality of the New York Fineberg law, which bars members of subversive organizations from employment in the public schools, and the Maryland Ober Loyality Law were issued. In 1950 higher state courts upheld the constitutionality of these laws by reversing lower courts in both states.

Labor Relations. The Tennessee Valley Authority signed articles of agreement with its salaried employees covering collective bargaining relationships; selection for appointment, promotion, and retention; work schedules; classification plan and pay rates. About 5,000 employees are covered by the agreement. A general agreement has been in effect for the last 10 years between TVA and the "trades and labor" employees. Prior relations with white-collar workers had been informal.

A ruling was handed down in 1950 on the question of whether or not 500 public works employees in Yonkers, New York, who did not report for work for eight days, had violated the provisions of the Condon-Wadlin Act prohibiting strikes by public employees. The city administration, which had held that the employees had in effect been on strike, was overruled when the Appellate Division of the New York State Supreme Court decided the employees were innocent of any violation of the statute.

Professional Organization. The Civil Service Assembly of the United States and Canada, the professional organization for public personnel agencies and officials (1313 East 60 Street, Chicago 37, Illinois) held one national conference and four regional conferences during 1950. Well over 500 delegates attended the 41st annual conference on public personnel administration in Atlanta, Georgia, November 27-30, 1950. The Civil Service Assembly's second and third public personnel institutes for smaller cities were conducted in Houston, Texas, and Springfield, Illinois. The annual study of "Pay Rates in the Public Service" was distributed to all CSA agency members in March and October.

Summary. In retrospect, 1950 marks the beginning of an emergency of indefinite duration with manpower shortages in every field. Public personnel administrators, who will have to cope with these shortages, will have to be both inventive and ingenious in order to provide the employees needed to get the public business done. While most cities were able to recruit employees without abnormal difficulty in 1950, growing shortages in a number of occupational fields foreshadowed major difficulties ahead. Such shortages were already apparent in clerical, engineering, and medical personnel.

Public personnel administrators must forecast the requirements they will face and make their plans sufficiently in advance to maintain tested personnel principles and practices. Only in this way can they withstand the pressures that would abrogate proven practices because of expediency and necessity for haste. With the standby plans that have been developed already, plus the know how acquired during World War II, public personnel administrators are better prepared to meet today's stringent demands of mobilization than they were a decade earlier.

Salaries of Municipal Officials

THE salary data for selected administrative officials in Table VI are based on information supplied early in 1951 by municipal officials. The names of the mayor, city clerk, chief finance officer, director of public works, fire chief, and police chief in cities over 10,000 population are given in Table XX, and mayor and city clerk in cities of 5,000 to 10,000 population in Table XXI. Names of city managers are given in Table XIX. Salary data for the officials in Table VI are also reported in the 1949 Year Book, and with the exception of planning director in the 1946, 1947, and 1948 Year Books. The 1942 and 1944 Year Books report salary data for most of these positions.

Every attempt was made to exclude from Table VI salaries of part-time officials, those paid in whole or in part by fees or who receive a nominal sum such as $1 per year, and other such special cases, although this was not always possible on the basis of information reported. All salaries below $2,000 were excluded to avoid including the salaries of part-time officials in the average and distribution, except in the case of the mayor in council-manager cities. The mayor in such cities is generally a part-time official and his salary is usually a nominal sum, often below $2,000 and not at all comparable with the amounts shown for the other positions. The salaries of attorney and health officer are included whether designated as part-time or not, as long as the salary is not below $2,000 as a minimum, because so many of these officials customarily carry on private practices while holding public office.

In cases where an individual held more than one position, the total salary received from the several positions was considered and this salary classified under the first of his positions as shown in Table VI; for example, if an individual was reported holding the positions of city clerk, treasurer, and purchasing agent, he was classified as city clerk, and the total salary was included under "city clerk." Cost-of-living bonuses were included where known.

Some interesting comparisons can be made between the rank order of average salaries of selected officials in the several population groups. City managers and superintendents of schools are the two highest paid positions in all but the first population group (cities over 500,000) where the superintendent of schools is first and the mayor second. Also in the population group of cities over 500,000, the attorney is third and controller fourth: in the 250,000 to 500,000 group, the health officer is third and attorney fourth; in the 100,000 to 250,000 group, the mayor is third and health officer fourth; and in the 50,000 to 100,000 population group, the mayor is third and director of public works fourth. In the population groups, 25,000 to 50,000 and 10,000 to 25,000, the director of public works, engineer, and director of finance follow the city manager and superintendent of schools.

TABLE VI

SALARIES OF SELECTED MUNICIPAL OFFICIALS IN CITIES OVER 10,000 POPULATION BY POPULATION GROUPS: 1951

The annual salaries of selected municipal officials as of January 1, 1951, for individual cities were supplied to the Year Book directly by city officials in January and February, 1951. Only salaries of $2,000 or more have been included except for mayors in council-manager cities, whose salaries are reported regardless of amount. In the population group, cities over 500,000, the positions of Mayor (council-manager cities) and City Manager are not shown since there is only one council-manager city in this group. The lower quartile, the median, and the upper quartile are found by arranging all salaries in order of increasing size, and counting from the lowest salary one-fourth, one-half, and three-fourths of the total number of cases. For further explanation of quartiles, medians, and mean averages, see the section "How to Use the Year Book."

Title of Official	No. of Cities Reporting	Mean Average Salary 1951	Distribution of 1951 Salaries				
			Lowest	Lower Quartile	Median	Upper Quartile	Highest
CITIES OVER 500,000							
Mayor (nonmanager cities)	15	$17,700	$ 9,000	$12,000	$18,000	$20,000	$40,000
City Clerk	14	8,546	6,200	6,948	8,000	10,000	12,000
Director of Finance	4	11,044	7,500	....	11,125	....	14,427
Controller	12	12,691	6,480	8,550	11,203	14,857	30,000
Auditor	6	8,823	5,316	....	9,086	....	12,500
Treasurer	13	9,375	6,480	7,479	9,000	11,352	13,000
Engineer	13	10,874	7,200	9,277	10,368	12,714	15,000
Director of Public Works	12	11,807	7,500	9,797	11,864	14,030	15,000
Superintendent of Streets	11	8,832	6,000	7,500	9,072	9,540	12,840
Fire Chief	16	9,878	7,416	8,354	9,900	10,700	15,000
Police Chief	16	10,396	7,488	8,820	10,150	10,993	15,000
Planning Director	13	10,031	6,300	7,200	9,700	11,589	20,000
Chief Personnel Officer	11	8,649	4,128	7,200	8,757	10,719	13,500
Attorney	16	12,916	8,280	10,502	11,300	15,000	25,000
Health Officer	15	11,140	8,340	9,000	10,752	12,506	15,000
Superintendent of Parks	12	11,162	7,200	8,275	8,879	12,467	25,000
Recreation Director	11	8,065	6,200	7,014	7,850	9,000	10,750
Librarian	12	10,063	6,000	8,400	9,824	12,070	15,300
Superintendent of Schools	12	18,661	14,000	16,070	18,000	19,750	25,000
Purchasing Agent	13	9,713	6,200	7,170	8,800	12,000	15,000
CITIES WITH 250,000 TO 500,000 POPULATION							
Mayor (nonmanager cities)	12	$ 8,863	$ 6,000	$ 6,125	$ 8,125	$11,500	$13,500
Mayor (manager cities)	7	3,519	520	....	2,250	....	7,500
City Manager	7	16,357	10,000	15,000	15,000	18,000	25,000
City Clerk	15	5,833	2,688	4,740	5,800	6,750	9,000
Director of Finance	10	7,985	5,000	6,375	7,354	8,775	15,000
Controller	8	6,999	6,000	6,006	6,680	7,617	9,450
Auditor	12	6,785	3,108	5,676	7,446	7,725	8,520
Treasurer	12	6,166	5,388	6,000	6,000	6,264	7,800
Engineer	15	8,087	5,988	6,700	8,000	9,600	10,800
Director of Public Works	15	7,751	4,000	6,500	7,500	9,450	10,500
Superintendent of Streets	13	5,883	3,960	5,100	6,000	6,744	7,700
Fire Chief	18	7,288	5,796	6,365	6,960	8,211	9,600
Police Chief	18	7,264	5,796	6,320	6,860	8,211	9,600
Planning Director	16	6,931	5,000	5,844	6,800	7,875	9,600

TABLE VI—SALARIES OF SELECTED MUNICIPAL OFFICIALS—Continued

Title of Official	No. of Cities Reporting	Mean Average Salary 1951	Distribution of 1951 Salaries				
			Lowest	Lower Quartile	Median	Upper Quartile	Highest
CITIES WITH 250,000 TO 500,000—Continued							
Chief Personnel Officer	15	6,133	4,570	4,920	5,796	7,200	8,100
Attorney	19	8,971	5,000	7,500	8,000	10,800	13,500
Health Officer	19	9,424	5,000	8,500	9,600	10,500	11,700
Superintendent of Parks	19	6,549	3,900	5,500	6,400	7,848	9,900
Recreation Director	15	5,888	4,080	4,884	5,616	6,000	9,360
Librarian	13	7,566	4,560	6,354	7,500	8,500	12,000
Superintendent of Schools	12	13,221	9,250	12,050	12,700	14,750	18,000
Purchasing Agent	19	5,866	3,000	5,280	6,000	6,600	7,980
CITIES WITH 100,000 TO 250,000 POPULATION							
Mayor (nonmanager cities)	33	$ 7,992	$ 4,800	$ 6,500	$ 7,500	$ 9,000	$15,000
Mayor (manager cities)	19	2,040	0	600	1,500	3,500	6,000
City Manager	20	15,869	11,000	12,975	15,000	19,500	20,000
City Clerk	50	5,263	3,000	4,277	5,247	6,173	8,000
Director of Finance	21	7,206	5,000	6,000	6,600	8,118	12,000
Controller	29	6,208	3,000	5,440	6,000	7,300	9,000
Auditor	30	5,593	3,600	4,536	5,500	6,430	8,000
Treasurer	42	5,720	3,600	4,734	5,400	6,565	9,000
Engineer	48	6,750	4,200	5,727	6,568	7,800	10,560
Director of Public Works	34	7,043	4,320	5,000	6,930	8,403	15,000
Superintendent of Streets	37	5,074	3,600	4,230	5,000	5,856	7,000
Fire Chief	56	5,871	3,692	5,123	5,682	6,588	8,400
Police Chief	56	5,909	3,692	5,215	5,883	6,575	8,400
Planning Director	34	5,996	3,720	5,040	6,000	7,005	8,500
Chief Personnel Officer	28	5,529	3,300	4,598	5,400	6,126	8,196
Attorney	56	7,175	2,400	5,325	7,370	8,493	15,750
Health Officer	44	7,479	3,840	6,015	7,500	9,090	12,000
Superintendent of Parks	46	5,259	3,300	4,200	5,040	6,000	9,000
Recreation Director	45	5,155	2,700	4,200	4,800	6,000	8,000
Librarian	45	5,796	3,840	4,715	6,000	6,763	9,000
Superintendent of Schools	35	11,079	7,800	10,000	11,300	12,000	15,000
Purchasing Agent	39	5,461	2,900	4,260	5,310	6,500	8,280
CITIES WITH 50,000 TO 100,000 POPULATION							
Mayor (nonmanager cities)	53	$ 6,179	$ 3,600	$ 5,000	$ 6,000	$ 7,350	$10,000
Mayor (manager cities)	40	1,174	0	500	900	1,425	5,000
City Manager	42	11,573	7,200	10,000	12,000	13,080	15,015
City Clerk	95	4,747	2,520	3,858	4,638	5,640	7,100
Director of Finance	40	5,546	2,400	4,500	5,265	6,758	8,500
Controller	42	5,446	3,180	4,174	5,224	6,180	9,240
Auditor	40	5,163	3,450	3,931	4,775	6,234	9,300
Treasurer	59	5,030	3,180	3,960	4,800	6,000	8,240
Engineer	88	6,056	3,420	4,985	6,000	6,780	10,920
Director of Public Works	47	6,080	3,000	5,000	6,120	7,200	9,500
Superintendent of Streets	71	4,705	3,000	3,960	4,500	5,268	7,256
Fire Chief	103	5,244	3,660	4,500	5,130	5,750	8,000
Police Chief	104	5,358	3,660	4,617	5,217	5,988	8,196
Planning Director	38	5,499	2,520	4,317	5,688	6,562	7,800
Chief Personnel Officer	27	4,932	3,000	3,800	4,500	5,796	8,667
Attorney	99	5,747	2,050	4,380	5,100	7,200	10,104
Health Officer	81	5,998	2,200	3,882	5,600	8,000	10,000
Superintendent of Parks	77	4,642	2,583	3,930	4,500	5,200	7,500
Recreation Director	66	4,537	2,755	3,711	4,375	4,567	8,340
Librarian	56	4,768	2,800	4,020	4,500	5,568	6,960
Superintendent of Schools	43	10,095	7,000	8,900	10,000	11,000	16,000
Purchasing Agent	53	4,267	2,700	3,600	4,200	4,803	6,173

Table VI—Salaries of Selected Municipal Officials—Continued

Title of Official	No. of Cities Reporting	Mean Average Salary 1951	Distribution of 1951 Salaries				
			Lowest	Lower Quartile	Median	Upper Quartile	Highest
CITIES WITH 25,000 TO 50,000 POPULATION							
Mayor (nonmanager cities)	71	$ 5,030	$ 3,000	$ 4,200	$ 5,000	$ 5,400	$10,000
Mayor (manager cities)	63	842	0	150	500	1,200	4,800
City Manager	64	9,302	4,800	8,000	9,000	10,000	15,912
City Clerk	155	4,435	2,280	3,720	4,200	5,000	10,260
Director of Finance	34	5,130	3,000	4,200	4,860	6,063	8,100
Controller	40	4,743	2,940	3,993	4,541	5,375	8,736
Auditor	51	4,296	2,100	3,600	4,356	4,920	7,200
Treasurer	105	4,298	2,400	3,570	4,080	4,933	7,500
Engineer	144	5,243	2,800	4,260	5,070	6,000	10,260
Director of Public Works	63	5,258	3,000	4,200	5,160	6,050	10,600
Superintendent of Streets	115	4,161	2,400	3,672	4,140	4,500	7,500
Fire Chief	175	4,495	2,760	3,900	4,380	4,935	7,208
Police Chief	176	4,595	3,111	3,960	4,451	5,100	8,352
Planning Director	18	4,809	3,600	4,050	4,510	5,513	7,500
Chief Personnel Officer	13	4,627	3,300	4,004	4,680	5,276	6,324
Attorney	162	4,296	2,000	3,230	3,960	5,000	12,240
Health Officer	103	4,408	2,100	3,060	3,812	5,000	14,376
Superintendent of Parks	101	4,009	2,040	3,360	4,000	4,445	8,040
Recreation Director	81	4,413	3,000	3,885	4,380	5,000	7,100
Librarian	102	3,851	2,100	3,275	3,900	4,426	6,200
Superintendent of Schools	77	8,417	5,000	7,500	8,026	9,550	14,000
Purchasing Agent	39	3,776	2,370	3,160	3,550	4,320	5,700
CITIES WITH 10,000 TO 25,000 POPULATION							
Mayor (nonmanager cities)	80	$ 3,702	$ 2,000	$ 3,000	$ 3,600	$ 4,765	$ 7,200
Mayor (manager cities)	168	443	0	71	300	600	3,600
City Manager	202	7,283	3,600	6,283	7,200	8,123	12,500
City Clerk	473	3,925	2,000	3,250	3,840	4,500	12,000
Director of Finance	27	4,428	2,400	3,600	4,632	5,160	7,500
Controller	24	4,403	2,700	3,609	4,380	5,341	6,120
Auditor	73	4,017	2,100	3,300	3,900	4,600	7,172
Treasurer	200	3,843	2,000	3,249	3,600	4,320	9,203
Engineer	331	4,912	2,100	4,160	4,800	5,520	9,910
Director of Public Works	121	4,761	2,600	3,710	4,524	5,400	12,000
Superintendent of Streets	306	3,716	2,280	3,120	3,600	4,200	6,652
Fire Chief	446	3,823	2,190	3,240	3,700	4,290	6,782
Police Chief	549	3,971	2,080	3,439	3,883	4,500	6,741
Planning Director	11	4,396	3,128	3,900	4,140	5,100	5,712
Chief Personnel Officer	10	3,472	2,400	2,905	3,378	4,173	4,793
Attorney	296	3,228	2,000	2,400	3,000	3,780	7,436
Health Officer	127	3,696	2,000	2,760	3,267	4,044	10,800
Superintendent of Parks	201	3,369	2,040	2,743	3,300	3,900	5,600
Recreation Director	146	3,886	2,157	3,500	4,000	4,320	6,156
Librarian	231	3,140	2,000	2,520	3,000	3,600	5,088
Superintendent of Schools	152	6,995	3,000	6,000	6,950	7,800	12,500
Purchasing Agent	41	3,583	2,400	3,080	3,600	3,945	4,800

Pay Rates for Selected City Jobs

CHIEF municipal administrators are concerned with the problem of maintaining adequate pay rates and one of the factors to consider is the amount paid for similar work by other cities in the region. To secure up-to-date information the International City Managers' Association in January, 1951, sent an inquiry to a group of cities under 100,000 selected on the basis of size and geographical location. At the same time, the Civil Service Assembly of the United States and Canada sent a questionnaire to selected cities over 100,000 and made the returns available to ICMA. Information reported by 92 cities for 14 jobs is set forth in Table VII. Not all cities reported on each job because officials were requested to report pay rates only if they had jobs comparable to the job descriptions which accompanied the questionnaire (see below).

In determining the adequacy of a given pay rate in a particular city it is more important to know what other cities of comparable size in the same general area are paying than it is to compare the rate with an average rate paid by cities unlike in size, type, and geographic location. For this reason no attempt is made here to present average or median pay rates for cities reporting in the survey.

In making salary comparisons officials should consider the vacation and sick leave policy, number of hours in the work week, type of retirement plan in effect, and other related matters. Data on working conditions for administrative and clerical employees are given in Table IX and for firemen in Tables XVI and XVII and policemen in Table XVIII.

For a comparison with salaries reported in 1950, see pages 119-21 of the 1950 Municipal Year Book. Although some variation exists from one city to another, the 14 jobs shown in Table VII are among the most standardized jobs in local government.

Minimum and maximum pay rates for 12 of the 14 jobs have been raised by one-half or more of the cities that reported both in 1950 and 1951. The four jobs that were raised by the highest proportion of cities are: truck driver, 64 per cent; laborer, 63 per cent; policeman, 60 per cent; and fireman, 60 per cent. Among the office workers, only junior accountant was raised by less than one-half of the cities (44 per cent), while playleader was raised by only 32 per cent of the cities reporting on that job.

Job descriptions for the jobs for which pay rates are reported in Table VII follow:

Junior Typist-Clerk. Types reports, case records, statements, letters, charts, and other material from copy and rough drafts; performs simple clerical work, such as receiving and distributing mail, checking computations, maintaining mailing lists, operating a Mimeograph, and filing.

Junior Stenographer-Clerk. Takes and transcribes routine dictation; does general typing and simple clerical work; prepares simple tabulations; keeps time records; occasionally operates duplicating machines and other office appliances.

Bookkeeping Machine Operator. Operates a bookkeeping machine and performs related clerical work involved in keeping accounts and preparing financial statements and accounting reports; posts classified financial data to detail and controlling accounts, ledgers, and journals and proves operations and balances ledgers; prepares recapitulations and other routine statistical accounting reports.

Bookkeeper. Maintains a uniform double-entry set of books for an organization having a relatively small volume of bookkeeping and record-keeping work; maintains journals and general ledgers of financial transactions, including revenue and expenditure analyses; posts and balances general and subsidiary ledgers; prepares claims and payrolls and yearly or biennial budget requests.

Junior Accountant. Does professional-level accounting work, such as preparing financial statements and balance sheets; setting up new accounts and ledgers; auditing accounts; and preparing budgets. Sometimes supervises group of clerical workers operating accounting system.

Laborer. Does simple manual labor, usually under close supervision; digs ditches; cuts grass and weeds; moves heavy materials such as lumber, pipes, sand and gravel; picks up trash and removes debris.

Labor Foreman. Directs a small crew of laborers, performing such work as excavating or moving lumber, gravel or dirt; may work with crew assisting personally in performance of work.

Truck Driver. Drives a panel or other light or medium truck in carrying materials or in making collections or deliveries; may supervise a small number of unskilled workers who make collections or deliveries; may service but does not repair equipment; keeps simple records.

Junior Draftsman. Makes tracings and drawings of engineering plans and designs (structural, mechanical, civil, etc.); reduces field party notes; prepares maps, charts, and other drawings from engineering or architectural work; does difficult engineering clerical work.

Junior Civil Engineer. Performs beginning level professional office and field civil engineering work, including the performance of instrument work in surveying property and building sites; performs simple engineering work in inspecting and testing on construction and maintenance projects; prepares designs, plans, specifications, and estimates requiring the use of limited independent judgment.

Playleader. Organizes and directs the recreational activities of a small summer playground or play center; or assists in directing such activities at a large recreation center. Does occasional clerical work issuing permits, and makes routine reports.

Policeman. Does general duty police work in the prevention of crime and enforcement of laws; serves as a patrolman in an assigned area; handles traffic control, either on foot or as motorcycle patrolman; makes investigations of crime either in uniform or in plain clothes.

Fireman. Does skilled work in fighting fires of all types and in the maintenance of fire-fighting equipment; engages in such fire prevention activities as locating and securing the abatement of fire hazards in commercial, industrial, residential and other structures and properties.

Building Inspector. Inspects new construction and alterations for possession of permits and conformity with building code requirements in regard to such features as soil conditions for piling, size of excavations, set-backs, foundations, vents, structural columns and beams, materials and the like; secures evidence of violations and makes arrests.

PAY RATES FOR SELECTED CITY JOBS: JANUARY, 1951

Data were secured from city officials in January, 1951, in a joint survey conducted by the International City Managers' Association and the Civil Service Assembly among cities selected on the basis of population and geographical location. The starting and top pay rates are shown for each job. Rates are given on a monthly basis except for "Laborer," "Labor Foreman," and "Truck Driver" where all rates are shown on an hourly basis. A double dagger (‡) in any of these three columns indicates rates have been converted from weekly or monthly amounts on the basis of the hours in the work week reported by individual cities. See preceding article for job descriptions. Leaders (. . .) indicate data not reported.

City and Population	Junior Typist-Clerk	Junior Steno-Clerk	Bookkeeping Machine Operator	Book-keeper	Junior Accountant	Laborer	Labor Foreman	Truck Driver	Junior Draftsman	Junior Civil Engineer	Play-leader	Police-man	Fireman	Building Inspector
North East Region														
Auburn, Me. 23	. . .	. . . .-154	. . .-154	. . .-191	. . .	$ .78- .89	$1.61½‡-. . .	$. . .- .91	. . .	. . .	. . .	$188-203	$188-203	. . .
Brattleboro, Vt. 10	$169-178	. . .	$166-178	$163-234	. . .	.85- .85	. . .-1.00	.90-1.00	. . .	. . .	$188-208	195-217	184-206	. . .
Bridgeport, Conn. 159	135-157	135-157	162-205	162-205	$204-268	.90-1.15	.98 -1.21‡	.95-1.05	. . .	$236-283	105-115	199-263	199-264	$284-331
Cambridge, Mass. 121	133-179	138-183	165-208	156-200	156-200	1.00-1.25‡	1.34 -1.59‡	1.20-1.40‡	. . .	233-267	200-242	235-283	235-283	233-300
Hartford, Conn. 177	150-181	162-195	188-226	. . .	252-303	.99-1.19‡	1.19 -1.43‡	1.10-1.32‡	$202-231	252-303	218-262	243-292	243-292	282-338
New London, Conn. 30	150-170	155-175	. . .	191-211	. . .	1.04-1.13	1.30 -1.73‡	1.08-1.19	. . .	. . .	. . .-292	242-262	242-262	. . .-375
Portland, Me. 77	124-134	134-147	147-162	186-204	280-306	.97-1.02	1.17 -1.23‡	.98-1.02‡	212-234	256-280	. . .	204-223	204-223	223-244
Portsmouth, N. H. 19	130-144	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	.75-1.00	.79 -1.05‡	.75-1.00‡	. . .	167-229	. . .	208-271	167-229	. . .
Rockland, Me. 9	. . .	108-143	. . .	108-165	. . .	.81- .81	.86 - .96	.81- .86	. . .	. . .	. . .	173-199	173-199	. . .
Middle Atlantic Region														
Buffalo, N. Y. 577	163-179	163-179	238-254	263-279	288-304	1.12-1.12‡	1.26 -1.26‡	1.51-1.51‡	238-254	288-304	229-229	233-275	233-275	263-279
Carlisle, Pa. 16	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .-152	.80-. . .	.90 -. . .	.90-. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .-167	. . .	. . .
Elmira, N. Y. 50	. . .	214-. . .	276-. . .	. . .	. . .	1.05-. . .	1.10 -. . .	1.20-. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	258-275	240-275	283-. . .
Mamaroneck, N. Y. 15	. . .	110-160	. . .	. . .	. . .	.98-1.25‡	1.26 -1.53‡	. . .	. . .	238-288	. . .	250-306	. . .	277-327
Northampton, Pa. 9	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	1.00-. . .	1.00 -1.04‡	1.00-. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	216-226	216-226	. . .
Pittsburgh, Pa. 674	150-150	206-206	209-209	243-243	313-313	1.07-1.07	1.52 -1.52‡	1.73-1.73‡	226-226	224-224	177-212	248-285	248-285	333-333
Sewickley, Pa. 6	120-150	140-190	. . .	. . .	. . .	1.10-1.35	1.57‡ -. . .	1.13-1.35	. . .	250-. . .	. . .	240-280	. . .	. . .
Watertown, N. Y. 34	145-165	145-165	170-200	208-238	170-200	1.10-1.15	1.20 -1.30	1.15-1.25	180-210	218-248	152-195	223-248	223-248	293-333
South Atlantic Region														
Atlanta, Ga. 327	177-212	198-240	296-337	296-337	296-337	.95-1.03‡	1.18 -1.34‡	.99-1.07‡	240-282	240-282	156-184	233-275	233-275	290-325
Cedartown, Ga. 9	125-165	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	.60- .75	.96 -1.13‡	.65- .85	165-215	. . .	. . .	160-190	160-185	. . .
Charlotte, N. C. 133	163-175	175-185	225-270	250-270	360-375	.77- .83‡	1.25 -1.34‡	1.02-1.02‡	300-350	371-371	. . .	215-260	215-260	305-400
Clarksburg, W. Va. 32	180-180	165-165	. . .	200-200	. . .	1.04-. . .	1.23 -. . .	1.12-. . .	. . .	265-265	150-150	220-225	220-225	. . .
Columbus, Ga. 80	160-230	160-250	160-200	. . .	250-410	.70- .81	1.05 -1.40	.90-1.05	. . .	270-300	160-195	211-232	211-232	. . .-350
Durham, N. C. 70	126-200	126-200	126-216	150-250	. . .	.76- .90‡	.92 -1.51	.90-1.16	175-210	250-325	85-120	177-263	173-240	250-438
High Point, N. C. 40	. . .	. . .	150-180	. . .	225-275	.75- .95	.80 - .87½	.74- .84	130-175	160-180	. . .	190-240	190-240	250-300
Jacksonville, Fla. 203	160-200	160-200	160-200	250-320	250-320	.75- .75	1.36 -1.70‡	1.24-1.53‡	175-268	300-350	125-150	202-263	229-272	300-315
Lakeland, Fla. 31	135-185	135-185	. . .	135-185	190-210	.85- .85	1.00 -1.00	.90- .90	280-310	345-355	215-225	225-255	205-235	390-400
Miami, Fla. 247	156-195	163-204	179-223	204-255	233-292	.78- .98‡	1.17 -1.46‡	.92-1.15‡	195-244	. . .	223-279	223-279	223-279	351-419
Norfolk, Va. 189	125-150	125-150	180-216	. . .	197-236	.70- .80	.90 -1.00	.75- .85	216-259	216-259	143-172	197-236	197-236	216-259

Table VII—Pay Rates for Selected City Jobs—Continued

City and Population	Junior Typist-Clerk	Junior Steno-Clerk	Bookkeeping Machine Operator	Book-keeper	Junior Accountant	Laborer	Labor Foreman	Truck Driver	Junior Draftsman	Junior Civil Engineer	Play-leader	Police-man	Fireman	Building Inspector
South Atlantic—Continued														
Roanoke, Va. 91	165-...	175-...	265-...	225-...	320-...	1.05-...	1.20-...	1.13-...	270-...	...	210-...	260-...	255-...	383-...
Rock Hill, S. C. 24	175-200	175-186	175-200	175-200	...	.82- .82	...-1.25‡	...-1.11‡	...	...-335	175-189	...-238	...-238	...-286
St. Petersburg, Fla. 96	170-195	175-200	180-205	210-260	245-295	.94-1.00	1.31-1.52‡	1.20-1.35	185-205	205-245	...	215-245	215-245	255-285
Sarasota, Fla. 19	140-180	140-200	150-180	160-230	160-230	.75- .80	.80-1.14	.78- .86	160-200	180-250	...	216-222	196-202	200-250
Tampa, Fla. 124	167-195	167-204	...	215-252	...	.83- .88	1.20-1.26‡	.95- .95‡	200-223	...	166-194	211-232	211-232	366-366
East North Central Region														
Akron, Ohio 273	150-165	145-165	170-185	210-225	280-310	1.18-1.27	1.59-1.76	1.29-1.38	265-295	310-340	190-205	260-290	260-290	285-315
Albert Lea, Minn. 13	154-169	...	...	...	230-265	1.13-1.23	1.10-1.21‡	1.25-1.38	263-289	316-363	...	218-240	218-240	266-306
Ashtabula, Ohio 23	...	...	...	...	...	1.10-1.35	1.55-1.65	...	238-297	245-...	...	253-313	253-313	...
Beloit, Wis. 30	170-200	165-205	180-235	180-225	...	1.07-1.17	1.29-1.42‡	1.17-1.22	205-230	...	...	245-270	245-270	280-320
Columbus, Ohio 375	154-165	154-165	208-215	221-232	...	.96- .96	1.19-1.27‡	1.05-1.05	201-212	256-278	123-134	282-300	232-248	298-320
Detroit, Mich. 1,839	199-218	...	247-258	271-306	345-405	1.51-1.56‡	1.71-1.76‡	1.59-1.65‡	283-321	288-325	209-257	284-344	284-344	366-392
Flint, Mich. 163	163-187	163-187	219-245	238-265	337-382	1.15-1.28	1.22-1.37‡	1.19-1.32	218-245	293-324	122-147	272-303	272-303	275-305
Kalamazoo, Mich. 57	177-229	187-236	...	...-290	...-233	1.03-1.31	1.40-1.79	1.34-1.56	...-279	...	...	281-306	281-306	...-417
Madison, Wis. 96	176-206	183-213	238-283	260-305	...	1.36-1.53‡	...	1.33-1.57‡	238-283	324-369	...	271-306	271-306	324-389
Marquette, Mich. 17	150-188	150-188	...	250-315	...	1.07-1.07	1.15-1.15	1.12-1.12	200-255	235-315	250-308	200-243	200-233	200-250
Milwaukee, Wis. 633	...-222	...-222	227-257	287-317	317-367	1.41-1.53‡	1.57-1.69‡	1.57-1.69‡	287-317	317-367	...	297-327	297-317	342-352
Painesville, Ohio 14	...	...-209	170-214	...-230	...-214	1.32-1.58	1.69-1.80	...-1.44	...-292	...-316	...	269-291	269-291	...
Pontiac, Mich. 73	176-206	186-216	176-206	208-248	228-268	1.31-1.49	1.43-1.61	1.43-1.61	236-266	295-345	230-280	251-281	241-271	295-345
St. Paul, Minn. 309	148-178	160-190	205-235	...	...	1.52-1.52	1.36-1.55‡	...	249-285	...	205-235	256-293	256-286	422-422
Traverse City, Mich. 17.	140-170	140-170	185-210	...	...	.89-1.00‡	1.21-1.49‡	1.00-1.10‡	...	285-345	...	200-230	200-230	...
Winnetka, Ill. 13	...	185-218	170-213	...	...	1.39-1.56‡	1.70-2.07‡	1.39-1.56‡	...	275-348	...	255-312	250-302	...
East South Central Region														
Covington, Ky. 64	232-232	242-242	242-242	242-242	...	1.28-1.28‡	1.40-1.40‡	1.34-1.34‡	242-242	...	...	267-267	267-267	287-287
Kingsport, Tenn. 20	125-190	125-220	125-205	190-250	...	.85-1.00	1.25-1.40	1.10-1.25	200-225	200-250	...	225-275	225-275	250-350
Louisville, Ky. 367	125-152	130-158	140-170	182-215	251-291	.75- .95	.95-1.15	.90-1.10	194-229	243-283	120-146	210-258	210-250	222-259
Murfreesboro, Tenn. 13.	...	...	...	...	...-355	...- .70	...-1.44‡	...- .75	...	...	...	220-300	220-300	...
Paducah, Ky. 32	175-175	175-175	185-185	...	...	1.11-1.11	1.30-1.30‡	1.01-1.01	...	275-275	...	210-220	210-220	230-230
West North Central Region														
Ames, Iowa 23	...	...	160-175	150-175	225-275	1.00-1.15	1.15-1.25	1.08-1.15	191-238	250-300	...	210-250	210-250	...
Atchison, Kan. 13	...	...-140	...	...-255	...	...- .85	...-1.05‡	...- .85	...	...	...	...-205	...-205	...
Fargo, N. D. 38	146-174	151-180	174-208	208-249	268-320	.87-1.04	1.20-1.43‡	.83- .88‡	224-268	258-309	...	201-240	201-240	268-320
Kansas City, Mo. 453	150-190	160-200	160-200	...	220-265	.88-1.06	1.01-1.20‡	.87-1.06‡	190-230	220-265	145-180	...	230-280	240-295
Lincoln, Nebr. 97	140-170	145-175	145-175	...	175-205	.85- .90	1.03-1.08	.90- .95	180-189	180-189	...	197-235	197-220	215-245
St. Louis, Mo. 853	209-231	215-237	...	288-319	359-407	1.08-1.21‡	1.46-1.59‡	1.30-1.43‡	265-292	310-341	198-220	262-290	288-319	310-341
Sioux Falls, S.D. 52	200-230	215-245	...	275-335	...	1.13-1.39‡	1.49-1.68‡	...	...	275-320	...	220-280	230-280	310-360
University City, Mo. 40.	150-180	155-185	160-190	...	190-220	.89-1.05‡	1.08-1.23‡	.94-1.10‡	...	210-240	...	253-270	253-270	...

City and Population	Junior Typist-Clerk	Junior Steno-Clerk	Bookkeeping Machine Operator	Book-keeper	Junior Accountant	Laborer	Labor Foreman	Truck Driver	Junior Draftsman	Junior Civil Engineer	Play-leader	Police-man	Fireman	Building Inspector
West South Central Region														
Alexandria, La. 35 . . .	100-150	125-200	175-260	195-260	. . .	.60- .80	.87 -1.15‡	.80-1.00	. . .	275-350	80-150	220-240	190-220	. . .
Amarillo, Tex. 74	150-190	175-225	165-225	200-300	225-325	.90-1.08‡	1.15 -1.41‡	.97-1.13‡	275-275	300-400	150-175	200-240	200-240	225-265
Austin, Tex. 132	145-165	145-195	145-200	170-205	300-400	.67- .85	1.05 -1.26‡	.76- .94	200-275	250-325	. . .	220-240	220-240	. . .-400
Cushing, Okla. 8	120-170	125-185	120-185	150-230	150-230	1.00-1.20	1.15 -1.27‡	1.02-1.08‡	191-286	275-350	150-185	195-215	195-220	260-310
Dallas, Tex. 433	125-180	130-190	150-220	175-240	215-310	.94-1.07	1.28 -1.33	1.12-1.17	175-275	250-330	190-235	220-255	220-255	275-360
Houston, Tex. 594	150-200	185-230	185-225	190-260	190-260	.90-1.00	1.20 -1.32	1.02-1.10	200-300	225-300	175-210	250-300	250-300	315-315
Muskogee, Okla. 37 . . .	155-192	176-210	169-201	192-230	169-201	.81- .92‡	1.10 -1.32‡	.89-1.01‡	169-201	201-240	. . .	201-251	178-220	220-262
New Orleans, La. 567 . .	130-170	140-180	170-220	180-240	250-350	.75-1.10‡	1.15 -1.44‡	.87-1.15‡	180-230	250-350	140-180	190-240	214-234	225-300
Mountain Region														
Boulder, Colo. 20	. . .	. . .	174-216	207-258	. . .	1.00-1.04‡	. . .	1.04-1.30‡	190-236	216-270	. . .	207-258	207-258	236-296
Colorado Springs, Colo. 45	138-163	138-163	150-175	240-280	263-313	.99-1.06‡	1.21 -1.42‡	1.02-1.10‡	219-254	345-403	173-203	240-278	240-278	250-290
Grand Junction, Colo. 14	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	1.25-1.25	1.63 -1.63	1.35-1.35	. . .	. . .	. . .	233-300	233-300	. . .-275
Laramie, Wyo. 15	158-. . .	158-. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	1.00-. . .	1.16 -1.21‡	1.06-1.16‡	. . .	. . .	. . .	185-257	185-257	. . .-252
Phoenix, Ariz. 105	. . .	. . .	238-276	. . .	273-321	1.10-1.20	1.35 -1.45	1.20-1.30	258-302	. . .	213-243	258-308	258-308	298-354
Tucson, Ariz. 45	186-206	186-206	231-251	256-281	296-336	.98-1.18	1.24 -1.43‡	1.08-1.28	261-281	261-281	181-221	246-286	246-286	353-453
Pacific Region														
Bakersfield, Calif. 35 . .	176-220	176-220	210-262	240-300	240-300	1.21-1.51‡	. . .	1.33-1.66‡	262-330	287-360	. . .	262-330	262-330	300-375
Bend, Ore. 11	155-183	185-210	. . .	. . .	. . .	1.44-1.52	1.58 -1.77	1.43-1.52	. . .-341	. . .	. . .	273-310	273-310	. . .
Berkeley, Calif. 113 . . .	175-195	185-205	. . .	. . .	. . .	1.30-1.41‡	1.56 -1.84‡	1.36-1.61‡	. . .	300-370	225-257	283-310	283-310	295-355
Bremerton, Wash. 28 . .	. . .	175-270	170-220	175-265	215-300	1.53-1.68	. . .	1.64-1.64	235-315	255-335	175-290	282-292	282-292	285-365
Chico, Calif. 12	. . .	210-251	. . .	. . .	. . .	1.14-1.37	. . .	1.19-1.37	. . .	. . .	. . .	251-301	251-301	330-396
Eugene, Ore. 36	175-215	175-215	. . .	225-250	240-270	1.05-1.25‡	1.55 -1.94‡	1.23-1.29‡	. . .	250-310	. . .	240-285	230-285	270-385
Fresno, Calif. 91	205-236	215-247	242-273	289-289	315-368	1.43-1.43‡	. . .	1.52-1.52‡	305-326	. . .	200-210	263-305	263-305	394-394
Oakland, Calif. 381 . . .	180-230	195-245	. . .	. . .	230-290	1.38-1.38‡	1.44 -1.79‡	1.30-1.59‡	270-320	335-425	230-290	285-315	285-315	295-360
Pasadena, Calif. 104 . .	181-217	. . .	206-247	. . .	255-307	1.26-1.38‡	1.40 -1.69‡	1.42-1.55‡	280-337	343-411	. . .	280-337	280-337	293-351
Pittsburg, Calif. 13 . . .	201-201	. . .	218-218	201-201	. . .	1.56-1.56‡	1.91 -1.91‡	1.61-1.61‡	. . .	. . .	. . .	322-322	316-316	386-386
Portland, Ore. 371 . . .	182-225	190-235	235-285	235-285	285-350	1.30-1.47‡	1.53 -1.71‡	1.41-1.59‡	265-323	285-350	235-285	255-310	255-310	285-350
Sacramento, Calif. 136 .	198-238	220-264	226-271	254-305	278-333	1.27-1.40‡	1.50 -1.80‡	1.50-1.50‡	272-327	339-406	193-231	266-320	266-320	308-370
San Diego, Calif. 321 . .	149-190	156-200	210-256	232-282	269-327	1.04-1.27‡	1.41 -1.48‡	1.15-1.41‡	244-282	296-360	164-210	244-311	244-311	296-360
San Francisco, Calif. 761.	200-250	200-250	200-250	240-300	300-360	1.55-1.55	1.74 -1.74	1.61-1.61	260-320	340-400	250-300	285-315	285-315	390-470
Seattle, Wash. 462	185-205	. . .	230-245	255-265	285-305	1.27-1.33‡	1.44 -1.50‡	1.65-1.65‡	280-295	340-355	200-220	260-300	260-300	340-355
Stockton, Calif. 72	153-191	181-225	213-266	252-315	266-332	1.37-1.37‡	. . .	1.54-1.54‡	266-332	352-439	. . .	288-322	288-322	393-491

State-Administered Retirement Systems Covering Municipal Employees

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FORTY-FIVE state-administered retirement systems in 35 states provide for the inclusion in their membership--on either a compulsory or optional basis--of municipal nonschool employees. Coverage of municipal employees under state-administered systems has been effected through three methods: the enactment of systems designed for and limited to local employees; the extension of membership to local employees in systems which were originally established for state employees; and the establishment of systems which, from the date of enactment, have provided for the coverage of both state and local employees.

In limiting this analysis to systems administered at the state level, state legislation to provide for the establishment of locally-administered systems has been excluded. Also excluded is an occasional state-administered system which covers county employees but which does not include any group of city personnel. The 45 systems are alike in one respect--each is financed by contributions of the members as well as by governmental funds; the Virginia system for judges, however, represents a combination of contributory and non-contributory features as explained in footnote (o) at the end of Table VIII.

Classes of Employees Covered. Of the 45 systems, 15 cover only a special class of employment: 10 of these are limited to police or fire department employees or to a combination of the two; three cover members of the judiciary, one covers public utility employees, and one covers health and welfare employees. The remaining 30 systems are of the type commonly referred to as "general" systems and have been tabulated as covering "all" classes of employment although they vary in the comprehensiveness of their coverage.

Specifically excluded from the coverage of many of the 30 systems are school employees and other groups for whom special systems already existed at the time of enactment of the general system. In others, employees of school, police and fire departments are included along with employees of a variety of other governmental departments. Systems with such comprehensive coverage may have dual sets of provisions, one relating to the special groups and the other to the ordinary employee. General systems which have special provisions for certain groups of municipal nonschool employees--usually police or fire department employees--are indicated in Table VIII by a dagger in the column "Classes of Employees Covered." The provisions tabulated, however, relate to the ordinary employee and are thus comparable with provisions shown for other general systems with less all-inclusive coverage.

The 45 systems covering municipal nonschool employees are located in 35 states. Twenty-two states administer only general systems; in eight states there are one or two special systems in addition to the general system; the remaining five states have special systems only. Because this analysis disregards all locally-administered plans, it does not provide a measurement of the full extent of coverage of municipal employees in the 35 states or in this group of states as compared with other states. Moreover, the state-administered systems included in the analysis range from those which have achieved virtually state-wide participation to those which were enacted only recently or have recent effective dates.

Dates of Enactment. Only seven of the 30 general systems provided for participation of municipal employees prior to 1940 (including the North Carolina system which, although enacted in 1939, did not become effective until 1945). The remaining 24 were enacted, or extended to municipal employees, in the period 1942-49; the legislation relating to 10 of these was passed in the single year 1945. In contrast, only two of the 14 special systems were enacted as recently as 1945. Eight were in existence prior to 1940 although one of these, the Virginia system for judges, was radically changed by a 1942 law.

Conditions for Affiliation of the Municipality. Participation is optional with the municipality in all but four of the general systems and is compulsory--or at least has compulsory features--in most of the special systems. This difference may be partly the result of the relatively recent enactment of general systems; by the date of establishment, a number of municipalities had already provided protection for their own employees. Many state laws contain additional optional features not shown in Table VIII; members of existing local systems may decide as a group whether to continue the local plan or to affiliate with the state system, and employees already in service at the time a municipality elects to join the state system may choose individually whether or not they wish to become members.

Retirement Annuities. The variety of the provisions relating to age and service or to combinations of the two, which determine eligibility for a retirement annuity, makes generalization practically impossible. The earliest retirement age in about half of the general systems is 60; in some of these systems retirement at this age is permitted only after a certain period of service. Retirement at higher ages may be possible with shorter periods of service regardless of age. In most systems the formula used in computing the annuity reflects the length of service; therefore, the laws do not always include a specific provision relating to the minimum period of service. It is not uncommon for a law to provide that if a member is separated after a specified period of service but before qualifying for a regular retirement annuity, he may receive, in lieu of a refund of his contributions, an annuity--sometimes deferred--which may include a portion financed by the government. The provisions which govern the receipt of such deferred annuities are not shown in Table VIII.

In determining eligibility for retirement annuities, all but three of the 45 systems credit service performed for the same employing unit prior to participation in the state system; a few laws have relatively broad provisions crediting service anywhere in the state. Although prior service is credited in determining eligibility and the amount of the annuity, some laws contain an additional requirement of a specified period of membership service before any type of annuity is payable. Prior service credit is commonly forfeited and cannot be redeemed if the individual is away from the service longer than a specified period for reasons other than disability or military service. Of the three systems which do not credit prior service, the Colorado system permits retirement (on fractional benefits) at age 65 after only five years of contributory service. The other two (the Iowa and the North Dakota systems) are modeled on the federal old-age and survivors insurance system and permit older employees to qualify for retirement with as little as two and one-half years of coverage, using a benefit formula which gives relatively little weight to length of service.

In the systems which provide for compulsory retirement, the age most commonly specified is 70. Postponement of retirement beyond the compulsory age is permitted in a number of systems if requested by the employing unit, or, less frequently, if the employee has not yet completed the minimum service or has qualified for an annuity of a specified size.

Disability Annuities. The provisions of the systems are more liberal, on the whole, with respect to service-connected disability than ordinary disability. Of the five systems for firemen, two do not provide annuities for non-service-connected disability and a third provides an annuity only if the incapacitated individual is over age 55 and has at least 12-1/2 years of service. Of the 30 general systems, 12 (and one of the Michigan plans) have stricter requirements for the payment of annuities for ordinary disability than for disability in line of duty; two have no service requirement for either type; and 11 (and the other Michigan plan) have the same service requirement--most commonly 10 years--for either ordinary or service-connected disability annuities. The remaining four general systems contain no special provisions for disability annuities.

Survivors' Benefits. Annuities for the survivors of an employee whose death was not service-connected are rare in these systems. Only six systems provide such annuities automatically: the Idaho and Utah systems for firemen; the Iowa and North Dakota systems which follow the pattern of federal old-age and survivors insurance; the Illinois public utilities system to which male members contribute at a higher rate in order to provide widows' annuities; and the Illinois system for judges to which the members make a special contribution for widows' annuity. Survivors' annuities in the event of the service-connected death of an employee are more frequently provided, especially by systems covering policemen and firemen. Of the laws which do not automatically provide annuities for the survivors of employees who die before retirement, several do provide that under specified conditions the death benefit is payable as an annuity instead of a lump sum. Under most of the general systems an annuitant may elect to reduce his own retirement allowance in order to provide his survivors with an annuity or with a lump-sum payment of the unused portion of his contributions. In general, when no annuity is payable to the survivors of an employee or an annuitant, a lump-sum benefit is provided.

Federal Social Security. Public Law No. 734, approved August 28, 1950, extended federal social security to state and local government employees on a permissive basis. Each state is required to pass enabling

TABLE VIII

STATE-ADMINISTERED RETIREMENT SYSTEMS COVERING MUNICIPAL EMPLOYEES: 1950

This table shows selected provisions of all state-administered retirement systems covering municipal employees other than school employees, as of December 31, 1950. Under "Classes of Employees Covered", "F" stands for firemen; "P" for policemen; "J" for judges; "Ut" for utility employees; "All" for employees of various departments. A dagger (†) after "All" indicates that the system includes special groups of municipal nonschool employees, usually policemen or firemen, for whom special provisions are made; the provisions shown relate to the ordinary employees. For systems which were originally limited to state employees, the date of legislation extending coverage to municipal employees appears in parentheses in the column "Year Enacted". Under "Conditions for Affilation of Municipality", "G" indicates that option is exercised through action of the governing body of the municipality; "R" through referendum or popular vote; "E" through employee vote; and "Comp" compulsory. Under "Earliest Retirement Age" the normal optional retirement age is given. Under "Minimum Years of Service" is given the normal minimum qualifying period. The "Compulsory Retirement Age" is usually extensible under specified circumstances and, in a few systems, is waived for members with less than the minimum service. Under "Disability Annuities", "O" indicates that annuities are provided for ordinary disability and "S" for service-connected disability; the eligibility requirement of number of years' service is shown, with "x" meaning that annuities are payable regardless of length of service. Under "Annuitant" (next to last column), "O" means that a member has the option of reducing his own annuity or (less commonly) of increasing his contributions to provide a survivor's annuity at his death after retirement, "A" that a survivor's annuity is automatic. Footnotes, indicated by a small letter in parentheses, appear at the end of the table. For additional explanation see preceding article.

State	Classes of Employees Covered	Year Enacted	Conditions for Affiliation of Municipality	RETIREMENT ANNUITIES FOR AGE OR SERVICE			Disability Annuities	Survivors' Benefits			
				Earliest Retirement Age	Minimum Years of Service	Compulsory Retirement Age		Annuities for Survivors of:			Lump-Sum
								Employee Whose Death Was:		Annuitant	
								Service-Connected	Non-Service Connected		
Ala.	All	1945	G	60	-	70	O10S10	No	No	O	Yes
Calif.	All†	(1939)	E&GorR	55	20	70(a)	O10S10	No(r)	No	O	Yes(s)
	J	1937	(b)	65	20	None	OxSx	No	No	No	Yes
Colo.	All	(1944)	G	65(c)	5	None	O15S5	No	No	O	Yes
Conn.	All†	1945	G&R	65	15	70	O10Sx	No	No	O	Yes
Fla.	P	1941	G	(c)	20	None	O5S5	No	No	No	Yes
Ga.	(z)	1949	Comp	60(c)	-	75(y)	O15S15	No	No	O	Yes
Idaho	F	1945	Comp	(c)	25(d)	None	Sx(d)	Yes	Yes	A	Yes
Ill.	All	1939	R(t)	55	-	None	OxSx	(e)	(e)	O	Yes
	Ut	1937	G	55(f)	10	None	OxSx	Yes	Yes	A	Yes
	J	1941	(b)	60	12	None	O12S12	Yes	Yes	A	Yes
Ind.	All	1945	G	55	20	70	Neither	(e)	(e)	O	Yes
Iowa.	All	1945	Comp	65	(g)	None	Neither	Yes	Yes	A	Yes
Me.	All†	1942	GorR	65(u)	-	70	O10S10	No	No	O	Yes
Md.	All	(1945)	G	60	-	70	O10Sx	No	No	O	Yes
Mich.	All	1945	GorR	60(h)	10(h)	70(h)	O10S(h)	No	No	O	Yes
Minn.	All	1931	Comp	60	35	(i)	Neither	No	No	No	Yes
Mont.	All	1945	E&GorR	60(v)	10	70(j)	O10Sx	No	No	O	Yes
Neb.	All	1945	R	55(f)	15(f)	70	O15S15	(k)	(k)	(k)	Yes
Nev.	All†	1947	E&G	55	-	60(i)	O15S5	No	No	O	Yes

TABLE VIII—STATE-ADMINISTERED RETIREMENT SYSTEMS—Continued

State	Classes of Employees Covered	Year Enacted	Conditions for Affiliation of Municipality	RETIREMENT ANNUITIES FOR AGE OR SERVICE			Disability Annuities	Survivors' Benefits			
								Annuities for Survivors of:			
								Employee Whose Death Was:			
				Earliest Retirement Age	Minimum Years of Service	Compulsory Retirement Age		Service-Connected	Non-Service Connected	Annuitant	Lump-Sum
N. H.	All	1945	G	65	-	70	O10Sx	Yes	No	O	Yes
	P	1941	Comp	65	30	70	O20Sx	Yes	No	No	Yes
	F	1939	Comp	65	20	70	O20Sx	Yes	No	No	Yes
N. J.	All	(1924)	R	60	-	70	O10Sx	Yes	(k)	O	Yes
	P,F	1944	(m)	55	25	65	O5Sx	Yes	(k)	O	Yes
N. M.	All	1947	G	65(c)	20	None	O15S5	No	No	O	Yes
N. Y.	All†	(1922)	G	60(n)	-	70	O15Sx	Yes	(k)	O	Yes
N. C.	All†	1939	G	60(w)	-	65	O10S10	No	No	O	Yes
	P	1937	(b)	50	20	None	O10S10	No	No	No	Yes
N. D.	All†	1947	Comp	65	(g)	None	Neither	Yes	Yes	A	Yes
Ohio.	All	(1938)	Comp	60(c)	5	70	O10S10	No	No	O	Yes
Ore.	All†	1945	G	60(j)	-	65	O15S5	No	No	O	Yes
Pa.	All	1943(x)	G&R	65	-	None	O5S5	No	No	O	Yes
S. C.	All†	1945	G	60	-	65	O10S10	No	No	O	Yes
Tenn.	All	1949	G	60(c)	20	70	O5S5	No	No	No	Yes
Tex.	All	1947	GorR	60(c)	15	70	O10S1	No	No	O	Yes
Utah.	F	1919	Comp	50	25	None	O5Sx	Yes	Yes	A	Yes
Va.	All	(1944)	G	65	-	70	O20S20	No	No	O	Yes
	J	1942(o)	(b)	70	15	None	OxSx	No	No	No	No
Vt.	All	1949	G	65	-	70	O12S12	No	No	O	Yes
Wash.	All†	1947	G&R	60	20	65	O5S5	No	No	O	Yes
	All(p)	1947	G	(c)	35	65	O15Sx	No	No	O	Yes
Wisc.	All†	1943	(q)	55	-	65	O5Sx	(e)	(e)	O	Yes
Wyo.	F	1935	Comp	55	25	None	Sx	Yes	No	A	No

(a) For police, fire, highway patrol, forestry and fish and game, retirement is 65.

(b) Municipality not involved except where collects employee contributions or state assessments.

(c) At any age after service of 35 years (Georgia, New Mexico and Washington), 20 years (Florida), 25 years (Idaho), 30 years (Maryland and Tennessee), 28 years (Texas), 36 years (Ohio). There are additional provisions in the Ohio system for retirement at age 55 with a minimum of 30 years' service, in Colorado with a minimum of 35 years at age 55, and in the Washington system for retirement at age 60 regardless of length of service.

(d) An annuity (which overlaps the categories of annuities for age or service and annuities for ordinary disability) is payable in case of dismissal or retirement by employer because of incapacity after age 55 with at least 12-1/2 years' service.

(e) The death benefit, if large enough to provide a life annuity of not less than $10 per month, may be paid as an annuity; (compulsory in Wisconsin if the beneficiary is the widow or, in case of other beneficiaries, if the employee or beneficiary so specifies).

(f) No service requirement specified for retirement at age 60 (Illinois) or at 65 (Nebraska).

(g) The Iowa and North Dakota systems, modeled on the federal system of old-age and survivors insurance, adopt two definitions of insured status, one of which the employee must meet to qualify for retirement benefits: 40 calendar quarters of coverage (equivalent to 10 years) or coverage during half the quarters elapsing between the date the act became effective and retirement, with a minimum of 6 quarters of coverage. Both systems include the additional requirement of a minimum of 10 quarters of coverage for employees over age 60 when the act became effective; under the Iowa system, if such an employee had 10 years' service, he may retire at 65 with only 6 quarters of actual coverage by paying contributions with respect to 4 additional quarters.

(h) Municipality, at time of affiliation, chooses between two benefit plans. Earliest retirement age is 60 under both plans, with Plan B having the additional requirement of 10 years' service. Both plans provide compulsory retirement at 70, reducible to 65 at request of the municipality. Ten years' service is required for ordinary disability annuities under both plans and for service-connected disability annuities under Plan B.

(i) Municipality may adopt a compulsory retirement age.
(j) Effective in 1951.
(k) Death benefit may be converted actuarially to an annuity.
(l) Effective after June 30, 1954; prior to that date, retirement at age 60.
(m) Compulsory that cities already having locally-administered police and fire systems cover by new system persons who become employed after enactment of this law. Cities may affiliate by referendum in which case coverage is optional for employees in service and compulsory for new entrants.
(n) Any employee may elect to make extra contributions and retire at age 55.
(o) Provisions shown represent a combination of the 1942 contributory law as amended and the 1938 noncontributory law, now obsolete except in relation to employees electing the coverage of the contributory system.
(p) A system for state employees which permits any political subdivision with 5 or more employees to affiliate. The other state-administered system enacted in Washington in 1947 (preceding line of table) is for employees of cities and towns exclusively and becomes effective when 300 employees are covered.
(q) Optional, by action of governing body, referendum possible in cities and villages.
(r) Yes—for police, fire, highway patrol, forestry and fish and game.
(s) Also in installments.
(t) Compulsory on January 1, 1951, in cities, villages and incorporated towns with a population in excess of 10,000 and all counties and sanitary districts.
(u) Certain municipalities to choose between voluntary retirement at 60 and 65.
(v) Discounted rate for retirement between 60 and 65. Full annuity payable upon retirement at age 65 after 30 years of service.
(w) Age 55 for policemen and firemen, North Carolina. Age 55 for policemen and firemen, Oregon, effective in 1951.
(x) System not in operation—Required minimum number of municipalities have not as yet subscribed to plan.
(y) Age 70 after July 1, 1955.
(z) Georgia system is primarily for state employees but it covers county and city health and welfare department employees provided they are appointed through the state merit system and the state participates in their salaries.

legislation authorizing a federal-state agreement to provide this coverage for eligible positions. Employees occupying positions covered by a local retirement system or pension fund at the time an agreement is made are excluded from coverage by a specific mandatory exemption. A political subdivision may elect to come under the federal-state agreement and provide coverage for its employees by meeting the conditions specified in such agreement and assuming the obligations thereunder. This action may be taken by the legislative body.

Any political subdivision subscribing to the federal-state agreement and placing its employees under social security may thereafter, in its discretion, establish a supplementary pension plan for the purpose of providing more adequate coverage for its employees in accordance with its needs or the requirements of its personnel. The states that have adopted enabling legislation as of March, 1951 are Arkansas, California, Idaho, Indiana, North Carolina, Oklahoma, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Utah, Vermont and Washington. A number of other states are considering similar legislation and may act on this issue during the 1951 session of their legislatures.

Professional Organizations of Municipal Officials

TWENTY-ONE national organizations of chief municipal officials who generally are appointed are listed in this section. One of them is the American Society for Public Administration which cuts across all levels of government as well as all municipal functions. All 21 organizations hold annual conferences, most of them carry on some research, and all are interested in improving the administration of municipal activities. All of the 21 organizations have full-time secretariats.

Most of these organizations have individual memberships, and several also have agency, institutional, or service memberships or fees. The latter type of membership is based on the population of the jurisdiction in three instances (city attorneys, municipal finance officers, and public works directors), and on the annual revenue of the agency in two other organizations (librarians and utility directors). The agency memberships of several other organizations have varied bases, such as number of permanent dwelling units managed by the agency (housing officials), annual purchasing volume (purchasing agents), and administrative costs of the agency (welfare officials).

Individual membership dues are inadequate in most instances to finance the cost of specialized individual service requested by cities. The Civil Service Assembly has a service fee, in addition to individual memberships, based on the number of employees under the jurisdiction of the personnel agency. The American Society of Planning Officials and the International City Managers' Association provide information services with fees based on the population of the municipality.

The advisory aids available through the secretariats of their national organizations give local officials an excellent method of obtaining quickly expert advice and factual information on a given problem. The information secured in this way enables local officials to improve local administration organization and practice and thus improve the quality of the service rendered to the people of their city. The organizations housed at 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago, together with the National Municipal League, are represented on the governing board of Public Administration Service which provides a field consulting service for governments on a cost basis.

These voluntary associations of public officials provide many of the services which in other countries would be the responsibility of the central government. They arrange annual and regional conferences, publish newsletters and magazines, answer inquiries, conduct in-service training courses, provide a placement service for members, and formulate service and cost standards for various municipal activities.

All of these national organizations perform a useful service in keeping their members in touch with progressive developments in their respective professions. In a small or medium-sized town there are few if any persons with whom local officials can "talk shop." The opportunity to meet and exchange ideas and experiences with other men in the same profession is of value not only to the individual but also to the municipality he serves.

The 21 organizations are listed in the order of their establishment with the name of the secretary or director and address. Periodicals and special reports and books issued by each organization are listed in the "Sources of Information" at the end of each section of this Year Book. It is significant that eight of the 21 organizations described below are 50 or more years old. Four others were organized between 1900 and 1930, seven during the decade from 1930 to 1940, and only two since 1940.

American Association of School Administrators (1865). Worth McClure, executive secretary, 1201 16 Street, N.W. Washington 6, D. C.

American Public Health Association (1872). Reginald M. Atwater, executive secretary, 1790 Broadway, New York 19.

International Association of Fire Chiefs (1873). James F. Jagger, general manager, 22 East 38 Street, New York 16.

American Library Association (1876). John Mackenzie Cory, executive secretary, 50 East Huron Street, Chicago 11.

American Water Works Association (1881). Harry E. Jordan, secretary, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York 18.

International Association of Chiefs of Police (1893). Edward J. Kelly, executive secretary, 1424 K Street, N.W., Washington 5, D. C.

American Public Works Association (1894). Donald F. Herrick, executive director, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago 37.

American Institute of Park Executives (1898). Weldon B. Wade, executive secretary, 30 North LaSalle Street, Chicago 2.

Civil Service Assembly of the United States and Canada (1906). Kenneth O. Warner, director, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago 37.

Municipal Finance Officers Association (1906). Joseph F. Clark, executive director, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago 37.

National Recreation Association (1906). Joseph Prendergast, executive director, 315 Fourth Avenue, New York 10.

International City Managers' Association (1914). Clarence E. Ridley, executive director, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago 37.

American Public Welfare Association (1930). Loula Dunn, executive director, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago 37.

Institute of Traffic Engineers (1930). Robert S. Holmes, executive secretary, 212 Strathcoma Hall, New Haven 11, Connecticut.

National Association of Housing Officials (1933). John M. Ducey, executive director, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago 37.

American Society of Planning Officials (1934). Walter H. Blucher, executive director, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago 37.

National Association of Assessing Officers (1934). Albert W. Noonan, executive director, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago 37.

National Institute of Municipal Law Officers (1934). Charles S. Rhyne, general counsel, 730 Jackson Place, Washington 6, D. C.

American Society for Public Administration (1939). Laverne Burchfield, secretary-treasurer, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago 37.

American Public Power Association (1941). Carlton L. Nau, general manager, 1757 K Street, N.W., Washington 6, D. C.

National Institute of Governmental Purchasing, Inc. (1944). Albert H. Hall, executive director, 730 Jackson Place, N.W., Washington 6, D.C.

Municipal Personnel Data

EIGHTY-FIVE per cent of the 1,228 cities over 10,000 provided information for the 1951 Municipal Year Book on personnel administration. This is considerably more than reported in the 1950 Year Book and is notable because the 1950 census added a net 156 cities to the previous total of 1,072 over 10,000. Table IX lists all of the 1,228 cities over 10,000 and specific data on number of employees, payroll volume, personnel management, personnel policies, and employee organizations that each city reported (employees of local school systems are excluded). Subsidiary tables and comments in this article summarize and analyze the detailed data in Table IX.

Employment and Payrolls. Table 1 shows United States Bureau of Census estimates of the distribution of total public employment and payrolls among different levels of government for October, 1950. When city data in Table 1 are compared with corresponding employment data in the 1950 Year Book, they show an increase for cities of 24,000 in the number of employees and of $10,500,000 in payroll volume between October, 1949 and October, 1950—an increase of 2.2 per cent in number of employees, 4.8 per cent in payroll volume, and 3.5 per cent in average pay per employee.

TABLE 1

NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES AND AMOUNT OF MONTHLY PAY ROLL BY LEVEL OF GOVERNMENT: OCTOBER, 1950

	Total Employees (in thousands)	Per Cent of Total	Pay Rolls (in millions)	Per Cent of Total
Federal civilian	2,117	33.1	$ 613.4	40.1
Public education	1,723	26.9	409.4	26.8
State	745	11.6	157.4	10.3
City	1,106	17.3	230.2	15.1
County and other	711	11.1	117.6	7.7
Total public employment	6,402	100.0	$1,527.9	100.0

Table 2 shows the trends in municipal employment and payrolls in cities over 25,000 for 1941 through 1950, omitting 1942, 1944, and 1946. Data in Table 2 are for total number of employees and total payrolls covering all classes of employees engaged in all municipal functions except education.

The employment and payroll data for individual cities shown in Table IX were obtained from local officials in October, 1950, by the Governments Division of the United States Bureau of the Census. For those few cities which did not report in October the data shown are from earlier surveys going back as far as January, 1950. These data are from the Census Bureau report, "City Employment in 1950," which also provides certain other figures regarding city employment and payrolls, especially as to the largest cities.

School employees and employees of contractors are not included in the employment figures shown for individual cities in Table IX under the two major classifications, "General Government Functions" and "City Government Enterprises." The Bureau of the Census includes within the latter class "government-owned water supply systems, housing projects, electric light and power plants, bus lines, or other transportation systems, airports, and similar enterprises which sell services to the public." All paid employees and officials (including those on a fee basis) are counted under "total number of employees." "Permanent full-time" employees are those having permanent or indefinite tenure and working the prescribed number of hours for full-time work in their respective departments. In Table IX the difference between number of "total employees" and number of "permanent full-time employees" for any city represents the number of "part-time" and "temporary and other" employees.

TABLE 2

MUNICIPAL NONSCHOOL EMPLOYMENT AND PAY ROLLS: MONTH OF OCTOBER, 1941–1950

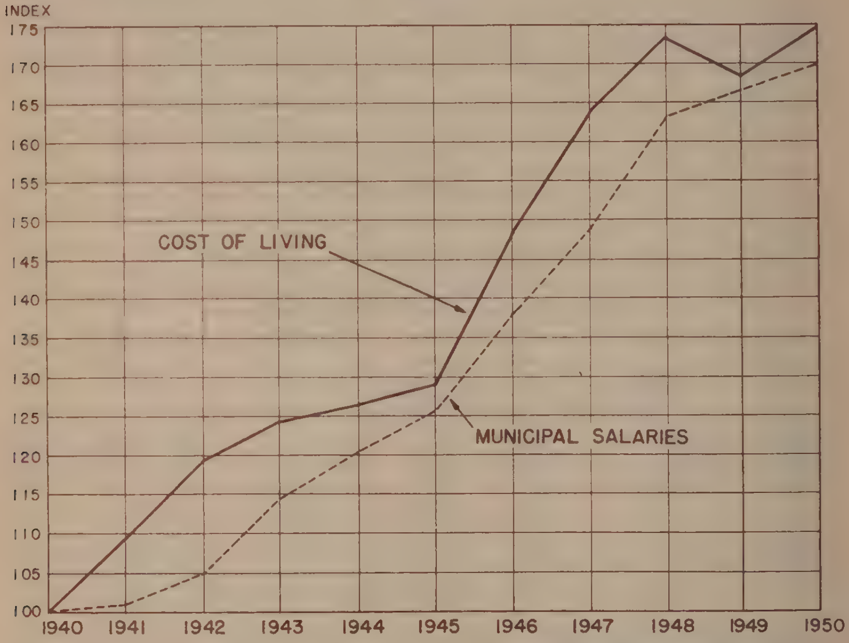
Population Group	1941	1943	1945	1947	1948	1949	1950
TOTAL NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES (IN THOUSANDS)							
Cities over 100,000	488	471	469	531	550	572	598
25,000 to 100,000	126	116	121	143	150	156	165
All cities over 25,000.	614	587	590	674	700	728	763
PERMANENT FULL-TIME EMPLOYEES (IN THOUSANDS)							
Cities over 100,000	453	432	441	501	522	542	567
25,000 to 100,000	110	104	106	127	135	141	146
All cities over 25,000.	563	536	547	628	658	683	713
TOTAL PAY ROLL (IN MILLIONS)							
Cities over 100,000	$75.6	$81.9	$89.2	$120.4	$137.6	$145.7	$154.9
25,000 to 100,000	15.3	16.8	19.6	26.9	30.1	32.5	35.4
All cities over 25,000.	90.9	98.7	108.8	147.3	167.7	178.1	190.3

Hours Worked Per Week. The length of the regular or normal work week for city hall office personnel in 1,074 cities is summarized in Table 3. Employees in 58 per cent of the cities work schedules of 40 hours per week or less, but nearly one-third (32.6 per cent) work 44 hours or more. From a careful inspection of Table 3 it can be seen that the longer work weeks prevail in cities under 50,000. Just over one-half (54.1 per cent) of the 851 cities under 50,000 are on a 40-hour week or less while nearly three-fourths (73.2 per cent) of the 223 cities over 50,000 work 40 hours or less.

Data in Table 3 are not strictly comparable with data reported in the 1950 Year Book, but it can be seen that no radical shift took place in 1950 in city hall work schedules. The reporting base has been modified slightly this year to take account of the large number of cities with schedules of

40 hours and 44 hours that have previously been obscured by inclusion in a wider range of hours. The column headed "44 Hours and Over" includes only 48 cities (4.5 per cent of the total) with schedules longer than 44 hours per week. Hours of work for policemen and firemen are reported in the police and fire sections of the Year Book.

In 1950, 94 of the 1,074 reporting cities reduced the work week for either city hall administrative and clerical employees or for laborers. Of these 94 cities, 22 reduced the work week for both groups, 38 for laborers, and 34 for clerical employees. This is a decided drop in the proportion of cities compared with a year ago when 90 of the 817 reporting cities stated that their work schedules had been reduced in 1949.



Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics and Bureau of the Census

Index of Cost of Living and Municipal Salary Index: 1940 to 1950

The "cost-of-living" index is the consumers price index which is the average cost of items making up 70 per cent of family budgets of wage earners and lower-salaried workers in large cities, compiled by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics (average 1939-39 =100). The "municipal salary" index was obtained by dividing the total monthly nonschool pay rolls of cities over 25,000 by their total nonschool employment for October of each year—both figures being obtained from the Bureau of the Census survey of public employment—and converting the resulting average monthly earning amounts to a basis of October, 1940=100. The resulting index is thus affected by changes in the composition of total employment (which includes part-time and temporary help), and in the length of working periods, as well as in actual rates of pay.

TABLE 3

HOURS WORKED PER WEEK BY CITY HALL EMPLOYEES

Population Group	No. of Cities Reporting	Reporting Cities Having Work Week of: 37½ Hrs. or Less		38-39½ Hrs.		40 Hrs.		40½-43½ Hrs.		44 Hrs. and Over	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Cities over 500,000. . .	18	3	16.7	4	22.2	10	55.6	0	0	1	5.5
250,000 to 500,000 . . .	19	4	21.1	2	10.5	7	36.8	5	26.3	1	5.3
100,000 to 250,000 . . .	66	20	30.3	5	7.6	27	40.9	5	7.6	9	13.6
50,000 to 100,000	120	33	27.5	17	14.2	31	25.8	13	10.8	26	21.7
25,000 to 50,000.	216	33	15.3	23	10.7	74	34.2	20	9.3	66	30.5
10,000 to 25,000.	635	69	10.9	73	11.5	188	29.6	58	9.1	247	38.9
All cities over 10,000 .	1,074	162	15.1	124	11.6	337	31.3	101	9.4	350	32.6

Saturday Working Schedules. Table 4 shows the pattern of Saturday work for city hall administrative and clerical employees. In 60 per cent of the cities a full staff works a half day on Saturday; five years ago (1947 Year Book) 79 per cent of the cities worked Saturday mornings. The shift has been toward a skeleton or partial staff and toward closing the city hall altogether on Saturdays. By the end of 1950, over twice as many cities (218) as in 1946 had adopted the skeleton staff plan, and nearly five times as many (193) were closed all day Saturday. Cities in the 10,000-to-25,000 class have shown less tendency than larger cities to switch from a full staff to partial or no Saturday work, and it can be noted from Table 4 that the preference for a full staff on Saturdays is strongest in cities under 50,000.

TABLE 4

SATURDAY WORK SCHEDULE FOR CITY HALL EMPLOYEES

Population Group	No. of Cities in Group	No. of Cities Reporting	Full Staff: All Day		Full Staff: Half Day		Skeleton Staff: All Day		Skeleton Staff: Half Day		No Saturday Work	
			No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Cities over 500,000. . . .	18	18	0	0	3	16.7	1	5.6	9	50.0	5	27.7
250,000 to 500,000	21	19	0	0	4	21.1	0	0	12	63.1	3	15.8
100,000 to 250,000	67	65	2	3.1	24	36.9	0	0	18	27.7	21	32.3
50,000 to 100,000	125	120	0	0	59	49.1	0	0	26	21.7	35	29.2
25,000 to 50,000.	243	220	1	0.5	128	58.1	0	0	41	18.6	50	22.8
10,000 to 25,000.	754	634	15	2.4	424	66.9	4	0.6	112	17.6	79	12.5
All cities over 10,000 . .	1,228	1,076	18	1.7	642	59.7	5	0.5	218	20.2	193	17.9

Overtime Pay. Table 5 compares the methods of overtime payment in cities and contrasts the practice for administrative and clerical workers with that for skilled nonoffice workers. Forty-five per cent of the cities (471) have some plan of overtime payment for office workers while 75 per cent (675) of these same cities have some plan for their skilled nonoffice workers. Five years ago (1947 Year Book), 31 per cent of the reporting cities had an overtime plan for office workers and 62 per cent had a plan for skilled nonoffice workers.

The proportion of cities with overtime payment plans for office workers has increased 20 per cent since 1946, with a 27 per cent rise in compensatory time off and a 42 per cent increase in straight time payment for these employees. The largest percentage increase for skilled nonoffice workers has been in time and one-half for overtime with double time on Sundays and holidays. This has more than doubled, from 3.4 per cent to 7.8 per cent, although the proportion is still not large in relation to the three favored plans of straight time, compensatory time off, and time and one-half with no double time.

TABLE 5

METHODS OF PAYING FOR OVERTIME

Population Group	No. of Cities Reporting	Cities With Some Plan		Compensatory Time Off	Straight Time	Time and One-Half	Double Time	One-Half and Double*	No Plan For Paying Overtime	
		No.	%						No.	%
A. ADMINISTRATIVE AND CLERICAL										
Cities over 500,000	18	17	94.5	7	4	2	0	4	1	5.6
250,000 to 500,000	21	20	64.6	14	3	3	0	0	11	35.6
100,000 to 250,000	64	33	51.5	21	7	5	0	0	31	48.4
50,000 to 100,000	120	54	45.0	36	5	11	0	2	66	55.0
25,000 to 50,000	209	102	48.8	69	19	8	1	5	109	52.1
10,000 to 25,000	605	245	40.5	142	75	22	1	5	359	57.6
All cities over 10,000	1,047	471	45.0	289	113	51	2	16	577	55.0
B. SKILLED WORKERS ON SALARY BASIS										
Cities over 500,000	15	15	100.0	3	4	2	1	5	0	0
250,000 to 500,000	19	18	94.8	9	4	4	0	1	1	21.1
100,000 to 250,000	57	41	71.9	7	11	14	0	9	16	28.1
50,000 to 100,000	108	76	64.4	15	25	22	1	13	32	24.6
25,000 to 50,000	179	142	79.4	33	52	44	1	13	37	20.7
10,000 to 25,000	514	383	74.5	86	185	80	2	29	131	25.5
All cities over 10,000	892	675	75.6	153	281	166	5	70	217	24.4

Cities in this column pay time and one-half on week days and double time on Sundays and holidays.

Annual Paid Vacation. All 1,074 reporting cities grant vacations with pay to city hall administrative and clerical employees. Over 90 per cent (985) allow vacations of two weeks. Fifty-three other cities have a basic three-week vacation, and 35 allow a single week, but 12 of these 35 cities increase the vacation to two weeks after three or five years.

Vacation allowances for individual cities are shown in Table IX. Table IX also shows the 88 cities that authorize an extra week of vacation after 5, 10, 15, 20, or 25 years of service. Thirty-three other cities reported a variety of special or graduated vacation allowances based chiefly on length of service.

Retirement Systems. Table 6 shows the cities over 10,000 providing old-age insurance for their employees. A total of 1,074 of the 1,196 reporting cities had retirement or pension plans for some of their employees, and 796, or two-thirds, covered all of them. Well over one-half of the cities (582) are members of state-administered retirement systems which are set up on an acturaial basis and provide the broad membership base essential to solvency which small cities cannot provide by themselves.

The 1950 census added a net of 156 cities to the complete list of those over 10,000 population and increased the number of those with no retirement plans from 71 last year to 115. Most of these cities are in states which have not yet adopted statewide plans for their cities. At the end of 1950, 31 states had provided for central systems, but three of these, in Florida, Nevada, and Pennsylvania, were not yet in operation. Some of these state systems are operated solely for firemen and/or policemen and a few others are "decentralized"—separate plans for fire, police, and general employees (see Table VIII).

TABLE 6

RETIREMENT SYSTEMS FOR CITY EMPLOYEES

Population Group	No. of Cities Reporting	Cities Having Some Classes Covered		Classes of Employees Covered							
				All[1]		Fire and Police Only	Fire Only	Police Only	Other Combinations[1]	None Covered	Participation in State System
		No.	Per Cent	No.	Per Cent						
Cities over 500,000. . .	18	18	100.0	17	94.5	1	0	0	0	0	2
250,000 to 500,000 . . .	21	21	100.0	18	85.8	3	0	0	0	0	8
100,000 to 250,000 . . .	67	67	100.0	54	80.6	7	0	0	1	0	24
50,000 to 100,000	125	125	100.0	104	82.2	19	2	0	0	0	67
25,000 to 50,000	243	236	97.3	187	77.0	36	3	4	6	7	126
All cities over 25,000 .	474	467	98.7	385	82.5	66	5	4	7	7	227
10,000 to 25,000.	722	607	84.0	411	66.7	107	35	49	5	115	355
All cities over 10,000 .	1,196	1,074	89.8	796	74.1	173	40	53	12	122	582

[1] All includes "All" and combinations of "FG, GP or FGP" in Table IX but usually excludes day laborers, elected officers and temporary employees. Other combinations include various combinations of fire, police, general government employees, and public utility employees.

Although the information was not reported as such, it should be noted that some fire and police pension plans shown for individual cities in Table IX are cash disbursement plans in which the cost to members (or the city) increases rapidly as retirements take place and the number of members on the pension rolls increases. Most such systems become too expensive to carry after 20 or 25 years of operation. State plans, as in Wisconsin, New York, and New Jersey, have taken account of this and provide for compulsory membership in the state system, with eventual liquidation of the local systems.

Four states had passed enabling legislation by the end of 1950 to permit employees of cities to affiliate with the federal social security system: Alabama, California, Idaho, and Oklahoma.

Employee Organizations. Data on affiliated employee organizations were gathered from the national organizations shown in Table IX and are complete as of January 1, 1951. Data on unaffiliated organizations were obtained directly from city officials. In many cities skilled trade workers belong to craft unions which are not included in this discussion. The data are summarized in Table 7 for all cities over 10,000.

One or more employee organizations are found in each of the 18 cities over 500,000 and in all but one of the 67 cities of 100,000 to 250,000. In the 10,000-to-25,000 group 42.5 per cent have organizations. Locals of one or more national unions are found in 90 per cent of the cities over 25,000 and in some of the largest cities there are many locals of the same national organization. For example, the American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees (AFL) has four locals in Los Angeles—one composed of employees in various departments, one of water and power employees, one of inspection workers, and one of public works foremen. The AFSCME at the end of 1950 had locals composed entirely of police officers in 61 cities; 13 of these were established in 1950. In addition, several cities may have employees in the same local, frequently organized to include several cities in one county. Table 7 therefore cannot be used to determine the number of locals in any union.

The federations of municipal employee organizations are the International Association of Fire Fighters and the American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees (both affiliated with the American Federation of Labor); Government and Civil Employees Organizing Committee (affiliated with the Congress of Industrial Organizations), and the United Public Workers of America (independent). The latter was formerly a part of the CIO but was expelled in March, 1950, for alleged Communist domination. Since that time the UPW has lost a number of locals and at the end of 1950 had 90 locals as compared with 116 in 1949. Most of those that withdrew joined the GCEOC which the CIO organized in the spring of 1950 to supersede the UPWA. At the end of 1950 the GCEOC claimed a membership of 50,000 in its locals in 57 cities, including "several locals consisting entirely of police officers." The actual number of police locals was not specified.[1]

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[1] Local organizations of national unions were established in the following cities during 1950:

GCEOC: Phoenix, Arizona; Los Angeles and Torrance, California; Hartford, Connecticut; Chicago, Illinois; Anderson, Muncie, and New Castle, Indiana; Ottumwa, Iowa; Louisville, Kentucky; Boston, Massachusetts; Ann Arbor, Dearborn, Detroit, Flint, Grand Rapids, Jackson, Muskegon, Pontiac, and Traverse City, Michigan; Hibbing, Minneapolis, and Virginia, Minnesota; Omaha, Nebraska; Camden, Gloucester, Jersey City, Newark, and New Brunswick, New Jersey; Buffalo, Newark, New York, Scarsdale, and Yonkers, New York; Akron, Cleveland, Lakewood, and Marion, Ohio; Aliquippa, Carnegie, Chester, Clairton, Coraopolis, Duquesne, Johnstown, McKeesport, Monessen, New Castle, and New Kensington, Pennsylvania; Salt Lake City, Utah; Danville and Roanoke, Virginia; Milwaukee, Sheboygan, and Whitefish Bay, Wisconsin.

AFSCME: Bessemer and Mobile, Alabama; Pine Bluff, Arkansas; Bristol, Naugatuck, and West Hartford, Connecticut; St. Petersburg, Florida; Macon, Georgia; Ottawa, Park Ridge, and Waukegan, Illinois; Bloomington, Indiana; Baton Rouge, Louisiana; Baltimore, Maryland; Chelsea, Massachusetts; Bay City, Lincoln Park, St. Clair Shores, Wyandotte, and Ypsilanti, Michigan; Fergus Falls, Minnesota; Beatrice, Fremont, and Norfolk, Nebraska; Concord, New Hampshire; Albany and Oswego, New York; Amarillo and Marshall, Texas; Provo, Utah; Hoquiam, Washington; Cudahy, Wausau, and Wisconsin Rapids, Wisconsin; and Casper, Wyoming.

IAFF: Middletown, Connecticut; El Dorado, Kansas; Fitchburg and Melrose, Massachusetts; Columbia, Missouri; Concord, New Hampshire; Jersey City, New Jersey; Rochester, New York; Abilene, Texas; Wisconsin Rapids, Wisconsin.

Locals of the IAFF were established in 18 cities during 1950 (16 in 1949) and two locals were disbanded. The AFSCME organized 140 new locals, all of them in cities where one local already existed.

Of the 337 cities that reported having one or more employee organizations affiliated with the AFL or CIO, 78 give recognition through a written agreement. The instrument is almost always a declaration of policy on the part of the city government, rather than a formal contract as used in private employment. Legal opinion in the United States usually holds that a city cannot enter into formal labor contracts. Thirty cities reported that they do not permit their employees to join labor organizations.

TABLE 7

ORGANIZATIONS OF LOCAL EMPLOYEES IN CITIES OVER 10,000

Population Group	No. of Cities in Group	Cities With Employees in One or More Organizations		No. Cities Having Employees in Affiliated Organizations[1]				No. of Cities With Nonaffil. Org'ns	No. of Cities With Written Agreements
		No.	Per Cent	AFSCME	GCEOC	IAFF	UPW		
Cities over 500,000.	18	18	100.0	16	10	18	12	13	2
250,000 to 500,000	21	18	85.8	13	4	18	7	11	1
100,000 to 250,000	67	66	98.5	45	8	58	12	31	7
50,000 to 100,000	125	120	96.0	59	10	106	16	49	10
25,000 to 50,000	243	207	85.3	90	11	150	23	61	22
10,000 to 25,000	754	316	42.5	91	14	227	20	64	36
All cities over 10,000	1,228	745	60.6	314	57	577	90	229	78

[1] The total number of cities with employees in the several affiliated organizations exceeds the total number of cities having one or more organizations because there are many cities having employees in two or more organizations. AFSCME indicates American Federation of State, County, and Municipal Employees (AFL); GCEOC, Government and Civic Employees Organizing Committee (CIO); IAFF, International Association of Fire Fighters (AFL); UPW, United Public Workers of America (Ind).

Strikes of public employees in 1950 were reported by officials in 17 cities: Santa Rosa, California; East Moline and Elmhurst, Illinois; Savannah, Georgia; Indianapolis and Shelbyville, Indiana; Fort Dodge, Iowa; Ottawa, Kansas; Ashland, Covington, and Louisville, Kentucky; Great Falls, Montana; Dover, New Hampshire; Akron and Canton, Ohio; West Chester, Pennsylvania; and Abilene, Texas.

Personnel Management. Organization for personnel management, the official serving as chief personnel officer, and the employee groups under formal civil service are shown in Table IX for individual cities over 10,000. Information on employee groups under civil service and types of personnel organization are summarized in Tables 8 and 9 respectively. The term civil service has the traditional meaning in this section and in Table IX of a semi-autonomous lay board responsible for recruiting and examining potential employees, certifying them for appointment, and hearing appeals from suspension, dismissal, and other administrative actions.

Table 8 shows the proportion and number of cities in which there is some kind of formal civil service. It shows also the classes of employees for whom a civil service system most commonly exists. It will be seen, for example, that while two-thirds of all reporting cities have civil service for one or more groups of employees, only slightly more than one-third (35 per cent) have civil service coverage for all employees, and 345 cities (33.6 per cent) do not have civil service at all. Most of these 345 cities are in the 10,000 to 25,000 population group.

The fact that employees in many cities are not under a formal civil service system is not the whole story. Table 9 shows where the responsibility for personnel administration lies and gives an additional key to merit system operation. Civil service historically has stood for separating the chief executive from responsibility for appointing or removing employees. A more recent development has tended to unite civil service, as a merit system, with the chief executive's responsibility for effective administration.

TABLE 8

EMPLOYEES UNDER CIVIL SERVICE

Population Group	No. of Cities Reporting	Cities Having Some Classes Covered		Classes of Employees Covered						
				All[1]		Fire and Police Only	Fire Only	Police Only	Fire Police and Others	None Covered
		No.	Per Cent	No.	Per Cent					
Cities over 500,000.	18	18	100.0	18	100.0	0	0	0	0	0
250,000 to 500,000	20	18	94.8	16	80.0	2	0	1	0	0
100,000 to 250,000	66	55	83.4	48	72.8	4	0	1	2	11
50,000 to 100,000	118	95	80.5	60	50.8	26	0	0	9	23
25,000 to 50,000	211	158	74.8	80	37.9	59	1	2	16	53
10,000 to 25,000	598	340	56.9	140	23.4	140	7	33	19	258
All cities over 10,000	1,031	684	66.1	362	35.0	231	8	37	46	345

[1] "All" usually excludes day laborers, employees serving under elected officers, and temporary employees.

Table 9 shows that 352 cities make the chief executive primarily responsible for personnel administration. In the 207 cities under 25,000 the mayor or city manager is responsible, and it is reasonable to assume that in most cities of this size personnel administration is not a full-time job for one person. In 57 of the 352 cities, a personnel officer devotes full time to the personnel program. Footnotes to Table IX show the individual cities with full-time personnel officers or personnel departments responsible directly to the chief executive. This group might well be added to the number of cities under "civil service," because of the emphasis on merit and performance for employees covered.

Table 9 shows that there are 123 full-time personnel officers, 66 of whom are appointed by and responsible to the city council or civil service board and 57 appointed by the mayor or city manager.[2] One year ago there were 108 such officials. The increase is partially offset by the still sizeable number of cities in which department heads (131), and other officials (125), or the city council (79) handle personnel matters without central guidance or assistance from the mayor, city manager, or a trained assistant to either.

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[2] Cities with full-time personnel officers by population groups are as follows: over 500,000: Chicago, Illinois; Detroit, Michigan; Los Angeles, California; Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; Baltimore, Maryland; Cincinnati, Ohio; Cleveland, Ohio; Milwaukee, Wisconsin; Minneapolis, Minnesota; New Orleans, Louisiana; Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania; St. Louis, Missouri; San Francisco, California; and Washington, D. C.; 250,000 to 500,000: Akron, Ohio; Atlanta, Georgia; Birmingham, Alabama; Dallas, Texas; Denver, Colorado; Fort Worth, Texas; Indianapolis, Indiana; Louisville, Kentucky; Memphis, Tennessee; Oakland, California; Portland, Oregon; Rochester, New York; San Diego, California; and

Table 9

Responsibility for Personnel Management

Population Group	No. of Cities Reporting	No. of Cities Where Chief Executive Has Primary Responsibility			No. of Cities Where Responsibility is in—				
		Mayor	City Mgr.[1]	Full-Time Officer Apt'd. By Mayor or Mgr.	Dept. Heads	City Council	Full Time Officer Apt'd by Council or CS Board	City Clerk or Other Official[2]	State or County[3]
Cities over 500,000	15	0	0	3	0	0	10	0	2
250,000 to 500,000	18	0	1	4	1	0	10	1	1
100,000 to 250,000	55	3	2	18	4	1	16	3	8
50,000 to 100,000	99	5	15	21	4	20	11	10	13
25,000 to 50,000	157	11	51	5	34	10	8	28	10
10,000 to 25,000	476	38	169	6	88	48	11	83	33
All cities over 10,000	820	57	238	57	131	79	66	125	67

[1] Includes eight administrative officers in cities not designated as having the council-manager plan of government.

[2] Fifty-one of these officials are city clerks; the others are a mixed group that includes finance, public works, and public safety directors, and administrative assistants.

[3] Forty-seven cities in Massachusetts and New Jersey are under state-operated civil service; 20 cities have county-operated civil service in Alabama, California, and New York.

Seattle, Washington; 100,000 to 250,000: Austin, Texas; Baton Rouge, Louisiana; Berkeley, California; Bridgeport, Connecticut; Cambridge, Massachusetts; Charlotte, North Carolina; Corpus Christi, Texas; Dayton, Ohio; Des Moines, Iowa; Duluth, Minnesota; El Paso, Texas; Flint, Michigan; Grand Rapids, Michigan; Hartford, Connecticut; Jacksonville, Florida; Little Rock, Arkansas; Long Beach, California; Miami, Florida; Mobile, Alabama; Montgomery, Alabama; Nashville, Tennessee; New Haven, Connecticut; Norfolk, Virginia; Omaha, Nebraska; Pasadena, California; Phoenix, Arizona; Richmond, Virginia; Sacramento, California; Savannah, Georgia; Shreveport, Louisiana; Springfield, Massachusetts; Tacoma, Washington; Worcester, Massachusetts; Yonkers, New York; 50,000 to 100,000: Alameda, California; Albuquerque, New Mexico; Alhambra, California; Amarillo, Texas; Burbank, California; Charleston, South Carolina; Dearborn, Michigan; Fresno, California; Glendale, California; Hamilton, Ohio; Jackson, Michigan; Jackson, Mississippi; Lincoln, Nebraska; Lubbock, Texas; Madison, Wisconsin; Medford, Massachusetts; New Britain, Connecticut; Niagara Falls, New York; Pittsfield, Massachusetts; Pontiac, Michigan; Port Arthur, Texas; Portland, Maine; Richmond, California; Roanoke, Virginia; Rockford, Illinois; Saginaw, Michigan; San Angelo, Texas; San Jose, California; Santa Monica, California; Stamford, Connecticut; Stockton, California; Winston-Salem, North Carolina; 25,000 to 50,000: Abilene, Texas; Alexandria, Louisiana; Battle Creek, Michigan; Bessemer, Alabama; Bremerton, Washington; Daytona Beach, Florida; Fort Lauderdale, Florida; Hagerstown, Maryland; Hamtramck, Michigan; Highland Park, Michigan; Lakeland, Florida; Miami Beach, Florida; Palo Alto, California; Tucson, Arizona; 10,000 to 25,000: Azusa, California; Chula Vista, California; Clearwater, Florida; El Cerrito, California; Fairfield, Alabama; Grosse Pointe Park, Michigan; Hawthorne, California; Homewood, Alabama; Long Beach, New York; Montebello, California; Prichard, Alabama; River Rouge, Michigan; San Gabriel, California; Stanford, Florida; Vallejo, California; Watertown, South Dakota; White Settlement, Texas; Whittier, California.

TABLE IX

PERSONNEL DATA FOR THE 1,228 CITIES OVER 10,000: 1951

This table includes all cities and other incorporated places over 10,000 according to the 1950 census (preliminary figures). Employment and payroll data are for October, 1950, unless otherwise indicated, and are from the United States Census Bureau report, City Employment in 1950. An asterisk (*) after the name of a city indicates employment and payroll data are for April, 1950; a single dagger (†) for July, 1950; a double dagger (‡) for January, 1950; a section mark (§) for September, 1950; a paragraph mark (¶) for November, 1950. The letter "s" after employment and payroll figures indicates data for City Government Enterprises are included in General Government Functions. For key to any code letter, refer to the tables below. Under Personnel Management, the first column shows the main type of personnel organization. Civil service boards or commissions have been given precedence even though in a given city (designated in footnotes at end of table) there may also be other types of organization. The second column shows the employee groups that are under formal civil service; those covered by a personnel department or some other type of merit system are considered as being not under civil service. In the third column the two letters to the left of the dash (-) designate the person serving as personnel officer and the official who appoints him; the letter to the right shows the employee groups the personnel officer serves. Under Work Hours per Week, is shown the regular work week for city hall administrative and clerical employees to the nearest half hour, and letters show the plan for Saturday work. Overtime Pay describes the plan of compensation for time worked in addition to the regular work week, the first letter referring to administrative and clerical employees, the second to skilled nonoffice workers. Number Weeks Paid Vacation shows the number of weeks granted annually to administrative and clerical employees. Employee groups covered by retirement or pension plans are shown in column Retirement Systems. Letters to the left of the dash (-) indicate city pension plans; those to the right state-administered plans. The last column lists the national labor organizations that have active locals of city employees and also shows local unaffiliated organizations. Data for this column were furnished by national headquarters of the organizations concerned and by city officials. Leaders (. . .) denote information not reported; superscript numerals (^{9}) refer to notes at end of table.

PREDOMINANT PERSONNEL SYSTEM

B—Formal civil service
C—City Council or council committee
County—County provides personnel services
D—Department Heads
M—Mayor
Mgr.—City Manager
State—State agency provides personnel services

OFFICIAL SERVING AS CHIEF PERSONNEL OFFICER

C—Council
D—Department Head
K—City Clerk
P—Full-time personnel officer appointed by City Manager (PA); Civil Service Commission (PB); City Council (PC); Mayor (PM); Other Official (PX)
M—Mayor
Mgr.—City Manager

EMPLOYEES COVERED BY CIVIL SERVICE AND RETIREMENT SYSTEMS—EMPLOYEES SERVED BY CHIEF PERSONNEL OFFICER (shown in lower case)

A—All
F—Fire
P—Police
N—None
O—Others, but limited
G—All except those covered by separate systems

APPOINTING AUTHORITY FOR CIVIL SERVICE BOARD

A—City Manager
C—City Council
E—Elected
G—Governor
M—Mayor
X—Several officials and/or other citizens

SATURDAY SCHEDULE

F—Full staff all day
Fh—Full staff half day
S—Skeleton staff full day
Sh—Skeleton staff half day
N—No Saturday work

OVERTIME PAY POLICY

D—Double time on Sundays and holidays
H—Time and one-half for extra hours
N—No plan for paying for overtime
S—Straight time for extra hours
T—Compensatory time off
X– Time and one-half week days, double time Sundays and holidays

EMPLOYEE ORGANIZATIONS

A—American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees (AFL)
F—International Association of Fire Fighters (AFL)
G—Government and Civic Employees Organizing Committee (CIO)
N—None
S—United Public Workers of America
U—Unaffiliated

City	Pop. 1950 (000 omitted)	GENERAL GOVT. FUNCTIONS			CITY GOVT. ENTERPRISES			PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT			Work Hours per Week; Saturdays	Overtime Pay—Office, Skilled	No. Wks. Paid Vacation	Retirement Systems—Employees Covered	Employee Organizations
		Number of Employees Other Than School: Total	Number of Employees Other Than School: Permanent Full-Time	Payroll For October, 1950 (in thousands)	Number of Employees Other Than School: Total	Number of Employees Other Than School: Permanent Full-Time	Payroll for October, 1950 (in thousands)	Orgn.; No. Board Members; How Appointed	Employees Under Civil Service	Personnel Officer; Employees Served					
Over 1,000,000															
Chicago, Ill.	3,606	26,713	23,535s	$9,028.4s	3,931	. . .	. . .	B3M	A	PB-a	38Sh	T-T	2[1]	GFP	AFGSU
Detroit, Mich.	1,839	19,522	. . .	5,329.0	9,150	. . .	$3,149.1	B4M	A	PB-g	40Sh	H-X	2[1]	All	AFGSU
Los Angeles, Calif. . .	1,958	17,864	17,864	5,408.3	11,138	11,138	3,829.0	B5M	A	PB-a	40Sh	H-H	2[1]	GFP	AFGSU
New York, N. Y.	7,835	116,055	116,055	31,142.2	48,556	48,556	15,447.7	B3M	A	. . .	38Sh	T-..	..	GFP	AFGSU
Philadelphia, Pa.	2,065	22,509	22,469	5,535.2	1,218	1,218	299.2	B3C	A	PB-a	40Fh	N-..	2[1]	GFP	AFSU
500,000 to 1,000,000															
Baltimore, Md.	940	11,611	11,254	2,434.9	980	980	237.5	B3C	A	PB-a	37½N	T-T	2[1]	GFP	AFSU
Boston, Mass.	791	16,563	. . .	3,994.8	682	. . .	171.4	State	A	X-a	35N	X-X	2[2]	All	AFG
Buffalo, N. Y.	577	5,396	5,272	1,433.8	398	392	101.8	B3M	A	. . .	38½Sh	T-S	2[3]	-All	AFGSU
Cincinnati, Ohio	501	5,038	4,696	1,296.5	690	684	179.4	B3X	A	PA-a	40Sh	X-X	2[4]	GFP	AFU
Cleveland, Ohio	906	10,262	9,410	2,481.1	6,050	6,050	1,849.0	B3M	A	PX-a	40Sh	S-S	2[1]	FP-G	AFGSU
Houston, Tex.	594	4,669	4,533	942.5	548	548	125.0	B3M	A	. . .	40N	S-S	2	GFP	FU
Milwaukee, Wis.	633	7,258	6,359	2,106.8	551	514	159.8	B5M[5]	FPG	PB-g	40N	T-D	2	All	AFGSU
Minneapolis, Minn. . .	517	5,006	4,126	1,329.0	575	370	165.7	B3M	A	PB-a	40Sh	T-X	2[2]	GFP	AFGS
New Orleans, La.* . . .	567	5,804	. . .	1,117.6	1,190	1,188	230.6	B3X	A	PB-a	35N	S-H	3	GFP	AF
Pittsburgh, Pa.	674	5,952	5,727	1,594.5	476	476	128.9	B3M	A	PM-a	44Fh	S-S	2	GFP	AFGS
St. Louis, Mo.	853	11,140	. . .	2,560.4	830	. . .	204.4	B3...	A	PM-a	38Fh	T-T	3	FP	AFU
San Francisco, Calif. .	761	11,633	10,695	3,271.0	4,867	4,777	1,297.7	B3M	A	PB-a	40Sh	X-..	2[3]	All	AFUS
Washington, D. C. . . .	798	14,086	. . .	3,695.6	586	. . .	144.3	B7. .[6]	A	PC-a	40N	X-X	4	GFP	F
250,000 to 500,000															
Akron, Ohio.	273	1,562	1,481	354.0	239	221	59.0	B3M	A	PB-a	37Sh	T-T	2[1]	FP-G	FSG
Atlanta, Ga.	327	2,728	2,645	596.0	287	286	76.3	B3M	A	PB-a	41½Sh	T-H	2	GFP	AFS
Birmingham, Ala. . . .	299	1,629	1,564	360.2	16	16	4.0	B3X[7]	A	PB-a	41½Fh	T-T	2	All	FSU
Columbus, Ohio*.	375	2,282	2,160	509.7	518	517	118.0	. . .	. .	. . .	. . .	. . .	..	FP-G	AFSU
Dallas, Tex.	433	4,248	4,041	988.7	614	591	139.8	B3. .	A	PA-a	40Sh	T-S	2	All	N
Denver, Colo.	413	6,832	4,588	1,189.6	630	629	146.2	B3C[8]	FP	PM-g	40Sh	T-H	2	GFP	AFU
Fort Worth, Tex.	277	2,317	2,308	528.0	286	286	63.1	B3C	P	PC-g	44Fh	T-T	2	GFP	F
Indianapolis, Ind.	425	3,306	. . .	675.6	27	. . .	4.8	B7. .[5]	FPG	PM-g	39Fh	N-N	2	FP-G	AFS
Jersey City, N. J. . . .	300	5,167s	. . .	1,205.9s	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	..	GFP	AFGU
Kansas City, Mo.	453	5,141	4,405	873.2	518	518	110.4	B3M	A	Mgr-a	41Sh	S-H	2	FP	AF
Louisville, Ky.	367	3,448	3,204	653.7	371	371	89.7	B5M[9]	A	PB-a	39Sh	H-T	2	FP	AFGS
Memphis, Tenn.	394	3,632	3,516	621.2	2,549	2,546	586.4	B3C	A	PC-a	41Sh	T-S	2	All	N
Newark, N. J.*.	438	6,447	5,931	1,649.2	413	383	105.7	State	A	D	35Sh	T-H	2[4]	G-FP	AFGU
Oakland, Calif.	381	3,228	. . .	882.8	381	. . .	87.4	B3M	A	PB-a	37½N	T-T	2	All	FSU
Portland, Ore.	371	3,060	2,999	818.1	653	482	155.3	B3M	A	PB-a	40N	X-X	2	FP-G	AFU
Rochester, N. Y.	331	3,814	3,728	861.2	176	176	36.2	B3. .[8]	A	PA-a	35½Fh	T-T	2	-All	FU
St. Paul, Minn.	309	2,294	1,826	581.0	320	287	85.2	B3X	A	X-. .	40Sh	S-S	3	FP-G	AFU
San Antonio, Tex.	407	2,342	. . .	473.7	1,685	. . .	401.3	B3C	FP	D-g	41Sh	T-T	2	FP	N
San Diego, Calif.	321	2,435	2,261	648.4	474	459	120.6	B3M[5]	A	PB-a	40N	T-T	2	All	AFU

TABLE IX.—PERSONNEL DATA FOR ALL CITIES OVER 10,000: 1951—Continued

City	Pop. 1950 (000 omitted)	GENERAL GOVT. FUNCTIONS: Number of Employees Other Than School: Total	GENERAL GOVT. FUNCTIONS: Number of Employees Other Than School: Permanent Full-Time	GENERAL GOVT. FUNCTIONS: Payroll For October, 1950 (in thousands)	CITY GOVT. ENTERPRISES: Number of Employees Other Than School: Total	CITY GOVT. ENTERPRISES: Number of Employees Other Than School: Permanent Full-Time	CITY GOVT. ENTERPRISES: Payroll for October, 1950 (in thousands)	PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT: Orgn.; No. Board Members; How Appointed	PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT: Employees Under Civil Service	PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT: Personnel Officer; Employees Served	Work Hours per Week; Saturdays	Overtime Pay—Office, Skilled	No. Wks. Paid Vacation	Retirement Systems—Employees Covered	Employee Organizations
Seattle, Wash.	462	3,707	3,527	961.5	3,567	3,567	1,051.0	B3M	A	PB-a	40Sh	T-T	2	GFP	AFU
Toledo, Ohio	301	2,251	2,251	641.8	338	338	88.8	B3. .	A	. . .	40Sh	T-S	2	FP-G	AF
100,000 to 250,000															
Albany, N. Y.	134	1,514	. . .	263.8	398	. . .	63.5	B3M	A	. . .	35Sh	T-. .	2	-All	AFS
Allentown, Pa.	106	616	. . .	109.4	98	98	17.6	B3C	FP	. . .	36½F	N-N	2	All	AF
Austin, Tex.	132	1,483	1,308	252.7	381	373	80.3	B3A[8]	FP	PA-a	44Sh	. . -X	2	FG	FU
Baton Rouge, La.	124	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	B3C[8]	FPG	PM-g	40Sh	T-T	2	GFP	AF
Berkeley, Calif.	113	840	717	229.2	. . .	. . .	. . .	B5C[8]	A	PA-a	40N	H-H	2[2]	FP-G	S
Bridgeport, Conn. . . .	159	1,910	1,723	387.7	10	10	2.4	B5M	A	PB-a	35½Fh	T-S	2[2]	FP-G	AFU
Cambridge, Mass. . . .	121	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	Mgr	N	PA-a	37½N	N-T	2	-All	AFU
Camden, N. J.	125	1,038	958	226.2	101	77	20.8	State	A	. . .	33Fh	N-N	2[4]	FP	FGU
Canton, Ohio	116	658	599	155.4	103	103	25.3	B3M	A	. . .	40Fh	T-H	3	FP-G	FS
Charlotte, N. C.	133	1,130	1,048	238.9	163	158	29.9	B3C[8]	A	PA-a	40Sh	S-S	2	F-GP	AF
Chattanooga, Tenn. . . .	130	941	918	202.7	522	507	161.8	D . .	N	D	38Fh	N-X	2	GFP	AF
Corpus Christi, Tex. .	108	. . .	. . .	175.9	. . .	. . .	65.0	B3. .	A	PB-a	40N	T-H	2	F-PO	FU
Dayton, Ohio	243	2,224s	2,099s	585.9s	. . .	. . .	. . .	B3C[8]	A	PA-a	40N	H-H	3	FP-G	AF
Des Moines, Iowa	177	1,256	1,155	299.7	204	178	53.2	B3M[8]	A	PA-a	41½Sh	N-X	2	FP-G	AFU
Duluth, Minn.	104	752	677	176.0	276	241	65.8	B3C	A	PB-a	37½N	T-H	2	FP-G	AFS
Elizabeth, N. J.	113	964	888	240.7	54	53	17.1	State	A	. . .	30N	S-. .	2[4]	-FPG	AFU
El Paso, Tex.	130	846	811	181.4	174	174	33.2	B5C	A	PC-a	44Fh	S-X	2	GFP	AF
Erie, Pa.	130	748	709	200.3	163	163	44.2	B3M	FPO	. . .	37½Fh	T-H	2	All	F
Evansville, Ind.	110	783	696	175.5	165	165	34.0	. . .	N	X-. .	36Sh	N-N	2	All	AF
Fall River, Mass. . . .	112	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	State	A	D	35½Fh	N-H	2	All	U
Flint, Mich.	163	1,888	1,693	495.5	102	97	31.3	B3X	A	PB-a	41N	H-H	2	All	FGSU
Fort Wayne, Ind.	133	822	751	184.2	516	512	124.9	. . .	N	. . .	40Sh	N-N	3	FP-G	AF
Gary, Ind.	132	716	707	197.0	2	2	.3	B3X	P	M-. .	40Fh	N-. .	2	FP	F
Grand Rapids, Mich. .	176	1,226	1,122	312.1	139	139	34.5	B5C	A	PB-a	40N	N-S	2[1]	GFP	FGU
Hartford, Conn.	177	2,070	1,969	429.5	9	9	2.0	B3C[8]	A	PA-a	37½N	T-T	2	All	AFG
Jacksonville, Fla. . . .	199	2,115	. . .	456.0	1,094	. . .	251.8	B3C	A	PB-a	40Sh	T-S	2[2]	GFP	A
Kansas City, Kan. . . .	130	668	640	157.4	. . .	. . .	. . .	B3C	A	K-a	44Sh	N-. .	2	All	F
Knoxville, Tenn.	124	1,243	1,236	233.1	842	842	227.7	B5. .	A	. . .	40N	T-N	2	GFP	FU
Little Rock, Ark.	101	633	577	119.6	136	129	24.4	B5C	A	PB-a	40N	N-N	2	FP	AFU
Long Beach, Calif. . . .	244	2,350	2,230	638.3	803	793	232.7	B5C[8]	A	PA-a	40N	S-H	2	-All	AFU
Miami, Fla.	247	2,747	2,742	647.3	361	361	87.8	B5X	A	PB-a	41N	T-T	2[4]	All	AFU
Mobile, Ala.	127	1,020s	967s	174.0s	. . .	. . .	. . .	B3X[7]	A	PB-a	44Fh	T-T	2	GFP	AFS
Montgomery, Ala. . . .	105	642	. . .	130.2	. . .	. . .	. . .	B3X[7]	A	PB-a	41F	N-N	2	GFP	N
Nashville, Tenn.	173	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	B5X	A	PB-a	40N	N-X	2	ALL	AFU
New Bedford, Mass. . .	109	1,243	1,126	209.9	116	112	22.6	State	A	D	30N	T-S	2	-All	AFU
New Haven, Conn. . . .	163	1,439	1,401	308.7	5	5	1.7	B3M	A	PM-a	40N	S-S	2	All	AFU
								B3C[8]	A	PA-a	44Sh	T-H	2	All	ASU

Oklahoma City, Okla. . .	242	1,746s	1,602s	375.4s	. . .	. . .	. . .	B3C	A	Mgr-a	44Fh	N-N	2	FP	AFU
Omaha, Neb.	247	1,281	1,281	309.4	27	27	3.7	B3M	A	PM-. .	38Fh	N-N	2	GFP	AFG
Pasadena, Calif.	104	1,111	. . .	299.2	456	. . .	137.9	. . .[10]	N	PA-a	40N	H-H	2[1]	FP-G	AFU
Paterson, N. J.	139	1,241	1,033	265.2	36	34	8.9	State	A	D	44Sh	N-S	2[4]	G-FP	AFU
Peoria, Ill.	112	822	736	167.7	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	N	. . .	40Fh	N-S	2	FP-G	F
Phoenix, Ariz.	105	960	886	273.6	349	333	107.3	B3C[8]	A	PA-a	40Fh	H-H	3	GFP	AFGS
Providence, R. I.	248	2,956	. . .	632.2	288	. . .	58.4	. . .	N	X-. .	35Sh	T-N	2	All	AF
Reading, Pa.	109	740	667	181.8s	207	206	. . .	B3M	PO	D	40Fh	T-X	2	GP	AF
Richmond, Va.	230	2,786	2,636	600.6	431	423	100.3	B5C[8]	A	PA-a	37½N	T-H	2[2]	All	FS
Sacramento, Calif. . . .	136	1,252	1,129	377.9	113	106	27.2	B3C[8]	A	PA-a	40N	T-H	3	All	AFU
Salt Lake City, Utah . .	182	1,394	1,222	318.8	196	170	44.9	B3M	FP	D	38Fh	. . .	2	GP-F	GSU
Savannah, Ga.	120	1,155	1,155	211.3	123	123	23.3	B3. .	A	PB-a	39Fh	N-N	2	All	AF
Scranton, Pa.	125	887	704	177.1	. . .	. . .	. . .	B3M	A	. . .	40Sh	N-N	3	All	F
Shreveport, La.	126	927	834	173.7	254	254	45.1	B5. .[8]	FP	PB-g	52Fh	N-N	3	GFP	AF
Somerville, Mass. . . .	102	982	868	223.8	41	38	10.1	State	A	D	40N	N-X	3	All	AU
South Bend, Ind.	116	629	621	164.9	163	163	38.7	. . .	N	. . .	40Fh	S-S	2	-FP	AF
Spokane, Wash.	160	1,205	1,109	305.3	181	176	49.3	B3C	A	C-a	39½Sh	N-. .	2	GFP	AFU
Springfield, Mass. . . .	163	2,543	2,135	524.5	173	140	38.3	B7X	A	PM-a	37½N	N-S	2	-All	F
Syracuse, N. Y.	220	2,835	2,039	492.2	213	188	45.1	County	A	. . .	33Fh	T-T	3	-All	AFU
Tacoma, Wash.	143	1,080	916	296.4	886	702	284.1	B3M	A	PB-a	40Sh	T-H	2	GFP	AFU
Tampa, Fla.	124	1,755	1,658	320.0	201	200	41.0	B3M	A	M-a	41Fh	N-N	2	GFP	AF
Trenton, N. J.	128	1,333	1,247	309.2	200	186	48.1	State	A	D	40Sh	S-S	2[4]	FP	ASU
Tulsa, Okla.	181	1,164	1,064	. . .	373	373	. . .	D	N	D	. . Fh	N-N	2	FP	AF
Utica, N. Y.	101	893	817	185.2	80	69	17.5	B3M	A	M-. .	33Fh	T-H	2	-All	F
Waterbury, Conn.	104	996	950	228.9	60	60	14.8	. . .	N	. . .	32½Sh	N-X	2	All	AFU
Wichita, Kan.	166	1,124	893	240.0	55	45	15.5	B3X	A	Mgr-a	44Fh	N-X	2	GFP	FU
Wilmington, Del.	110	997	952	203.2	225	214	55.4	. . .	. . .	. . .	40N	. . .	. .	GFP	A
Worcester, Mass. . . .	202	3,118	2,966	670.8	169	169	41.7	. . .[10]	N	PA-a	36 . .	N-S	2	All	F
Yonkers, N. Y.	153	1,470	1,470	364.5	135	135	30.0	B3M	A	PB-a	35Sh	N-T	3	-All	FGU
Youngstown, Ohio	168	884	848	215.9	164	164	40.5	B3M	A	. . .	40Fh	N-N	2	FP-G	AFS
50,000 to 100,000															
Alameda, Calif.	63	377	337	105.6	58	58	19.8	B5C	A	PB-a	38N	T-H	2	GFP	FU
Albuquerque, N. M. . .	97	615	607	134.5	168	168	35.6	B5C[8]	A	PA-a	. . .	S-S	2	All	U
Alexandria, Va.	62	600	579	132.4	. . .	. . .	. . .	Mgr	N	D	40N	N-N	2	FP	N
Alhambra, Calif.	51	395	322	92.8	30	24	7.5	B5C[8]	A	PA-a	40N	T-T[11]	2	-All	AU
Altoona, Pa.	77	377	. . .	86.9	68	. . .	16.0	B3M	FP	. . .	45Fh	. . .	2	All	AF
Amarillo, Tex.	74	553	553	140.6s	82	82	. . .	B3C	A	PB-a	42Fh	H-H	2	F-G	AF
Asheville, N. C.	52	480	. . .	85.7	55	. . .	9.3	B3X	FP	D-g	40Fh	N-H	3	FP	AF
Atlantic City, N.J. . . .	62	1,123	1,071	226.9	76	76	13.7	State	A	D	33Fh	T-T	2[4]	FP-G	AFU
Augusta, Ga.	72	630	. . .	126.2	100	. . .	17.5	B5. .	FP	. . .	37½Fh	N-T	2	All	AF
Aurora, Ill.	51	228	192	46.1	40	40	8.8	B3M[5]	A	. . .	44Fh	N-H	2	FP-G	FU
Bay City, Mich.	52	676s	601s	118.5s	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	N	. . .	40Sh	X-. .	2	FP-G	AFSU
Bayonne, N. J.	77	969	646	209.4	63	57	12.7	State	A	. . .	44Fh	N-N	2[4]	-FPG	FU
Beaumont, Tex.	94	568	545	116.8	98	96	18.5	Mgr	N	Mgr-a	40Sh	T-S	2	F-G	F
Berwyn, Ill.	51	200	159	37.9	26	16	4.3	B3M	FP	X-. .	44Fh	T-S	2	FP-G	F
Bethlehem, Pa.	66	332	296	58.9	58	58	12.9	B3. .	FPO	D	35N	N-N	2	GFP	F
Binghamton, N. Y. . . .	81	1,399	1,277	274.0	75	71	17.4	B3M	A	. . .	37½Sh	T-X	2	-All	AFU
Brockton, Mass.	63	816	686	147.7	74	71	14.9	State	A	D	33N	T-X	2	All	AFU
Burbank, Calif.	78	642	576	180.3	246	246	74.5	B5C[8]	A	PA-a	40N	H-H	2[1]	-All	FU

TABLE IX.—PERSONNEL DATA FOR ALL CITIES OVER 10,000: 1951—Continued

City	Pop. 1950 (000 omitted)	GENERAL GOVT. FUNCTIONS			CITY GOVT. ENTERPRISES			PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT			Work Hours per Week; Saturdays	Overtime Pay—Office, Skilled	No. Wks. Paid Vacation	Retirement Systems—Employees Covered	Employee Organizations
		Number of Employees Other Than School		Payroll For October, 1950 (in thousands)	Number of Employees Other Than School		Payroll for October, 1950 (in thousands)	Orgn.; No. Board Members; How Appointed	Employees Under Civil Service	Personnel Officer; Employees Served					
		Total	Permanent Full-Time		Total	Permanent Full-Time									
50,000 to 100,000—Continued															
Cedar Rapids, Iowa	72	410	368	98.9	69	61	17.4	B3M	FPO	. . .	44Fh	. . .	2	FP-G	AFSU
Charleston, S. C.	68	649	649	139.8s	122	103	. . .	. . .	N	PM-a	39Fh	N-T	2	FP-G	F
Charleston, W. Va.	73	532	452	103.6	. . .	. . .	. . .	B3X	FP	Mgr-a	40Fh	N-S	2	FP	F
Chester, Pa.	66	273	208	57.7	. . .	. . .	. . .	B3C	FPO	. . .	44Sh	N-N	2	GP	G
Cicero, Ill.	67	397	394	95.4	32	32	7.5	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. .	FP-G	F
Cleveland Hgts., Ohio	59	417	355	109.7	33	33	8.3	B3M	FP	Mgr-. .	38½Fh	N-H	2	FP-G	F
Clifton, N. J.	65	310	265	73.1	9	9	2.2	. . .	. . .	. . .	33Fh	N-. .	2[12]	FP-G	U
Columbia, S. C.	86	850s	850s	125.0s	. . .	. . .	. . .	B3C	FP	Mgr-g	43Fh	N-N	2	FP-G	AF
Columbus, Ga.	80	1,126	1,126	181.2	78	78	13.8	Mgr	N	Mgr-a	44Fh	N-. .	2	All	F
Covington, Ky.	64	360	. . .	75.6	53	. . .	11.1	B3C	A	X-a	37½Sh	T-. .	2	GFP	AF
Cranston, R. I.	55	367	357	59.0	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	N	D	35N	N-N	2	FP	AU
Davenport, Iowa†	74	344	314	89.9	. . .	. . .	. . .	B3M	A	M-a	42Fh	N-S	2	FP-G	AFU
Dearborn, Mich.	95	1,028	874	333.2	40	40	13.5	B3X	A	PB-a	40N	T-X	2	GFP	FGSU
Decatur, Ill.	68	214	211	47.2	55	55	11.6	B3M	FP	D-g	44Fh	N-N	2	FP-G	F
Durham, N. C.	70	608	537	124.5	129	50	33.0	Mgr	N	Mgr-. .	37½N	N-N	2	-All	AFS
East Chicago, Ind.	54	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	M	N	M-a	38Sh	T-. .	2	FP	F
East Orange, N.J.	78	562	430	133.2	88	80	20.0	State	A	D	35Fh	H-H[11]	2[4]	-FPG	FU
East St. Louis, Ill.	82	454	351	78.9	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. .	FP-G	F
Evanston, Ill.	73	528	443	130.6	38	31	10.6	B3M	A	. . .	41Fh	H-H[11]	2	FP-G	FS
Fresno, Calif.	91	898	783	241.9	123	109	32.0	B3C	A	PB-a	40N	T-T	2	GFP	AFU
Gadsden, Ala.	56	369	358	63.3	. . .	. . .	. . .	B3C	FP	M-. .	48Fh	N-N	2	FP	FU
Galveston, Tex.	66	589	466	121.2	102	87	21.8	B3M	FP	C-g	44Fh	N-X	2	FG	AF
Glendale, Calif.	95	762	635	202.8	250	249	79.0	B5C	A	PB-a	40N	T-H	2[1]	-All	FU
Green Bay, Wis.	52	484	395	106.4	25	25	6.1	D	N	D	39Fh	N-X	2	-All	AF
Greensboro, N. C.	74	566	540	115.6	70	70	13.1	Mgr	N	Mgr-. .	40N	T-N	2	-All	F
Greenville, S. C.	58	904	856	165.0	106	64	15.5	B3C	FP	K-g	40Fh	N-. .	2	F-GP	N
Hamilton, Ohio	58	376	368	92.7	187	187	50.3	B3X	A	PB-a	38½Fh	N-N	2	FP-G	F
Hammond, Ind.	87	406	397	100.6	79	79	20.0	. . .	N	. . .	38½Sh	N-N	2	-FP	F
Harrisburg, Pa.	89	608	394	120.6	66	66	14.3	B3C	FPO	D	38Sh	N-S	2	All	F
Hoboken, N. J.	51	659	. . .	156.9	25	. . .	5.0	State	A	D	33Sh	N-S	2[4]	-FPG	U
Holyoke, Mass.	54	599	599	123.9	240	240	56.9	State	A	D	35N	N-. .	2	All	FU
Huntington, W. Va.	86	467	446	97.7	. . .	. . .	. . .	B3M	FP	M-g	44Fh	N-N	2	FP	F
Irvington, N. J.	59	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. .	FP-G	AFU
Jackson, Mich.	51	702	594	143.1	41	33	8.7	B3C[8]	A	PA-a	41Sh	N-N	2	GFP	AGSU
Jackson, Miss.	98	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	B3. .	A	PC-a	44Fh	N-S	2	FP	F
Johnstown, Pa.	63	452	373	95.1	. . .	. . .	. . .	B3C	FPO	D	44Sh	N-S	2	GFP	FG
Joliet, Ill.	52	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	D	N	D	40Fh	N-N	2	FP-G	AF
Kalamazoo, Mich.	57	441	333	111.5	114	72	26.2	B3C	A	Mgr-a	41½Sh	S-S	2	All	AFU
					29	29	9.0	B3A[5]	FPG		38½Sh	N-X	2	-All	AFU

Lancaster, Pa.	64	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	B3M	FPG	D	40Fh	N-N	1	FP	F
Lansing, Mich.	92	769	. . .	206.3	579	. . .	196.2	. . .	N	D	40N	T-T	2	GFP	AF
Laredo, Tex.	52	409	299	54.4	145	107	20.4	. . .	N	. . .	40Fh	N-H	2	F	F
Lawrence, Mass.	80	741	. . .	127.9	84	. . .	14.6	State	A	D	30N	N-N	2	All	AF
Lexington, Ky.	54	418	358	83.4	. . .	. . .	. . .	B3M	A	Mgr-a	39Fh	N-N	2	GFP	AF
Lincoln, Neb.	97	798	713	158.7	114	114	31.7	. . .[10]	N	PC-a	41½Fh	N-N	2	FP	AFU
Lorain, Ohio	51	303	260	718	56	56	15.3	B3M	A	X-a	43½Fh	T-. .	2	FP-G	FS
Lowell, Mass.	97	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	State	A	D	30Sh	N-X	2	All	AFU
Lubbock, Tex.	71	403	390	100.7	223	198	52.0	B3A[8]	FP	PA-a	44Fh	T-S	2	F-G	F
Lynn, Mass.	100	873	859	174.8	80	80	16.0	State	A	D	35N	N-N	2	-All	AF
McKeesport, Pa.	51	270	262	70.7	52	52	13.5	B3C	FP	C-a	35½Fh	N-S	2	GFP	FGS
Macon, Ga.	70	552	516	106.2	73	55	16.0	D	N	D	40Fh	N-N	2	GFP	AF
Madison, Wis.	96	889	820	217.1	82	82	19.6	B3. .[8]	FPG	PA-. .	39N	T-S	2	-All	A
Malden, Mass.	60	883	584	153.2	. . .	. . .	. . .	State	A	D	35N	N-N	2[1]	All	AFU
Manchester, N. H. . . .	83	839	732	188.4s	74	65	. . .	D	N	D	34½N	T-H	2	G-FP	AF
Medford, Mass.*	66	705	695	167.3	. . .	. . .	. . .	State	A	PA-a	35N	T-T	2[3]	-All	AF
Mount Vernon, N. Y. . .	72	634	580	159.8	23	23	6.7	B3M	A	. . .	43½Sh	N-N	3	-All	FSU
Muncie, Ind.	58	268	250	56.0	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	N	. . .	36Fh	T-T	2	FP	AG
New Britain, Conn. . .	74	644	585	152.0	76	69	19.2	B5M	A	PB-a	40Sh	N-S	2	FP-G	FU
New Rochelle, N. Y. . .	60	727	642	211.5	. . .	. . .	. . .	B3M	A	. . .	35N	N-. .	3	-All	AF
Newton, Mass.	81	1,228	986	247.0	76	76	18.2	State	A	D	40N	T-. .	3	All	AF
Niagara Falls, N. Y. . .	91	1,096	1,096	274.1	100	100	25.3	B3C[8]	A	PA-a	35½Sh	T-T	2[2]	-All	AFU
Oak Park, Ill.	63	360	295	97.2	27	27	6.8	B3C	FP	X-g	41Sh	T-N	2[1]	-All	N
Ogden, Utah	57	287	265	66.9	41	41	9.5	B3C	FP	C-a	40Fh	T-T	2	GP-F	FU
Orlando, Fla.	52	660	635	113.3	242	237	67.0	B5C	FP	D	37½Sh	H-H	2	FP	N
Passaic, N. J.	58	477	455	123.2	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	N	D	. .Fh	N-S	2[4]	-FPG	FU
Pawtucket, R. I.†	81	1,073	993	143.1	38	35	12.7	. . .	. . .	. . .	35N	H-. .	2	FP	N
Pittsfield, Mass.	53	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	State	A	PM-a	35N	S-X	2	All	U
Pontiac, Mich.	73	876	836	197.0	90	90	23.4	B5C[8]	FP	PA-a	39Sh	H-H	2[2]	All	AFGSU
Port Arthur, Tex. . . .	57	334	329	75.0	95	95	21.5	B3C[8]	A	PA-a	40Fh	H-H	2	F-G	F
Portland, Me.	77	838	742	163.7	2	2	.3	B3C[8]	A	PA-g	40Fh	T-H	2	-All	AFU
Portsmouth, Va.	71	515	515	91.6	54	54	13.0	B3. .	FP	K-g	44Fh	N-. .	2	FP	AF
Pueblo, Colo.	64	425	316	86.3	9	8	1.9	B3. .	A	X-a	40Sh	H-H[11]	2[1]	FP-G	AF
Quincy, Mass.	83	1,433	1,415	290.2	48	48	8.0	State	A	Mgr-a	35N	T-D	2	All	FU
Racine, Wis.	71	640	539	. . .	57	55	16.4	B5M	FP	. . .	41Sh	N-X	2[12]	-All	AFS
Raleigh, N. C.	65	573	566	101.2	39	39	7.3	B3X[8]	FPG	Mgr-a	39Fh	N-S	2	-All	F
Richmond, Calif.	99	659	559	185.8	. . .	. . .	. . .	B5C[8]	A	PA-a	37½. .	H-H[11]	3	All	FU
Roanoke, Va.	91	886	819	188.8	109	107	22.1	. . .[8]	N	PA-a	44Fh	N-N	2	All	GS
Rockford, Ill.	93	597	485	138.3	79	69	20.2	B3M[5]	FPG	PB-g	41½Fh	N-S	2	FP-G	AFU
St. Joseph, Mo.	76	545	521	90.4	15	15	2.5	. . .	N	D	40Fh	N-N	2	FP	F
St. Petersburg, Fla. . .	96	1,765s	. . .	301.5s	. . .	. . .	. . .	B3C	A	Mgr-a	44Fh	T-S	2	GFP	AF
Saginaw, Mich.	92	716	566	166.8	31	31	8.6	B3X[8]	FP	PA-g	40Sh	T-N	2	FP-G	FGU
San Angelo, Tex.	52	338	305	62.7	48	48	9.9	B3. .[8]	FP	PA-a	44Fh	T-S	2	F-G	F
San Bernardino, Calif..	63	528	481	122.6	91	91	22.6	B3M	A	Mgr-a	40N	T-T	2	-All	AFU
San Jose, Calif.	95	769	678	210.1	6	6	1.2	B5C[8]	A	PA-a	40N	H-H[11]	2	GFP	FSU
Santa Monica, Calif. . .	71	730	611	195.2	161	155	50.1	B5. .[8]	A	PA-a	37½N	T-T[11]	2	-All	U
Schenectady, N. Y. . . .	92	951	868	225.6	37	37	9.7	County	A	Mgr-a	35N	T-H	2[4]	-All	AFSU
Sioux City, Iowa	84	758s	. . .	283.1s	. . .	. . .	. . .	B3M	A	. . .	39N	N-H	2	FP-G	AF
Sioux Falls, S. D.‡ . . .	52	329	329	72.9	68	68	16.9	B3M	A	D	44Fh	N-T	2	All	AFU

TABLE IX.—PERSONNEL DATA FOR ALL CITIES OVER 10,000: 1951—Continued

City	Pop. 1950 (000 omitted)	GENERAL GOVT. FUNCTIONS			CITY GOVT. ENTERPRISES			PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT			Work Hours per Week; Saturdays	Overtime Pay—Office, Skilled	No. Wks. Paid Vacation	Retirement Systems—Employees Covered	Employee Organizations
		Number of Employees Other Than School		Payroll For October, 1950 (in thousands)	Number of Employees Other Than School		Payroll for October, 1950 (in thousands)	Orgn.; No. Board Members; How Appointed	Employees Under Civil Service	Personnel Officer; Employees Served					
		Total	Permanent Full-Time		Total	Permanent Full-Time									
50,000 to 100,000—Continued															
South Gate, Calif.	51	300	261	78.5	17	17	4.2	County	. . .	. . .	40N	T-S	2	-All	FU
Springfield, Ill.	81	513	398	108.1	286	286	83.6	B3M	A	. . .	40Fh	N-H	2	FP-G	AF
Springfield, Mo.	66	410	398	69.3	375	347	85.1	B4. .	A	D-a	44Fh	N-N	2	FP	F
Springfield, Ohio	78	819	780	169.7	48	45	11.7	B3C^{8}	FPO	X-g	44Fh	N-X	2	FP-G	AFS
Stamford, Conn.	74	795	. . .	176.6	. . .	. . .	. . .	B3M	A	PB-a	37½N	S-S^{11}	2^{2}	FP	AFU
Stockton, Calif.	72	671	593	185.5	16	7	3.4	B3C^{8}	A	PA-a	37½N	T-X	2	FP-G	A
Terre Haute, Ind.	64	352	302	79.8	6	6	.9	. . .	N	. . .	44Fh	N-N	2	GFP	FU
Topeka, Kan.	78	447	429	84.8	108	105	20.7	B3C	FP	D-g	44Fh	T-T	2	GFP	AF
Troy, N. Y.	72	778	664	136.4	58	57	10.7	B4M	A	D	38Sh	N-N	3	-All	AF
Union City, N. J.	55	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	State	A	M	34Fh	N-T	2	-GFP	AU
Waco, Tex.	84	484	484	102.7	85	85	17.9	B3C	FP	Mgr-. .	44Fh	X-X	2	FP-G	AF
Waterloo, Iowa	64	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	B3M	A	. . .	44Fh	N-H^{11}	2	FP-G	F
Wheeling, W. Va.	58	461	388	87.5	62	57	13.9	B3C	FPO	K-a	38Sh	N-N	3	GFP	FU
Wichita Falls, Tex.	68	413	342	78.1	134	57	24.9	B3M^{8}	FP	X-a	44Fh	S-S	2	-F	AF
Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	77	470	. . .	94.5	. . .	. . .	. . .	B3C	FPO	. . .	38Sh	N-S	2	GFP	F
Winston-Salem, N. C.	87	1,300s	. . .	261.7s	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .^{10}	N	PA-a	40N	T-S	2	-All	FS
Woonsocket, R. I.	50	449	387	87.6	43	43	8.9	. . .	. . .	. . .	35N	N-S	2	FP	F
York, Pa.	60	287	287	55.8	. . .	. . .	. . .	B3C	FP	C-a	40Fh	N-N	2	All	AF
25,000 to 50,000															
Abilene, Tex.	47	352s	352s	77.1s	. . .	. . .	. . .	B3A^{8}	FP	PA-a	44Fh	N-N	2	F-G	F
Albany, Ga.	31	242	235	43.6	82	82	17.3	. . .^{10}	N	X-g	41Sh	T-S	2	All	N
Alexandria, La.	35	404	404	80.0	271	271	59.7	B5X^{8}	FGP	PB-g	40N	N-N	2	All	AF
Aliquippa, Pa.	26	142	142	32.0	. . .	. . .	. . .	B3C	FP	. . .	44Sh	N-. .	2	P	FGS
Alliance, Ohio	26	152	124	31.0	30	29	7.2	B3M	. . .	. . .	44Fh	S-. .	2	FP-G	F
Alton, Ill.	32	176	153	30.5	. . .	. . .	. . .	B3. .	FP	. . .	44Fh	N-S	2	FP-G	N
Amsterdam, N. Y.	32	223	213	44.1	11	11	2.5	B3M	A	M-a	33Sh	N-H	2	-All	N
Anderson, Ind.	47	308	299	67.7	219	219	63.5	. . .	N	X-. .	45Fh	N-N	2	FPO	GU
Ann Arbor, Mich.*	47	288	237	61.9	51	50	13.2	. . .	N	D	40Sh	T-S	2	All	AFG
Anniston, Ala.	31	342	321	51.7	. . .	. . .	. . .	B3G	FP	. . .	44Fh	N-. .	2	FP	F
Appleton, Wis.	34	297	248	45.9	24	24	6.4	. . .	N	. . .	37Sh	N-S	2	-All	AFU
Ashland, Ky.*	31	132	122	26.5	25	16	5.3	B3M	FPO	D-g	40N	N-N	2	GFP	F
Athens, Ga.	28	234s	224s	32.9s	. . .	. . .	. . .	B5M	FP	M-g	44Fh	N-. .	2	FP	N
Auburn, N. Y.	37	370	361	64.5	49	49	8.8	B4M	FPO	Mgr-. .	40Fh	N-S	2	-All	U
Bakersfield, Calif.	35	405	394	104.8	. . .	. . .	. . .	B5C	A	X-a	40N	S-S^{11}	2	F-G	U
Bangor, Me.	31	297	290	52.1	45	45	9.0	B3C	FP	Mgr-g	39½Fh	T-T	2^{1}	FP-G	A
Barberton, Ohio	28	157	144	36.4	47	34	9.6	B3M	A	X-a	44Fh	N-T	2	FP-G	AF
Battle Creek, Mich.	48	392	365	89.5	62	62	14.4	. . .^{10}	N	PM-a	44Fh	X-X^{11}	2	FP	AF

Bellingham, Wash. . . .	34	211	179	47.8	42	41	10.8	B3M	A	X-a	40Sh	T-T	2	FP-G	AFU
Beloit, Wis.	30	394	353	86.0	. . .	. . .	. . .	Mgr	N	Mgr-. .	41Fh	H-H	2	-All	FGS
Bessemer, Ala.	28	195	181	27.2	36	36	5.9	County[7]	A	PB-a	44Fh	N-T	2	N	AF
Beverly, Mass.	29	331	312	63.4	32	30	5.6	State	A	. . .	35N	N-. .	2	All	AU
Beverly Hills, Calif. .	29	366	322	100.4	33	30	9.0	B3C	A	K-a	40N	H-H	2	-All	AU
Billings, Mont.	32	235	. . .	54.3	58	. . .	14.6	. . .	. . .	. . .	38Fh	N-S	3	FP-G	F
Biloxi, Miss.	37	176	155	24.0	21	21	2.8	B3M	FP	. . .	44Fh	N-S	2	GFP	N
Bloomfield, N. J.	49	301	277	83.7	20	17	7.3	State	A	C	40N	T-T	2[2]	-FPG	U
Bloomington, Ill.	34	174	149	32.7	57	53	13.6	. . .	N	. . .	40Sh	T-. .	2	FP-G	AF
Bloomington, Ind.	28	145	138	29.5	44	43	8.7	D	N	D	40Fh	N-N	2	FP	AF
Boise City, Idaho	34	306	219	61.5	14	7	2.5	B3M	FP	D-g	38Fh	N-N	2	GP-F	F
Bremerton, Wash. . . .	28	233	209	58.8	66	58	16.2	B3M	A	PB-a	39Fh	X-X[11]	. . .	GFP	AF
Bristol, Conn.	36	322	276	64.8	32	30	8.0	D	N	D	36Sh	N-. .	3	GFP	AF
Brownsville, Tex. . . .	36	335	320	44.1	182	179	22.1	B3C	FP	X-a	40Fh	N-S	2	N	F
Burlington, Iowa	31	241	176	38.8	52	49	11.5	B3. .	A	D	40Fh	N-S	2	FP-G	FU
Burlington, Vt.	33	253	225	46.6	103	96	22.3	C	N	C	38Fh	T-. .	2	All	F
Butte, Mont.‡.	33	154	136	36.3	3	3	1.0	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. .	FP-G	F
Champaign, Ill	39	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	B3. .	FP	D-g	44Fh	N-N	2	FP-G	N
Charlottesville, Va. . .	26	226	215	39.2	51	51	7.4	Mgr	N	Mgr-. .	40Fh	N-N	2	N	N
Chelsea, Mass.	39	451	421	87.0	23	23	5.7	State	A	. . .	35N	N-H	3	-All	AFU
Cheyenne, Wyo.	32	194	190	41.7	62	62	13.0	B3M	FP	D-. .	40Fh	N-. .	2	P-F	F
Chicopee, Mass.	49	408	367	82.4	83	82	20.1	. . .	N	. . .	33Sh	N-S	2	All	U
Clarksburg, W. Va. . .	32	168	159	34.1	55	55	14.3	B3C	FP	Mgr-g	44Fh	T-X	2	-FP	AF
Clinton, Iowa	30	115	106	25.0	. . .	. . .	. . .	B3. .	FPO	C-a	44Fh	N-N	2	FP-G	AF
Colo. Springs, Colo. . .	45	566	524	121.2	287	271	66.2	B3C	FP	X-a	44Fh	T-H	2	FP-G	F
Columbia, Mo.	32	178	156	35.9	74	72	16.5	B3. .	A	Mgr-a	44Fh	X-X	2	F	F
Compton, Calif	48	177	153	47.6	36	32	9.6	B5C	A	Mgr-a	40N	T-S	2[1]	-All	N
Concord, N. H.	28	409	231	57.4	29	29	6.9	B. .	A	. . .	37½N	N-H	2	-GFP	AF
Council Bluffs, Iowa . .	45	243	199	50.3	54	52	12.3	B3M	A	Mgr-a	44Fh	. .-H	2	FP-G	AF
Cumberland, Md.	38	239	228	48.2	50	47	11.0	B3C	A	. . .	40N	N-H	2	FP-G	F
Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio .	29	151	139	38.8	92	92	24.6	B3M	A	. . .	44Fh	N-S	2	FP-G	F
Danville, Ill.	38	164	156	34.1	. . .	. . .	. . .	B3. .	FP	C-g	40Fh	N-X	2	FP-G	AF
Danville, Va.	35	490	480	86.7	178	178	37.0	D	N	D	37Fh	N-N	2	All	G
Daytona Beach, Fla. . .	29	504	. . .	74.9	71	. . .	14.4	B5C	A	PC-a	44Fh	N-S	2	FP	N
Dubuque, Iowa	50	249	220	57.2	42	36	9.4	B3C	A	K-a	44Fh	T-T	2	FP-G	AF
East Cleveland, Ohio .	40	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	B3C	FP	Mgr-a	42Sh	T-S	2	FP-G	F
Easton, Pa.	34	246	216	52.1	43	43	10.2	B3C	FP	D	37½Sh	T-S	2	GFP	F
Eau Claire, Wis.	36	297	288	69.7	24	24	6.2	B6A	FP	Mgr-g	40N	T-X	2[1]	FP-G	AF
Elgin, Ill.	44	157	149	40.5	30	29	7.9	B3M[5]	FGP	. . .	41Fh	N-H	2	FP-G	F
Elkhart, Ind.	36	236	209	51.0	31	31	6.5	D	N	D	44Fh	N-S	2	-FPO	F
Elmira, N. Y.	50	443	419	100.6	. . .	. . .	. . .	B3C	A	Mgr-a	36Sh	N-H	2	-All	AFU
Elyria, Ohio	30	182	163	42.0	40	40	10.5	B3M	A	X-a	44Fh	N-N	2	FP-G	F
Enid, Okla.	36	187	183	37.0	44	44	8.7	B5A	FP	Mgr-a	44Fh	N-N	1	F	N
Euclid, Ohio	41	249	227	62.7	36	29	11.1	B3M	FPO	D	40N	T-. .	2	FP-G	F
Eugene, Ore.	36	199	178	44.9	286	279	89.6	B3C	FP	Mgr-a	44Sh	T-. .	2	-All	F
Everett, Mass.	46	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. .	All	AF
Everett, Wash.	34	252	221	63.5	80	80	20.4	B3C	A	. . .	40Sh	T-T	3	GFP	AFU
Fairmont, W. Va. . . .	29	134	. . .	29.4	53	. . .	12.5	B3X	FP	D	40Sh	N-H	2	GFP	F
Fargo, N. D.	38	221	204	46.7	39	39	8.4	B3C	A	X-a	41Fh	T-S	2	All	AF

TABLE IX.—PERSONNEL DATA FOR ALL CITIES OVER 10,000: 1951—Continued

City	Pop. 1950 (000 omitted)	GENERAL GOVT. FUNCTIONS			CITY GOVT. ENTERPRISES			PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT			Work Hours per Week; Saturdays	Over-time Pay—Office, Skilled	No. Wks. Paid Vacation	Retirement Systems—Employees Covered	Employee Organizations
		Number of Employees Other Than School		Payroll For October, 1950 (in thousands)	Number of Employees Other Than School		Payroll for October, 1950 (in thousands)	Orgn.; No. Board Members; How Appointed	Employees Under Civil Service	Personnel Officer; Employees Served					
		Total	Permanent Full-Time		Total	Permanent Full-Time									
25,000 to 50,000—continued															
Fayetteville, N. C. . . .	35	238	232	41.9	79	79	15.2	B5X	FP	Mgr-a	38Fh	N-. .	2	All	N
Ferndale, Mich.	30	188	152	51.8	13	11	3.5	B3C	A	Mgr-a	41F	T-T	2	GFP	AFU
Fitchburg, Mass.	43	812	689	143.2	45	41	11.4	State	A	D	35N	N-N	2	All	UF
Fond Du Lac, Wis. . . .	30	311	. . .	59.6	25	. . .	5.7	. . .[10]	N	X-a	40Fh	T-T	2	-All	F
Fort Dodge, Iowa. . . .	25	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	B3M	FP	D-g	44Fh	. .-T	2	FP-G	AF
Fort Lauderdale, Fla. .	36	571	569	. . .	43	43	. . .	B3C[8]	A	PA-a	40N	T-T	2	N	N
Fort Smith, Ark.	48	239s	. . .	54.4s	. . .	. . .	. . .	B3. .	FP	D-g	44Fh	. .-S	2	FP	F
Gainesville, Fla.	27s	304s	271	60.8s	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	N	D	41½Fh	N-N	2[4]	All	N
Galesburg, Ill.	31	160	125	29.8	26	22	5.6	B3M	FP	. . .	44Fh	N-N	2	FP-G	F
Garfield, N. J.	28	129	103	26.3	23	23	4.7	. . .	. . .	. . .	38Fh	S-S	2	-FPG	N
Gloucester, Mass. . . .	25	272	200	46.1	46	35	8.0	. . .	. . .	. . .	35N	N-N	2	All	AF
Grand Forks, N. D. . .	27	166	136	33.1	27	24	6.0	B3C	A	X-a	38Fh	N-H	2	All	AFU
Granite City, Ill.	29	97	77	20.0	. . .	. . .	. . .	D	N	D	40Sh	N-N	2	FP-G	F
Great Falls, Mont. . . .	39	269	205	63.7	54	51	13.5	. . .	N	. . .	40Sh	T-H	3	FP-G	F
Greenville, Miss. . . .	30	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	N	D	44Fh	N-S	2	FP	N
Hackensack, N. J. . . .	29	321	253	75.9	. . .	. . .	. . .	State	A	Mgr-a	38Sh	X-X	2[4]	FP-G	SU
Hagerstown, Md.	36	213	200	44.1	120	120	27.6	. . .[10]	N	PM-a	44Fh	T-S	2	-All	S
Hamtramck, Mich. . . .	43	768	444	147.8	19	18	5.4	B5X	A	PB-a	40Sh	T-H	2	FP-G	FS
Hattiesburg, Miss. . . .	29	206	202	29.8	32	32	5.8	B3C	A	K-a	44Fh	N-S	2	GFP	FU
Haverhill, Mass.	47	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	N	D	36N	N-S	2	All	FU
Hazleton, Pa.	35	146	126	28.4	. . .	. . .	. . .	B3C	FP	D	33Sh	N-S	2	FP	F
Hempstead, N. Y.	29	231	219	62.8	25	25	7.6	County	A	D	34N	T-X	2[2]	-All	U
High Point, N. C.	40	367	317	67.0	53	53	10.9	B5C	A	Mgr-a	41½N	N-S	2	FP	FS
Highland Park, Mich. .	46	971	. . .	. . .	34	. . .	. . .	B5C[5]	FG	PC-a	40N	X-X	2	GFP	AF
Hot Springs, Ark.	29	199	181	32.2	75	50	12.5	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. .	FP	FA
Huntington Pk., Calif. .	29	193	168	56.3	19	19	4.9	B3C	. . .	. . .	40N	S-S	2	-All	U
Hutchinson, Kan.	34	198	186	40.5	6	6	1.1	B3C	FP	Mgr-a	41Fh	T-T	2	FP	AF
Independence, Mo. . . .	37	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. .	N	F
Inglewood, Calif.	46	260	224	64.9	38	38	9.8	County	A	Mgr-a	40N	S-S	2[1]	-All	N
Iowa City, Iowa	27	108	93	21.9	. . .	. . .	. . .	B3M	FPO	. . .	44Fh	N-N	2	FP-G	AF
Ithaca, N. Y.	29	179	152	42.2	42	41	9.7	B3M	A	. . .	42Fh	N-H	2	-All	FU
Jackson, Tenn.	30	164	160	30.6	81	76	19.3	B3. .	A	D	40Fh	N-H	2	All	A
Jamestown, N. Y. . . .	43	605	522	119.2	130	130	41.5	B3M	A	. . .	38½Fh	T-T	2	-All	SU
Johnson City, Tenn. . .	28	133	126	24.4	27	27	4.3	B3C	FP	Mgr-a	. . .	. . .	. .	-All	F
Joplin, Mo.	39	414	246	40.5	8	7	1.0	B3. .	A	D	44Fh	. . .	2	FP	F
Kankakee, Ill.	26	116	66	20.5	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. .	FP-G	F
Kearny, N. J.	40	368	350	99.8	35	35	8.8	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. .	FP-G	FU
	29	294	256	63.0	31	28	6.7	B3M	A	. . .	38Sh	N-. .	2	-All	AFU

							. . .	B3M	A	. . .	44Sh	T-H	2	-All	S
Lafayette, Ind.	36	217	171	39.6	49	49	7.3	. . .	N	M	40Fh	N-N	2	FP	AF
Lafayette, La.	33	178	. . .	27.7	89	. . .	16.8	B5X	FP	. . .	40Fh	S-. .	3	FP	F
Lake Charles, La. . . .	41	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. .	FP	F
Lakeland, Fla.	31	495	. . .	100.0	184	. . .	62.1	B3X	A	PB-a	40Fh	T-S	2	All	A
Lawton, Okla.	35	154	97	25.2	28	14	4.3	. . .	N	. . .	44Fh	N-N	2	FP	N
Lebanon, Pa.	28	115s	105s	19.9s	. . .	. . .	. . .	B3C	PO	C-. .	39Fh	N-S	2	P	N
Lewiston, Me.	41	325	280	54.5	22	19	5.7	D	N	D	40Fh	N-N	. .	All	FU
Lima, Ohio	50	249	206	55.4	69	69	15.6	B3X	A	M-a	40Fh	T-. .	2	FP-G	AFS
Lincoln Park, Mich. . .	29	112	102	29.6	17	17	3.5	B3M^5	A	X-g	37½N	T-N	2	GFP	ASU
Linden, N. J.	30	402	347	90.2	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. .	FP-G	U
Lockport, N. Y.	25	452	. . .	77.4	31	. . .	9.2	B3M	A	. . .	35N	S-H	2	-All	FU
Lynchburg, Va.	48	452	413	84.3	28	28	5.7	. . .	N	. . .	44Fh	N-X	2	All	N
Lynwood, Calif.	26	111	88	26.1	11	11	2.9	B5C	A	Mgr-a	40N	T-. .	2	-All	N
Manitowoc, Wis.	27	284	257	76.2	102	102	27.7	. . .	N	. . .	44Fh	N-N	1	-All	AF
Mansfield, Ohio	43	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. .	FP-G	F
Marion, Ind.	30	176	132	. . .	30	28	. . .	. . .	N	. . .	44Fh	T-T	2	FPO	AF
Marion, Ohio	34	335	298	62.5	1	1	.3	B3M	FP	X-. .	44Fh	N-H	2	FP-G	FGS
Mason City, Iowa. . . .	28	163	146	35.4	34	32	7.7	B3M	FP	K-g	44Fh	T-H	2^4	FP-G	FU
Massillon, Ohio	30	185	142	37.6	. . .	. . .	. . .	B3M	A	X-a	42Fh	N-N	2	FP-G	AF
Maywood, Ill.	27	93	77	. . .	18	18	. . .	B. .	FP	X-g	40Fh	T-X	2	FP-G	F
Melrose, Mass.	27	302	237	65.3	22	20	4.0	State	A	D	37½N	N-N	2	All	U
Meriden, Conn.	44	333	241	70.1	34	33	8.7	D	N	D	38½Sh	N-N	2	FP	N
Meridian, Miss.	42	269	. . .	46.5	48	. . .	5.2	B3. .	FPO	Mgr-. .	44Fh	T-. .	2	-GFP	AF
Miami Beach, Fla. . . .	46	957	482	259.6	102	41	31.8	B5C	A	PC-a	40N	S-S	2^2	GFP	U
Michigan City, Ind. . .	28	200	169	41.3	33	32	8.7	D	N	D	40½Fh	N-. .	2	FP	AF
Middletown, Conn. . . .	30	184	148	41.6	20	20	5.0	. . .	. . .	. . .	33Fh	N-S	2	GFP	AF
Middletown, Ohio	34	171	158	44.5	25	21	6.7	B3. .	FPO	. . .	41Fh	N-S	2	FP-G	F
Mishawaka, Ind.	33	223	194	46.9	77	72	15.9	D	N	D	40Fh	T-T	2	FPO	F
Moline, Ill.	37	264	. . .	50.3	29	. . .	7.2	B3M	FP	. . .	44Fh	N-N	2	FP-G	AF
Monroe, La.	38	425s	425s	105.0s	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. .	FP	AF
Montclair, N. J.	44	472s	438s	117.0s	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. .	FP-G	N
Morgantown, W. Va. . .	25	148	129	27.5	30	30	6.2	B3X	FP	Mgr-g	46Fh	N-N	2	GFP	F
Muskegon, Mich.	48	353	333	85.3	59	55	13.1	B3C	A	Mgr-a	44Fh	N-H	2	All	AFG
Muskogee, Okla.	37	233	229	38.6	34	30	5.6	B3X^5	FG	X-a	44Fh	T-X	2	FP	AF
Nashua, N. H.	35	362	. . .	64.1	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	N	. . .	40N	N-N	2	G-FP	AFU
New Albany, Ind.	29	140	133	25.2	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. .	FP	AFU
New Brunswick, N. J. .	39	365	337	82.6	45	45	11.2	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. .	FP-G	FGU
New Castle, Pa.	49	276	267	60.4	. . .	. . .	. . .	B3C	FPO	C-a	40Fh	N-S	2	GFP	FGS
New Kensington, Pa. . .	25	97	87	21.2	. . .	. . .	. . .	B3C	P	M-g	40Fh	N-T	2	N	GS
New London, Conn. . .	30	442	284	80.0	28	28	5.6	Mgr	N	Mgr-a	40N	. .-H	2	GFP	U
Newark, Ohio.	34	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	B3M	. . .	. . .	40Fh	N-T	2	FP-G	F
Newburgh, N. Y.	32	381	313	90.7	43	43	9.5	B3A	A	Mgr-a	35N	T-T	2	-All	F
Newport, Ky.	31	204	195	42.4	36	36	6.9	B3A	A	Mgr-a	36Fh	N-H	2	GFP	AF
Newport, R. I.	32	502	358	90.1	62	62	13.0	C	N	. . .	40Sh	T-T	2	FP	A
Newport News, Va. . .	42	493	449	100.4	92	92	19.2	. . .	N	. . .	52Fh	N-. .	2	All	F
Norman, Okla.	27	113	106	20.8	16	16	3.5	Mgr	N	Mgr-a	44Fh	N-N	2	F	N
Norristown, Pa.	38	130	130	27.8	. . .	. . .	. . .	B3C	P	. . .	35Sh	N-S	2	P	N
N. Little Rock, Ark. . .	42	210	194	44.1	42	42	10.1	B5M	A	M-a	40N	H-H	3	GFP	AF

TABLE IX.—PERSONNEL DATA FOR ALL CITIES OVER 10,000: 1951—Continued

City	Pop. 1950 (000 omitted)	GENERAL GOVT. FUNCTIONS			CITY GOVT. ENTERPRISES			PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT			Work Hours per Week; Saturdays	Over-time Pay—Office, Skilled	No. Wks. Paid Vacation	Retirement Systems—Employees Covered	Employee Organizations
		Number of Employees Other Than School		Payroll For October, 1950 (in thousands)	Number of Employees Other Than School		Payroll for October, 1950 (in thousands)	Orgn.; No. Board Members; How Appointed	Employees Under Civil Service	Personnel Officer; Employees Served					
		Total	Permanent Full-Time		Total	Permanent Full-Time									
25,000 to 50,000—continued															
Northampton, Mass.	29	214	179	47.3	21	21	5.2	State	FPO	...	38Fh	N-H	2[2]	All	FU
Norwalk, Conn.	49	351	292	79.5	74	66	19.2	B. .	FP	...	38Sh	T-S	2	FPO	AF
Norwood, Ohio	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	B5M	A	X-a	40Sh	. .-H	2	FP-G	F
Nutley, N. J.	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	State	A	D	40N	N-H	2[4]	-GFP	U
Odessa, Tex.	29	182	175	51.2	26	26	6.3	D	N	D	44Fh	T-N	2	F-G	N
Orange, N. J.	38	267	231	66.4	55	46	12.7	...	N	D	35N	...	2[4]	-GFP	F
Oshkosh, Wis.	41	428s	379s	107.0s	...	...	...	B5M	FP	D	38½Fh	N-N	2	-All	AFU
Ottumwa, Iowa	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	B3C	FP	C-a	44Fh	N-X	2	FP-G	FGS
Owensboro, Ky.	34	241	...	43.9	122	...	27.6	...	...	...	...	...	. .	All	F
Paducah, Ky.†	32	357	308	57.1	43	34	8.1	B3M	FPO	Mgr-a	39½Fh	T-. .	2	GFP	AF
Palo Alto, Calif.	25	378s	347s	103.1s	...	...	...	...[10]	N	PA-a	40N	T-H	2[1]	-All	SU
Panama City, Fla.	26	174	154	29.1	45	45	6.7	B3X	FP	Mgr-g	44Fh	T-T	2	FP	N
Parkersburg, W. Va.	30	365	355	52.9	32	32	6.4	B3. .	FPO	...	. .Fh	H-. .	2	FPO	F
Parma, Ohio	29	133	133	27.4	...	...	...	B3. .	FP	X-g	40Fh	T-H	2	FP-G	F
Pensacola, Fla.	43	371	297	74.3	105	94	22.9	B3X	A	X-a	40N	H-H	2	All	FU
Perth Amboy, N. J.	41	352	346	75.7	64	64	14.9	...	N	...	40N	D-S	2	-GFP	FU
Petersburg, Va.	35	322	283	51.2	24	23	4.6	Mgr	N	Mgr-. .	40N	N-T	2	FP	N
Pine Bluff, Ark.	37	220	220	35.3	...	...	...	B5C	FP	D-g	44Fh	S-S	2	FP	AF
Plainfield, N. J.	42	306	266	73.1	...	...	...	State	A	K-. .	36½N	T-H	2[4]	-GFP	AU
Pocatello, Idaho	26	154	122	33.6	45	36	8.8	B3M	FP	...	38Fh	N-S	2	P-F	F
Pomona, Calif.	35	288	228	59.4	38	36	9.6	...	...	...	...	...	. .	-All	N
Port Huron, Mich.	36	273	218	69.2	35	21	7.7	B3C	A	Mgr-a	40Fh	N-H	2	GFP	AFS
Portsmouth, Ohio	37	339	308	69.8	36	36	9.0	B3C	A	Mgr-a	44½Fh	T-H	2	FP-G	FS
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	41	550s	456s	101.4s	...	...	8.6	B3M	A	...	40N	N-N	2	-All	AF
Provo, Utah	29	155	130	35.4	87	87	20.5	B3C	FP	C-a	40Fh	T-H	2	G-F	AFU
Quincy, Ill.	41	237	216	36.8	51	48	10.0	B3. .	FP	M-g	44Fh	S-. .	2	FP-G	F
Rapid City, S. D.	25	161	134	33.6s	21	19	...	Mgr	N	Mgr-a	41Fh	N-T	2	All	F
Redondo Beach, Calif.	25	170	132	37.8	...	...	...	County	A	Mgr-a	40N	T-S	2	-All	U
Redwood City, Calif.	25	195	133	45.4	23	22	6.3	B5C	A	Mgr-a	38Sh	T-. .	2	-All	U
Reno, Nev.	32	385	...	94.7	...	...	...	B3M	A	Mgr-a	37½Sh	S-S	2	All	AFU
Revere, Mass.	37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	. .	All	AF
Richmond, Ind.	40	217	204	45.8	161	161	36.3	...	N	...	40Fh	S-. .	2	FP	A
Riverside, Calif.	46	429	382	97.4	177	164	43.0	...	N	...	40N	T-T	2	-All	AFU
Rochester, Minn.†	30	330	232	62.4	114	112	28.7	B3C	FP	C-g	40Sh	T-T	2	F-G	AFS
Rock Island, Ill.	49	231	210	47.9	37	37	9.0	B3M	FP	D-g	44Fh	N-N	2	FP-G	AF
Rocky Mount, N. C.	28	300	287	41.4	113	113	25.2	Mgr	N	Mgr-. .	40½Fh	N-D[11]	2	G-FP	N
		192	183	33.8	54	54	7.8	B3X	FP	Mgr-g	44Fh	N-. .	2	All	F
									A		44Fh		2	-All	AF

Salem, Mass.	42	824	484	131.2	48	48	10.9	. . .	. . .	. . .	37½N	S-S	2	All	A
Salem, Ore.	43	231	222	60.1	74	51	13.9	B3C	FP	Mgr-a	44Fh	T-S	2	F-G	AF
Salina, Kan.	26	111	103	20.8	17	12	3.5	Mgr	N	Mgr-a	42Sh	S-S	2	FP	F
San Leandro, Calif. . .	27	176	137	42.2	. . .	. . .	. . .	B3C	A	Mgr-a	40N	T-T	2	-All	N
San Mateo, Calif.	42	283	201	75.2	. . .	. . .	. . .	B5C	A	Mgr-a	40Sh	T-T	2	-All	U
Sandusky, Ohio.	29	183	165	43.0	27	27	8.7	C	FP	Mgr-. .	37Sh	T-T	2	FP-G	F
Santa Ana, Calif.	46	405	348	72.9	46	46	7.6	B5C	A	M-a	40N	T-S	2	-All	FU
Santa Barbara, Calif. .	45	420	376	117.0s	84	84	. . .	B5M	FP	K-g	40N	S-S	2	FP-G	A
Santa Fe, N. M.	28	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. .	N	N
Shaker Heights, Ohio. .	28	235	204	60.7	123	123	39.7	B3M	A	. . .	44Fh	N-. .	2	FP-G	FU
Sharon, Pa.	26	144	123	33.3	. . .	. . .	. . .	B3C	FPO	. . .	38½Fh	T-. .	2	FP	AFU
Sheboygan, Wis.	42	414	369	94.5	38	33	9.2	B3M⁵	FPG	M-. .	40Fh	N-T	2	-All	FGSU
Spartanburg, S. C. . . .	37	284	268	56.7	65	60	11.8	B3C	FP	Mgr-a	45Fh	S-T	2	F-P	F
Steubenville, Ohio . . .	36	238	216	48.5	42	41	9.3	B3M	A	. . .	40Fh	N-N	2	FP-G	AF
Superior, Wis.	35	360	313	78.1	1	1	.1	Mgr	N	Mgr-. .	37½N	N-S	2	-All	F
Tallahassee, Fla.	27	420	415	66.5	90	88	28.0	. . .	N	. . .	40Sh	N-H	2	All	N
Taunton, Mass.	40	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	State	A	. . .	33F	N-. .	2	All	N
Torrington, Conn. . . .	28	232	189	48.3	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	N	. . .	40½Sh	T-H	2	FP	U
Tucson, Ariz.	45	530	494	133.9	78	78	20.3	B3M	A	PB-a	39Fh	T-H	2	GFP	AF
Tuscaloosa, Ala.	46	228	209	45.3	51	47	11.8	B3G	A	. . .	40Fh	N-S	2	FP-G	AF
Tyler, Tex.	39	337	167	89.3s	111	39	. . .	B3C	FP	X-a	44Fh	H-H	2	F-G	F
University City, Mo. . .	40	219	192	44.0	. . .	. . .	. . .	B3. .	A	Mgr-a	41Fh	T-T	2	FP	N
Valley Stream, N. Y. .	27	121	121	28.4	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. .	-All	U
Vancouver, Wash. . . .	28	251	248	62.8	31	31	8.4	B3M	FP	C-g	40Sh	T-. .	2	F-G	A
Vicksburg, Miss.	27	204	200	30.9	51	51	6.8	B4. .	FP	D-g	44Fh	N-S	2	GFP	N
Waltham, Mass.	47	496	446	103.0	57	57	8.6	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. .	All	F
Warren, Ohio.	50	214	. . .	63.9	81	81	20.0	B3M	FPO	X-. .	40Fh	N-. .	2	FP-G	FU
Warwick, R. I.	43	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	N	. . .	40N	T-. .	2	P	U
Washington, Pa.	26	132	119	28.6	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. .	FP	F
Watertown, N. Y.	34	275	270	60.9	60	60	10.8	B3M	A	. . .	35½Fh	N-T	2	-All	AFU
Waukegan, Ill.	39	179	153	39.9	28	24	7.9	B3M	FP	M-a	39Fh	N-H	2	FP-G	AFS
Wausau, Wis.	30	279	. . .	52.2	26	24	5.4	. . .	N	. . .	44Fh	N-H	2	-All	AFSU
Wauwatosa, Wis.	33	297	236	72.6	17	17	4.5	B3M⁵	FPG	. . .	40Sh	S-S	2	-All	AFS
West Allis, Wis.	43	469	355	120.6	14	14	3.9	B5M⁵	FPG	. . .	40Sh	T-T	2	-All	AF
West New York, N. J. .	38	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. .	-GFP	F
West Orange, N. J. . . .	29	204	179	51.0	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	35N	N-H	2⁴	-GFP	AFU
West Palm Beach, Fla.	43	409	409	89.2	. . .	. . .	. . .	B5X	A	X-a	41N	H-H	2	GFP	AF
White Plains, N. Y. . .	44	588s	510s	144.6s	. . .	. . .	. . .	B3C	A	. . .	38Sh	N-. .	2³	-All	FSU
Wilkinsburg, Pa.	31	143	99	27.0	. . .	. . .	. . .	B3C	FP	. . .	38Fh	. .-H	2	All	F
Williamsport, Pa. . . .	45	202	. . .	36.2	. . .	. . .	. . .	B3C	FP	D-g	35½Fh	N-N	2	GFP	F
Wilmington, N. C. . . .	45	445	. . .	79.0	68	. . .	11.5	B5X	FP	Mgr-a	39N	T-S	2	GFP	F
Wyandotte, Mich.	37	634	553	137.3	87	86	30.0	B3M	F	. . .	37½Sh	H-H	2	All	AFS
Yakima, Wash.	38	282	260	66.3	67	61	14.4	B3C	FP	C-g	44Fh	N-S	2	FP-G	AF
Zanesville, Ohio.	40	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	44Fh	N-N	1	FP-G	F
10,000 to 25,000															
Aberdeen, S. D.	21	117	109	24.4	15	15	4.3	B3C	FP	D	41Fh	N-S	2	All	AF
Aberdeen, Wash.	19	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. .	FP-G	AF

Table IX.—Personnel Data for All Cities Over 10,000: 1951—Continued

City	Pop. 1950 (000 omitted)	GENERAL GOVT. FUNCTIONS: Number of Employees Other Than School: Total	GENERAL GOVT. FUNCTIONS: Number of Employees Other Than School: Permanent Full-Time	GENERAL GOVT. FUNCTIONS: Payroll For October, 1950 (in thousands)	CITY GOVT. ENTERPRISES: Number of Employees Other Than School: Total	CITY GOVT. ENTERPRISES: Number of Employees Other Than School: Permanent Full-Time	CITY GOVT. ENTERPRISES: Payroll for October, 1950 (in thousands)	PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT: Orgn.; No. Board Members; How Appointed	PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT: Employees Under Civil Service	PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT: Personnel Officer; Employees Served	Work Hours per Week; Saturdays	Overtime Pay—Office, Skilled	No. Wks. Paid Vacation	Retirement Systems—Employees Covered	Employee Organizations
10,000 to 25,000—continued															
Ada, Okla.	16	82	68	13.9	40	12	6.1	Mgr	N	Mgr-a	44Fh	N-S	2	F	N
Adrian, Mich.	18	138	. . .	32.9	. . .	. . .	. . .	B3C	F	. . .	40Fh	N-X	2	-All	AF
Albany, Calif.	18	94	68	22.8	. . .	. . .	. . .	B5C	FP	X-a	37½N	. .-H	2[1]	FP	U
Albany, Ore.	10	72	57	14.6	. . .	. . .	. . .	B3. .	FP	Mgr-g	40Sh	S-S	2	-All	F
Albemarle, N. C.	12	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	41Fh	N-S	1	-P	N
Albert Lea, Minn.	13	87	70	19.4	7	4	1.7	. . .	N	Mgr-. .	41Fh	T-S	2	FP-G	F
Albion, Mich.	10	159	136	22.0	4	4	1.0	M	N	. . .	44Fh	N-S	2	-All	AF
Alice, Tex.	16	108	. . .	17.2	22	. . .	2.6	Mgr	N	Mgr-. .	44Fh	T-S	2	N	N
Allen Park, Mich.	12	57	57	15.2	16	16	4.0	. . .	. . .	. . .	40Sh	N-H	2	All	N
Alpena, Mich.	13	98	77	21.4	25	20	5.8	B3X	A	Mgr-a	38Fh	N-S	3	All	FS
Ambridge, Pa.	16	142	73	17.7	27	18	5.5	B3C	FP	K-g	44Fh	T-T	2	P	N
Americus, Ga.	11	90	83	14.4	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. .	. . .	F
Ames, Iowa	23	239	182	39.9	72	71	18.1	B3M	FP	Mgr-g	44Sh	T-T	2	FP-G	FU
Anaconda, Mont.	11	56	. . .	12.2	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. .Fh	X-X	. .	FP-G	F
Anaheim, Calif.	15	213	133	34.4	29	29	7.2	. . .	N	. .-. .	40Sh	S-S	2	-All	U
Anderson, S. C.	20	211	195	31.8	. . .	. . .	. . .	C	N	C	42Fh	N-S	2	F-P	N
Annapolis, Md. †	15	86	69	13.1	27	20	4.5	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. .	FP-G	N
Ansonia, Conn.	19	124	58	14.6	. . .	. . .	. . .	M	N	M-a	40Sh	N-N	2	P	N
Antioch, Calif.	11	55	55	17.7s	8	8	. . .	B3. .	A	Mgr-a	40Sh	T-T	2	-FP	A
Arcadia, Calif.	23	130	115	31.2	29	29	7.6	B5. .	A	K-a	40N	. .-S	2	-All	N
Ardmore, Okla.	18	124	86	18.3	37	19	5.0	Mgr	N	Mgr-. .	44Fh	N-N	2	FP	U
Arkansas City, Kan.	13	81	69	15.0	14	14	3.1	. . .	N	. . .	44Fh	N-N	2	F	N
Arnold, Pa.	10	29	21	5.3	. . .	. . .	. . .	B3C	FPO	. . .	40Fh	N-. .	2	GP	N
Asbury Park, N. J.	17	252	232	56.6	9	7	1.9	State	A	Mgr-a	38Sh	T-T	2[4]	-GFP	FU
Ashland, Ohio	14	85	69	13.1	13	11	2.6	B3M	FP	M-g	44Fh	T-T	2	FP-G	N
Ashland, Wis.	11	100	89	17.9	23	13	3.3	B5A	FP	Mgr-a	38½Fh	N-N	2	-All	AF
Ashtabula, Ohio	23	158	134	37.8	24	24	7.4	B3C	FP	Mgr-g	44Fh	N-. .	2	FP-G	F
Astoria, Ore.	12	96	76	21.4	31	28	8.0	B3. .	F	Mgr-g	40Sh	H-H[11]	2	-All	AF
Atchison, Kan.	13	59	55	11.0	. . .	. . .	. . .	Mgr	N	Mgr-a	44Fh	N-S	2	FP	F
Athens, Ohio	12	74	62	11.1	12	12	1.8	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. .	FP-G	F
Attleboro, Mass.	24	317	239	54.3	17	17	3.9	State	A	D	35N	T-. .	2	All	AF
Auburn, Ala.	13	55	52	6.8	10	7	1.2	. . .	. . .	. . .	44Fh	N-. .	2	All	N
Auburn, Me.	23	143	125	28.7	. . .	. . .	. . .	Mgr	N	Mgr-. .	49Sh	T-X	2	FP-G	F
Augusta, Me.	21	163	127	31.4	. . .	. . .	. . .	B3M	P	D-g	33Sh	N-N	2	-All	F
Aurora, Colo.	11	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	N	K	44Fh	S-. .	2	FP	N
Austin, Minn.	23	183	116	48.8	81	64	26.3	B3M	FP	D-g	44Fh	N-X	2	FP-G	F
Azusa, Calif.	11	86	53	15.4	19	19	5.6	B5. .	A	PB-. .	40N	H-H	2	-All	N
Barre, Vt.	11	122	107	20.6	29	29	6.1	D	N	D	37½Fh	N-H	2	N	F
Bartlesville, Okla.	19	130	109	23.3	27	22	5.2	. . .	. . .	. . .	40N	. .-T	3	F	F

Bastrop, La.	13	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. .	. . .	N
Batavia, N. Y.	18	131	110	26.2	16	15	3.9	B3C	A	. . .	35½Sh	N-N	2	-All	F
Bath, Me.	11	79	55	11.8	. . .	. . .	. . .	B3C	FPO	Mgr-g	38Fh	N-N	2	N	N
Baytown, Tex.	23	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	N	X-. .	44Fh	H-H	2	N	N
Beacon, N. Y.	14	104	66	20.0	8	5	1.5	County	A	. . .	40Sh	T-T	2	-All	N
Beatrice, Neb.	12	89	73	12.5	40	37	8.8	B4M	F	D	44Fh	N-N	2	F-G	A
Beaver Dam, Wis. . . .	12	108	68	17.1	6	6	1.3	B6. .[5]	FPG	. . .	44Fh	N-. .	1	-All	AF
Beaver Falls, Pa. . . .	17	74	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	B3C	FP	D	40Sh	. . .	2	FP	N
Beckley, W. Va.	19	95	54	13.4	. . .	. . .	. . .	B3X	FP	K-. .	44Fh	N-N	2	FPO	F
Bedford, Ind.	13	87	70	15.5	23	18	5.0	. . .	. . .	M-. .	40Fh	N-N	2	FP	F
Bell, Calif.	15	72	62	17.5	. . .	. . .	. . .	County	A	K-a	40N	T-N	2	-All	N
Bellaire, Ohio	13	84	45	10.4	10	10	2.3	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. .	FP-G	N
Bellaire, Tex.	10	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	Mgr	N	Mgr-a	42Sh	N-. .	2	N	N
Bellefontaine, Ohio . . .	10	145	97	20.9	74	74	16.2	B3M	A	X-a	48F	N-N	2	FP-G	F
Bellevue, Pa.	12	52	32	8.6	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. .	P	N
Bend, Ore.	11	62	48	14.7	15	15	4.1	B3C	F	Mgr-a	44Fh	N-S	2	-All	F
Benton Harbor, Mich. .	19	212	171	41.4	20	15	4.8	B3C	A	Mgr-a	38Fh	N-N	2	GFP	AF
Berea, Ohio	12	105	72	14.2	48	48	11.4	B3M	FPO	X-. .	40Sh	T-. .	2	FP-G	N
Bergenfield, N. J. . . .	18	92	68	16.3	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. .	FP-G	N
Berkley, Mich.	18	118	64	19.0	9	9	2.7	B3. .	A	Mgr-a	39N	T-T	2	-All	F
Berlin, N. H.	17	222	166	39.6	15	15	3.6	D	N	D	38½Fh	S-H	2[1]	-GFP	N
Berwick, Pa.	14	59	31	8.0	. . .	. . .	. . .	B3C	P	C-. .	44Fh	H-. .	2	P	N
Bethel, Pa.	11	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. .	. . .	N
Bexley, Ohio	12	63	55	13.0	3	2	.4	B3. .	P	M-a	44Fh	N-N	2	FP-G	N
Biddeford, Me.	21	129	81	14.9	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. .	F	N
Big Spring, Tex.	17	133	124	28.8	32	32	6.5	Mgr	N	Mgr-a	45Fh	T-S	2	F-G	N
Birmingham, Mich. . .	15	174	139	40.8	6	6	1.3	. . .	N	Mgr-a	40N	T-H	2[1]	All	A
Bismarck, N. D.	19	105	83	22.7	21	18	5.4	B3C	A	X-a	44Fh	S-S	2	All	N
Bloomsburg, Pa.	11	36	24	5.4	. . .	. . .	. . .	B3. .	P	C-g	40Fh	N-. .	1	P	N
Blue Island, Ill.	18	86	32	10.1	7	5	1.4	B3M	FP	. . .	44Fh	N-N	2	FP-G	N
Bluefield, W. Va.	21	156	151	31.9	. . .	. . .	. . .	B3X	FP	Mgr-a	44Fh	N-H	2	FP	F
Blytheville, Ark.	16	75	63	10.5	18	18	3.0	C	N	C	44Fh	T-S	2	F	N
Bogalusa, La.	18	140	140	26.1	13	13	1.8	B5C	FP	. . .	44Fh	N-H	2	FP	AF
Boone, Iowa	12	46	37	9.9	15	15	3.7	B3M	FP	X-g	44Fh	N-H	2	FP-G	AF
Borger, Tex.	18	92	. . .	19.1	12	. . .	2.9	B3. .	FP	Mgr-g	44Fh	T-H	2	-All	F
Bossier City, La. . . .	15	65	63	10.9	11	3	1.6	. . .	N	. . .	44Fh	S-. .	2	. . .	F
Boulder, Colo.	20	96	76	19.6	18	16	3.6	Mgr	N	Mgr-a	39F	T-H	2	FP-G	FU
Bowling Green, Ky. . .	17	185	171	22.5	33	33	4.6	. . .	N	. . .	40Fh	N-. .	2	N	F
Bowling, Green, Ohio .	12	69	41	4.9	19	19	6.1	B3. .	FP	X-. .	48F	N-S	2	FP-G	N
Bozeman, Mont. †	11	83	57	19.2	13	11	2.2	. . .	N	Mgr-. .	44Fh	T-T	2	FP-G	F
Braddock, Pa.	17	100	78	16.0	17	15	2.8	B3C	FP	. . .	44Fh	N-. .	2	FP	F
Bradenton, Fla.	14	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	N	. . .	44Fh	T-. .	2	All	N
Bradford, Pa.	17	130	112	26.7	29	28	6.1	B3C	FP	D	35½Fh	N-N	2	GFP	AF
Brainerd, Minn.	13	124	48	13.4	43	42	10.1	B3C	FP	C-g	40Sh	S-H	2	-All	A
Brawley, Calif.	12	90	78	20.9	9	9	2.5	D	N	D	40Fh	N-S	2	N	N
Brentwood, Pa.	12	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. .	. . .	N
Bridgeton, N. J.	18	109	67	17.0	7	7	1.3	. . .	N	K	38½Fh	T-T	2	-GFP	N
Bristol, Pa.	13	67	40	9.5	16	16	3.5	B3. .	FP	. . .	44Sh	S-S	2	FP	N
Bristol, Tenn.	17	83	. . .	15.8	20	. . .	2.7	C	N	C	44Fh	N-S	2	N	N
Bristol, Va.	16	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	Mgr	N	Mgr-. .	40Fh	T-S[11]	2[5]	N	N

TABLE IX.—PERSONNEL DATA FOR ALL CITIES OVER 10,000: 1951—Continued

City	Pop. 1950 (000 omitted)	GENERAL GOVT. FUNCTIONS: Number of Employees Other Than School: Total	GENERAL GOVT. FUNCTIONS: Number of Employees Other Than School: Permanent Full-Time	GENERAL GOVT. FUNCTIONS: Payroll For October, 1950 (in thousands)	CITY GOVT. ENTERPRISES: Number of Employees Other Than School: Total	CITY GOVT. ENTERPRISES: Number of Employees Other Than School: Permanent Full-Time	CITY GOVT. ENTERPRISES: Payroll for October, 1950 (in thousands)	PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT: Orgn.; No. Board Members; How Appointed	PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT: Employees Under Civil Service	PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT: Personnel Officer; Employees Served	Work Hours per Week; Saturdays	Overtime Pay—Office, Skilled	No. Wks. Paid Vacation	Retirement Systems—Employees Covered	Employee Organizations
10,000 to 25,000—continued															
Brookfield, Ill.	15	89	42	11.6	18	8	2.6	B3M	FP	Mgr-g	40Sh	S-S	2	FP-G	N
Brownwood, Tex.	20	132	128	21.4	19	14	2.9	B3. .	FP	Mgr-g	44Sh	S-S	2	F-G	F
Brunswick, Ga.	18	137	123	22.0	. . .	. . .	. . .	Mgr	N	Mgr-a	37½N	N-. .	2	All	S
Bryan, Tex.	18	170	170	30.4	50	50	9.7	Mgr	N	Mgr-. .	44Fh	N-N	2	F	N
Bucyrus, Ohio	10	157	110	22.4	11	11	2.3	B3. .	FP	D-g	40Sh	N-N	2	FP-G	N
Burlingame, Calif. . . .	20	158	111	34.2	8	6	2.3	B5C	A	K-a	38Sh	T-T	2[1]	-All	U
Burlington, N. J.	12	102	73	18.7	4	2	.8	State	A	D	37½F	X-. .	2	-GFP	U
Burlington, N. C.	24	143	139	29.6	42	40	7.7	Mgr	N	Mgr-. .	41Fh	N-N	2	P	N
Butler, Pa.	24	110	104	20.2	. . .	. . .	. . .	B3C	FP	K-a	44Fh	N-N	2	All	F
Cadillac, Mich.	10	66	56	13.1	4	4	.9	C	N	Mgr-. .	44Fh	N-N	2	N	F
Cairo, Ill.	12	60	52	8.2	. . .	. . .	. . .	D	N	D	41Fh	N-H[11]	2	F-G	N
Caldwell, Idaho	10	95	72	16.8	13	11	2.4	. . .	N	. . .	38Fh	. .-H	2	FP-G	F
Calumet City, Ill. . . .	16	78	55	12.1	9	8	1.4	B3. .	FP	. . .	44Fh	T-H	2	FP-G	N
Cambridge, Md.	10	48	39	7.3	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. .	-All	N
Cambridge, Ohio	15	82	74	13.1	26	26	5.0	B3M	A	X-a	40Fh	N-H	1	FP-G	AF
Camden, Ark.	11	81	49	9.3	. . .	. . .	. . .	B3. .	FP	M-g	44Fh	N-N	2	FP	N
Campbell, Ohio	13	70	45	11.3	9	9	2.0	B3M	A	X-a	40Fh	N-N	2	FP-G	N
Canonsburg, Pa.	12	67	60	10.2	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. .	P	N
Canton, Ill.	12	61	49	10.5	10	10	2.3	M	N	M-a	44Fh	N-X	2	F-G	N
Cape Girardeau, Mo. .	22	110	110	16.5	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. .	N	N
Carbondale, Ill.	11	. . .	. . .	8.0s	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	N	. . .	44Sh	N-. .	2	N	A
Carbondale, Pa.	16	80	74	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. .	FP	N
Carlisle, Pa.	16	67	54	9.2	8	8	1.0	B3C	P	Mgr-g	40Fh	T-H	3	P	N
Carlsbad, N. M.	18	132	77	20.3	39	21	9.5	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. .	N	N
Carnegie, Pa.	12	53	53	11.3	. . .	. . .	. . .	B3C	FP	C-g	44Fh	N-N	2	FP	FG
Carteret, N. J.	13	109	98	19.4	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	N	C	30Sh	T-T	2	-GFP	F
Carthage, Mo.	11	106	82	12.8	46	44	8.0	. . .	N	D	44Fh	N-N	2	N	N
Casper, Wyo.	24	154	142	42.3	31	29	8.5	B3M	FP	M-a	37½Fh	T-S	2	P-F	AF
Cedar Falls, Iowa† . . .	14	137	86	20.1	87	83	21.0	B3. .	FP	C-a	44Fh	N-X	2	FP-G	F
Central Falls, R. I. . .	24	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	N	. . .	32½N	N-H	2	FP	N
Centralia, Ill.	14	65	60	15.4	17	17	4.3	. . .	. . .	. . .	44Fh	S-. .	2	FPG	F
Chambersburg, Pa. . .	17	113	110	22.6	51	48	12.7	B3C	P	D	44Fh	T-N	2	P	N
Chanute, Kan.	10	. . .	. . .	4.3	. . .	. . .	3.0	D	N	D-. .	44Fh	T-S	2	N	N
Charles City, Iowa . . .	10	51	33	7.8	9	4	1.2	B3M	FP	. . .	44Fh	N-S	1	FP-G	F
Chicago Heights, Ill. .	24	127	126	26.3	20	20	5.2	B3M	FP	C	38Fh	N-. .	2	FP-G	F
Chickasha, Okla.	16	87	81	14.0	14	13	2.3	Mgr	N	Mgr-a	44Fh	N-T	2	F	N
Chico, Calif.	12	129	80	22.5	10	9	2.3	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. .	N	N
Chillicothe, Ohio	20	101	93	19.7	23	22	4.5	B3M	A	. . .	40Fh	N-. .	2	FP-G	F
Chippewa Falls, Wis. .	11	103	78	16.5	12	11	2.2	. . .	N	. . .	38½Fh	N-S	2	-All	A

Chula Vista, Calif. . . .	16	102	88	22.2	. . .	. . .	. . .	B3. .	A	PC-a	40N	S-S[11]	3	-All	N
Clairton, Pa.	19	141	123	32.1	. . .	. . .	. . .	B5. .	FPO	D	40Fh	N-. .	2	FP	GS
Claremont, N. H.	12	126	67	18.2	11	5	1.6	. . .	N	Mgr-. .	38Fh	T-T	2[12]	-GFP	N
Clarksdale, Miss.† . .	17	176	. . .	27.0	51	. . .	9.4	. . .	N	. . .	44Fh	T-S	2	FP	N
Clarksville, Tenn. . . .	16	81	44	8.9	40	36	10.5	D	N	D	44Fh	. .-S	2	All	N
Clayton, Mo.	16	124	81	22.2	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	N	. . .	44Fh	N-. .	2	FP	N
Clearwater, Fla.	16	204	196	35.8	59	57	11.8	B5X	A	PB-a	41Fh	N-S	2	All	N
Cleburne, Tex.	13	60	53	10.0	23	23	4.3	B3. .	FP	Mgr-a	44Fh	N-N	1	F	F
Cleveland, Tenn.	12	72	37	9.3	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	N	C	48F	N-. .	1	N	N
Cliffside Park, N. J. .	17	87	87	17.0	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. .N	N-. .	2	-GFP	U
Clovis, N. M.	17	62	49	11.6	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	44Fh	N-N	2	N	N
Coatesville, Pa.	14	83	78	14.4	5	5	1.5	B3C	P	K-. .	33½Fh	S-. .	2	GP	N
Coeur d'Alene, Idaho .	12	88	58	17.8	. . .	. . .	. . .	C	N	C-a	44Fh	N-N	2	-FG	F
Coffeyville, Kan.	17	113	87	19.6	76	66	17.5	D	N	D	44Fh	N-N	2	FP	F
Cohoes, N. Y.	21	258	255	46.2	41	38	6.4	B4M	A	M-a	33Fh	N-X	3	-All	N
College Park, Ga. . . .	14	80	71	13.3	15	15	3.0	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. .	. . .	N
College Park, Md. . . .	11	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. .	N	N
Collingswood, N. J. . .	15	94	72	15.8	21	21	4.1	. . .	N	D	37N	N-S	2	-GFP	N
Collinsville, Ill.	12	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. .	. . .	N
Colton, Calif.	14	148	99	26.0	32	31	6.1	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. .	-All	N
Columbia, Pa.	12	34	19	3.9	. . .	. . .	. . .	B3C	P	. . .	45Fh	N-. .	. .	P	N
Columbia, Tenn.	11	88	. . .	10.4	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. .	-All	N
Columbus, Ind.	18	96	. . .	18.6	8	. . .	.8	M	N	M	40Fh	N-N	2	FP	N
Columbus, Miss.	17	62	56	12.2	66	62	10.7	. . .	N	. . .	44Fh	N-S	2	FP	N
Concord, N. C.†	17	108	97	18.3	39	32	10.0	D	N	D	40Fh	N-N	2	-GFP	N
Conneaut, Ohio	10	65	45	10.2	19	15	4.0	B3. .	FPO	. . .	40Fh	N-S	2	FP-G	F
Connellsville, Pa. . . .	13	80	63	13.4	2	1	.3	B3C	FP	C	44Fh	N-N	2	FP	N
Connersville, Ind. . . .	16	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	N	D	40Fh	N-N	2	N	N
Conshohocken, Pa. . . .	11	33	25	4.7	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. .	P	N
Coral Gables, Fla. . . .	20	320	250	68.1	41	41	12.4	B5X	A	Mgr-a	41Fh	T-S	2[4]	-All	F
Coraopolis, Pa.	10	74	37	10.0	13	10	3.2	B3C	P	K-a	40N	N-T	2	P	G
Corning, N. Y.	18	176s	145s	25.3	. . .	. . .	3.0	B3M	A	. . .	39Sh	N-N	2	-All	AF
Corona, Calif.	10	106	66	18.5	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	N	X-a	40N	S-S	2	N	A
Coronado, Calif.	12	93	74	23.0	. . .	. . .	. . .	B3. .	A	. . .	44Fh	N-N	2	-All	N
Corsicana, Tex.	19	123	. . .	19.2	24	. . .	2.7	. . .	. . .	. . .	44Fh	N-N	2	F	N
Cortland, N. Y.	18	89	70	. . .	11	11	. . .	County	A	. . .	38Fh	N-N	2	-All	U
Corvallis, Ore.	16	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	D	N	D	44Sh	T-T	2	-All	N
Coshocton, Ohio	12	78	62	12.4	11	11	2.7	B3M	FP	X-. .	44Fh	S-S	2	FP-G	AF
Crawfordsville, Ind. . .	13	113	84	17.6	57	57	12.6	D	N	D	40Sh	T-H	2	FP	N
Crowley, La.	13	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. .	. . .	N
Cudahy, Wis.	12	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. .	FP-G	A
Culver City, Calif. . . .	20	153	127	46.8	30	30	9.9	B5. .	A	K-a	40N	S-S	2	-All	N
Dalton, Ga.	16	103	83	17.2	55	31	10.4	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. .	N	S
Daly City, Calif.	15	116	42	14.5	10	9	2.6	B3. .	A	E-a	40Sh	H-H	2	-All	N
Danbury, Conn.	22	170	168	41.7	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	N	. . .	40Sh	T-S	2	FP	F
Darby, Pa.	13	47	29	6.4	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. .	P	N
Decatur, Ala.	20	136	115	24.4	54	43	12.1	C	N	C	48Fh	N-S	2	N	N
Decatur, Ga.	22	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	Mgr	N	Mgr-. .	40N	S-. .	2[4]	All	N
Defiance, Ohio	11	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	B3. .	FP	X-. .	44Fh	S-N	2	FP-G	F
De Kalb, Ill.	12	131	75	18.7	4	4	.9	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. .	. . .	A

TABLE IX.—PERSONNEL DATA FOR ALL CITIES OVER 10,000: 1951—Continued

City	Pop. 1950 (000 omitted)	GENERAL GOVT. FUNCTIONS			CITY GOVT. ENTERPRISES			PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT			Work Hours per Week; Saturdays	Overtime Pay—Office, Skilled	No. Wks. Paid Vacation	Retirement Systems—Employees Covered	Employee Organizations
		Number of Employees Other Than School		Payroll For October, 1950 (in thousands)	Number of Employees Other Than School		Payroll for October, 1950 (in thousands)	Orgn.; No. Board Members; How Appointed	Employees Under Civil Service	Personnel Officer; Employees Served					
		Total	Permanent Full-Time		Total	Permanent Full-Time									
10,000 to 25,000—continued															
Del Rio, Tex.	14	67	60	8.6	21	21	2.7	B3C	FP	K-g	44Fh	T-T	. .	N	N
Delaware, Ohio	12	48	35	7.7	14	13	3.4	B3. .	FP	X-g	44Fh	N-S	2	FP-G	F
Denison, Tex.	17	104	104	18.4	14	14	2.5	B3. .	FP	K-g	44Fh	N-S	2	F-G	F
Denton, Tex.	21	108	74	19.1	88	55	16.5	B5M	FP	M-a	44Fh	N-S	2	F	N
Derby, Conn.	10	98	42	12.8	. . .	. . .	. . .	D	N	D	38Fh	N-. .	2	N	N
Des Plaines, Ill.	15	70	44	13.8	12	10	2.9	B3. .	A	D-a	42Fh	. .-S	2	FP	N
Dixon, Ill.	12	43	34	9.5	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	N	. . .	41½Sh	S-. .	2	FP-G	N
Dodge City, Kan.	11	87	81	16.5	11	11	2.9	D	N	D	40Fh	S-S	2	. . .	F
Donora, Pa. §	12	84	49	10.5	. . .	. . .	. . .	B3C	P	. . .	48Fh	N-S	1	P	N
Dormont, Pa.	13	40	33	9.6	. . .	. . .	. . .	B9X	FP	Mgr-g	37½Fh	N-T	2	FP	N
Dothan, Ala.	22	171	164	31.1	47	46	9.6	B3X	A	X-a	40Sh	H-H	2	-All	N
Dover, N. H.	16	230	187	34.1	22	20	5.0	B. .	A	Mgr-a	38Fh	T-. .	2	-GFP	N
Dover, N. J.	11	63	. . .	6.0	28	. . .	3.4	. . .	N	. . .	40N	. .-. .	2	-GFP	U
Downers Grove, Ill.	12	75	39	11.2	4	4	1.0	B3. .	FP	D-g	41F	N-S	2	P	N
Dublin, Ga.	10	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. .	. . .	N
Du Bois, Pa.	11	30	30	8.7	26	4	2.4	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. .	P	N
Dumont, N. J.	13	63	32	9.1	. . .	. . .	. . .	M	N	M-a	40Sh	. . .	2	-GFP	N
Duncan, Okla.	15	100	80	17.7	27	24	5.7	Mgr	N	Mgr-. .	44Fh	N-S[11]	2	F	N
Dunkirk, N. Y.	18	132	127	27.9	41	39	12.9	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. .	-All	FS
Dunmore, Pa.	20	77	63	14.5	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. .	N	F
Duquesne, Pa.	18	84	82	20.6	13	10	3.2	B3. .	FP	D	44Fh	N-H	2[4]	GFP	G
Durant, Okla.	11	45	29	5.9	14	14	2.5	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. .	F	N
Dyersburg, Tenn.	11	87	75	12.9	45	44	7.2	. . .	N	. . .	37½Fh	N-S	2	N	N
East Detroit, Mich.	21	122	89	27.0	. . .	. . .	. . .	B3. .	A	Mgr-a	37½Fh	T-T	2	N	N
East Lansing, Mich.	20	71	60	16.5	8	8	3.4	D	N	D	41½Sh	N-N	2	-All	N
East Liverpool, Ohio	24	123	107	26.5	24	23	5.8	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. .	FP-G	AF
East Moline, Ill.	14	59	42	10.3	6	6	1.5	B3M	FP	. . .	44Fh	T-S	2	FP-G	F
East Paterson, N. J.	15	29	. . .	5.4	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. .	-G	N
East Point, Ga.	22	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	N	K	40N	N-H	2	All	F
Ecorse, Mich.	17	185	160	52.5	8	8	2.6	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. .	FP-G	F
Edinburg, Tex.	12	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	Mgr	N	Mgr-. .	44Fh	N-N	2	N	N
El Centro, Calif.	12	150	124	34.5	14	14	3.8	D	N	D	44Fh	T-T	2	N	N
El Cerrito, Calif.	18	105	73	22.7	. . .	. . .	. . .	B5. .[8]	A	PA-a	37½N	T-T	2	All	N
El Dorado, Ark.	23	110	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	B5C	FP	. . .	. . .	N-. .	1	FP	N
El Dorado, Kan.	11	84	76	16.9	19	19	3.6	Mgr	N	Mgr-. .	44Fh	N-S	2	N	F
El Reno, Okla.	11	74	57	12.1	14	14	2.9	Mgr	N	Mgr-a	44Fh	. .-S	2	FP	N
Elizabeth City, N. C.	13	94	81	14.7	64	50	10.5	. . .	. . .	. . .	44Fh	T-T	2	N	N
Elizabethton, Tenn.	11	54	44	8.3	9	9	1.6	. . .	N	Mgr-. .	40Fh	T-. .	2	N	N
Ellwood City, Pa.	13	78	51	12.7	11	9	2.4	B3C	P	Mgr-g	40Fh	N-N	2	P	N

Elmhurst, Ill.	21	101	78	17.2	13	13	3.3	B3M	P	K-g	44Fh	N-N	2	P-G	N
Elmwood Park, Ill. . . .	19	108	73	17.4	9	6	2.2	B3C	FP	C-a	40Sh	N-X	2	FP-G	N
Elwood, Ind.	11	81	62	12.0	10	7	1.8	. . .	N	. . .	. .Fh	N-N	2	FP	S
Emporia, Kan.	16	81	72	14.9	19	18	3.6	Mgr	N	Mgr-a	44Fh	N-S	2[3]	FP	F
Endicott, N. Y.	20	299	295	56.9	23	23	5.3	County	A	. . .	37½Sh	N-. .	2	-All	N
Englewood, Colo.	17	57	55	9.6	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. .	. . .	N
Englewood, N. J.	23	224	200	53.4	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	N	X	38Fh	N-. .	2[1]	-FPG	U
Escanaba, Mich.	15	152	139	31.4	42	42	12.8	B3C	A	Mgr-a	40N	X-X	1[4]	-All	AF
Eureka, Calif.	23	214	168	46.0	46	43	12.4	. . .	. . .	. . .	35N	T-S	2	FP	F
Evergreen Park, Ill. .	11	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. .	. . .	N
Fair Lawn, N. J. ¶ . .	24	99	63	12.3	14	14	1.5	. . .	. . .	. . .	40N	H-H	2	-GFP	N
Fairfield, Ala.	12	61	42	8.8	. . .	. . .	. . .	County[7]	A	PB-a	44Fh	S-. .	2	N	N
Faribault, Minn.	16	94	74	18.6	11	8	2.1	B3C	FP	D-g	40Fh	N-N	2	FP-G	F
Farrell, Pa.	14	76	58	14.5	. . .	. . .	. . .	B3M	FP	C-a	44Fh	S-S	2	FP	N
Fayetteville, Ark. . . .	17	114	66	10.8	34	34	5.1	B5. .	FP	. . .	44Fh	S-S	2	FP	N
Fergus Falls, Minn. . .	13	83	51	13.7	27	23	5.6	B3M	P	D-g	44Fh	N-S	2	F-G	A
Ferguson, Mo.	12	44	30	6.8	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	N	. . .	44Fh	N-N	2	N	N
Findlay, Ohio	24	102	93	21.1	30	30	7.5	B3M	FP	. . .	40Fh	N-N	2	FP-G	F
Floral Park, N. Y. . . .	15	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	County	A	D	35N	S-S	2[2]	-All	N
Florence, Ala.	24	266	240	40.9	127	93	29.6	B3C	FP	D-g	44Fh	N-H	2	FP	F
Florence, S. C.	22	182	164	28.4	15	15	2.4	B3C	FP	Mgr-a	45Fh	T-T	2	-GP	N
Forest Park, Ill.	15	62	55	15.8	13	13	3.4	B3M	FP	M-g	40Fh	. .-X	2	FP-G	N
Fort Collins, Colo. . .	15	103	77	16.6	76	61	15.1	Mgr	N	Mgr-a	44Fh	N-N	2	FP	N
Fort Lee, N. J.	12	67	36	12.5	. . .	. . .	. . .	State	A	. . .	40N	H-. .	2	-GFP	N
Fort Madison, Iowa . .	15	74	51	11.7	18	12	3.0	B3. .	FP	D-g	44Sh	N-S	2	FP-G	F
Fort Myers, Fla.	13	. . . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	B5. .	FP	M-a	44Fh	S-. .	2	FG	N
Fort Pierce, Fla. . . .	13	152	129	29.2	34	34	10.7	B3. .	A	K-a	40Fh	X-X	2	All	N
Fort Scott, Kan.	10	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. .	FP	F
Fort Thomas, Ky. . . .	11	58	43	9.3	. . .	. . .	. . .	B3M	FP	X-g	40Sh	T-H	2	FP	N
Fostoria, Ohio.	14	118	110	22.0	16	16	3.3	B3M	A	X-a	37½Fh	T-T	2	FP-G	F
Frankfort, Ind.	15	105	92	18.2	82	74	18.0	. . .	N	. . .	40Fh	N-X	2	FPO	FU
Frankfort, Ky.	12	83	55	11.7	47	47	10.4	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. .	FP	F
Frederick, Md.	18	137	132	25.1	18	18	3.4	M	N	M	33Fh	S-N	1	FP	N
Fredericksburg, Va. .	12	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	Mgr	N	Mgr-a	38Sh	N-N	2	N	N
Freeport, Ill.	22	133	107	23.9	25	25	6.1	M	N	M	40Fh	N-S	2	FP-G	N
Freeport, N. Y.	25	184	. . .	62.0s	78	. . .	. . .	C	N	C	35N	S-T	2[1]	-All	N
Fremont, Neb.	15	53	44	8.3	63	56	16.0	B3M	FP	. . .	44Fh	N-. .	2	F-G	AF
Fremont, Ohio	17	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	B3. .	FP	. . .	36Fh	S-. .	2	FP-G	FS
Fullerton, Calif.	14	123	107	30.3	24	24	5.3	. . .	N	X-a	40Sh	S-S	2[1]	-All	U
Fulton, Mo.	10	54	32	6.2	50	37	11.2	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. .	. . .	N
Fulton, N. Y.	14	182	163	31.8	15	15	3.6	B3M	FPO	. . .	40Fh	S-. .	2	-All	U
Gainesville, Ga.	12	78	73	15.1	24	24	4.1	B5X	A	Mgr-a	44Fh	N-S	2	All	N
Gainesville, Tex.	11	89	47	11.9	22	10	3.5	Mgr	N	Mgr-a	44Fh	T-T	1	N	N
Garden City, Kan. § . .	11	88	51	13.2	36	25	6.7	Mgr	N	Mgr-a	48Fh	N-S	2	FP	N
Garden City, N. Y. . . .	14	178	177	49.3	20	20	3.8	County	. . .	. . .	35N	T-T	2[1]	-All	N
Gardena, Calif.	14	62	50	15.0	28	27	9.6	County	A	K-a	40Sh	N-N	2	-All	N
Gardner, Mass.	20	208	152	35.1	30	17	3.9	. . .	N	. . .	40N	N-X	2	All	N
Garfield Hgts., Ohio . .	22	47	39	11.1	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. .	FP-G	F
Garland, Tex.	10	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. .	N	N
Gastonia, N. C.	23	215	199	39.1	53	53	9.9	Mgr	N	Mgr-.	44Fh	N-N	2	-All	N

TABLE IX.—PERSONNEL DATA FOR ALL CITIES OVER 10,000: 1951—Continued

City	Pop. 1950 (000 omitted)	GENERAL GOVT. FUNCTIONS			CITY GOVT. ENTERPRISES			PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT			Work Hours per Week; Saturdays	Over-time Pay—Office, Skilled	No. Wks. Paid Vacation	Retirement Systems—Employees Covered	Employee Organizations
		Number of Employees Other Than School		Payroll For October, 1950 (in thousands)	Number of Employees Other Than School		Payroll for October, 1950 (in thousands)	Orgn.; No. Board Members; How Appointed	Employees Under Civil Service	Personnel Officer; Employees Served					
		Total	Permanent Full-Time		Total	Permanent Full-Time									
10,000 to 25,000—Continued															
Geneva, N. Y.	17	106	85	19.7	14	14	3.2	B3M	A	. . .	40Sh	N-S	[illegible]	-All	N
Girard, Ohio	10	72	31	9.2	20	13	3.4	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. .	FP-G	A
Glen Cove, N. Y.	15	115	113	28.9	. . .	. . .	. . .	B3M	A	D	44Fh	N-H	2	-All	N
Glens Falls, N. Y.	19	187	162	42.2	22	22	4.9	B3M	A	. . .	35N	N-S	2	-All	N
Gloucester City, N. J.	14	65	65	13.8	11	11	2.3	State	A	. . .	35N	T-. .	2	FP-G	G[illegible]U
Gloversville, N. Y.	24	144	116	29.2	21	19	4.9	B3M	A	. . .	38Fh	N-S	3	-All	F
Goldsboro, N. C.	21	152	125	25.1	33	33	5.6	Mgr	N	Mgr-. .	40Fh	H-S	3	-All	N
Goshen, Ind.	13	75	54	13.0	47	38	11.4	D	N	D	40Fh	T-X	2	FP	A
Grand Island, Neb.	23	232s	232s	49.2s	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	N	. . .	44Fh	S-. .	2	F-G	F
Grand Junction, Colo.	14	174	123	32.5	22	22	5.1	Mgr	N	Mgr-a	42Sh	N-H	2[1]	FP-G	F
Grand Prairie, Tex.	13	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	44Fh	S-S	2	F	N
Great Bend, Kan.	13	68	40	7.3	11	9	1.1	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. .	. . .	N
Greeley, Colo.	20	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	B3C	FP	. . .	45Fh	N-S	2	FP	F
Greensburg, Pa.	17	76	76	16.2	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	40Fh	N-S	2	P	N
Greenville, N. C.	17	92	74	14.4	99	99	20.2	D	N	D	41½Fh	N-N	2	-All	N
Greenville, Tex.	15	96	90	15.6	65	64	13.1	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. .	F-G	F
Greenwood, Miss.†	18	153	143	25.0	61	61	15.5	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. .	FP	N
Greenwood, S. C.	14	121	94	19.2	59	56	11.7	Mgr	N	Mgr-a	48Fh	N-S	2	-GP	N
Gretna, La.	14	39	14	4.2	18	12	2.4	. . .	N	. . .	40Fh	S-. .	3	N	N
Griffin, Ga.	14	100	95	17.1	26	26	5.9	Mgr	N	Mgr-a	43Fh	N-. .	2	All	N
Grosse Pte. Park, Mich	13	114	106	31.4	7	7	2.1	B5M	A	PA-a	41Sh	N-X	2	-All	AF
Grosse Pte. Woods, Mich	10	45	38	11.3	3	3	1.0	Mgr	N	Mgr-. .	35Sh	S-N	2	GFP	N
Gulfport, Miss.	22	176	136	25.8	23	19	3.8	. . .	N	. . .	44Fh	N-N	2	GFP	N
Guthrie, Okla.	10	81	66	13.1	6	6	1.0	Mgr	N	Mgr-a	44Fh	S-N	2	F	N
Haddonfield, N. J.	11	75	54	. . .	7	7	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	35N	N-S	2	-GFP	N
Hannibal, Mo.	21	122	116	21.4	93	93	19.0	. . .	. . .	. . .	44Fh	N-H	2	FP	F
Hanover, Pa.	14	45	24	6.4	. . .	. . .	. . .	B3C	P	C-g	45Fh	. . .	2	P	N
Harlingen, Tex.	23	173	160	28.2	66	37	8.0	B5C	FP	Mgr-a	44Fh	N-S	2	F	N
Harrisburg, Ill.	11	32	21	4.3	9	9	1.9	. . .	N	. . .	44Sh	N-. .	1	-All	N
Harrison, N. J.	14	201	180	55.8	10	10	2.7	State	A	. . .	40Sh	N-H	3	-GFP	FU
Harrisonburg, Va.	11	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	N	. . .	44Fh	N-S	1	-All	N
Harvey, Ill.	21	72	63	14.9	20	20	5.1	B4C	A	. . .	35Sh	T-S	2	FP-G	FS
Hastings, Neb.	20	137	128	22.8	79	79	18.1	B3M	A	. . .	44F	N-H	2	F-G	AF
Hawthorne, Calif.	16	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	B5. .	A	PB-a	40F	S-. .	2	-All	U
Hawthorne, N. J.	15	55	33	9.6	12	11	2.5	. . .	N	. . .	36½Sh	N-. .	2	P	U
Hayward, Calif.	14	123	103	29.8	67	39	11.5	B3. .	A	Mgr-a	40N	T-T	2	-All	N
Hazel Park, Mich.	18	91	59	20.4	. . .	. . .	. . .	B3. .[5]	FPG	Mgr-a	40Sh	T-T	2	All	A
Helena, Ark.	11	66	37	8.0	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. .	. . .	N
Helena, Mont.	17	84	84	. . .	36	36	. . .	B5C	FP	. . .	48Sh	S-. .	2	FP-G	AF

Henderson, Ky.	17	154	. . .	. . .	74	. . .	. . .	B3C	A	. . .	44Fh	S-[illegible]	2	All	F
Henderson, N. C.	11	84	. . .	. . .	21	20	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. .	N	N
Hermosa Beach, Calif.	12	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	B5. .	P	. . .	40N	N-. .	2	N	N
Hialeah, Fla.	20	122	106	23.7	32	31	6.9	B5. .	A	K-a	40N	N-S	2	N	N
Hibbing, Minn.	16	255	175	40.4	. . .	. . .	. . .	B3C	FP	C-g	39Fh	H-H	2	-All	AFGS
Hickory, N. C.	15	172	119	24.6	21	15	3.3	Mgr	N	Mgr-. .	41Fh	N-N	2	-All	N
Highland Park, Ill. . . .	17	70	61	17.8	14	13	3.9	B3C	A	C-a	44Fh	N-T	2	FP-G	F
Highland Park, Tex. . .	11	78	73	17.3	15	15	2.5	. . .	N	K-. .	44Fh	N-N	2	F-G	N
Hobart, Ind.	10	77	31	7.0	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	N	. . .	. . .	N-. .	2	FP	N
Hobbs, N. M.	14	71	69	16.5	19	15	3.6	. . .	N	Mgr-. .	44Fh	T-. .	2	N	N
Holland, Mich.	16	257	166	40.5	64	61	18.8	. . .	N	. . .	40Fh	T-. .	2	-All	AF
Hollywood, Fla.	14	261	203	48.3	21	20	5.0	B. .	FP	Mgr-g	38½Fh	N-N	2[4]	N	N
Homestead, Pa.	10	80	72	19.2	14	12	3.0	B3C	P	. . .	44Fh	T-T	2	P	N
Homewood, Ala.	13	83	67	12.5	. . .	. . .	. . .	B3X	A	PB-a	44Fh	S-S	2	N	N
Hopewell, Va.	10	128	118	20.3	. . .	. . .	. . .	Mgr	N	Mgr-. .	38Fh	N-S	3	FPO	N
Hopkinsville, Ky.	13	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	N	. . .	44Fh	N-N	2	FP	N
Hoquiam, Wash.	11	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. .	FP-G	AF
Hornell, N. Y.	15	143	66	19.2	14	12	3.0	B3M	A	. . .	40Fh	. .-H	2	-All	F
Houma, La.	11	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	C	N	C-. .	44Fh	H-H	2	N	N
Hudson, N. Y.	12	89	54	12.8	11	3	1.3	B3M	A	. . .	40Fh	N-N	2	-All	N
Huntington, Ind.	15	98	71	17.4	21	13	4.2	. . .	N	. . .	40Fh	N-. .	2	FP	F
Huntsville, Ala.	16	144	132	26.4	18	18	3.3	C	N	C	44Fh	N-N	2	-All	N
Huron, S. D.	13	63	56	13.8	12	12	2.7	B3X	A	X-. .	44Fh	N-S	2	All	A
Hyattsville, Md.	12	55	38	8.7	. . .	. . .	. . .	C	N	C	44Sh	N-. .	2	-All	N
Idaho Falls, Idaho . . .	19	165	162	36.3	34	32	6.9	B3. .	FP	M-a	38½Fh	N-H	2	P-F	N
Independence, Kan. . .	11	102s	87s	17.1s	. . .	. . .	. . .	D	N	D	41½Fh	N-N	2	N	N
Indiana, Pa.	12	30	30	5.8	. . .	. . .	. . .	B3C	P	C	44Fh	T-T	2	P	N
Inkster, Mich.	17	67	50	17.6	8	8	2.2	D	N	D	40Sh	H-. .	2	N	F
Ironton, Ohio.	16	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	B3C	FPO	Mgr-a	35Fh	N-S	2	FP-G	F
Ironwood, Mich.	12	120	112	23.1	22	22	4.0	B3X[5]	A	Mgr-a	39Sh	N-T	2	GFP	AFS
Jacksonville, Ill.	20	80	61	14.8	43	41	10.3	. . .	N	. . .	40Sh	N-. .	2	FP-G	F
Jamestown, N. D. . . .	11	55	33	9.3	16	13	3.2	. . .	. . .	. . .	48Fh	T-T	2	-All	A
Janesville, Wis.	25	161	159	43.6	8	8	2.2	B. .	FP	. . .	40Sh	T-T	2	-All	FS
Jeannette, Pa.	16	63	56	16.4	. . .	. . .	. . .	B3C	FP	K-a	44Sh	T-H	2	FP	S
Jefferson City, Mo. . .	25	95	85	17.5	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	N	. . .	40N	N-S	2	F	F
Jeffersonville, Ind. . .	15	72	. . .	11.6	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	44Fh	N-. .	2	FP	F
Jennings, Mo.	15	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	M	N	M	43Sh	N-N	2	N	N
Johnson City, N. Y. . .	20	102	95	19.1	10	10	2.6	County	A	. . .	38½Fh	N-S	2	-All	F
Johnstown, N. Y.	11	149	73	16.2	10	10	3.0	B3M	A	K-. .	42Fh	N-S	3	-All	FU
Jonesboro, Ark.	16	71	61	9.6	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	42Fh	N-S	2	FP	N
Junction City, Kan. . .	13	57	53	9.5	15	15	3.0	. . .	N	Mgr-a	40Fh	N-H	2	FP	N
Kearney, Neb.	12	58	39	9.2	20	18	2.6	. . .	N	. . .	40Sh	N-. .	2	All	N
Keene, N. H.	16	153	102	25.0	13	13	3.2	Mgr	N	Mgr-a	38Fh	T-T	2	-GFP	N
Kenmore, N. Y.	20	94	85	30.7	. . .	. . .	. . .	County	A	D	40Sh	N-. .	2	-All	U
Kennewick, Wash. . . .	10	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	B3. .	FP	Mgr-a	40Sh	T-S	2	N	N
Kent, Ohio	12	61	29	9.2	8	8	1.9	D	N	D	44Fh	N-H	2	FP-G	F
Keokuk, Iowa.	16	78	73	17.2	. . .	. . .	. . .	B3C	FP	K-. .	40Fh	N-. .	2	FP-G	F
Kewanee, Ill.	17	77	71	15.7	16	16	4.0	B3C	FP	D-g	40S	N-H	2	FP-G	AF
Key West, Fla.	22	150	121	24.5	. . .	. . .	. . .	B3C	A	K-a	44Fh	S-S	2	All	N
Kingsport, Tenn.	20	162	113	27.8	41	36	8.1	Mgr	N	Mgr-a	44Fh	N-S	2	-All	N

TABLE IX.—PERSONNEL DATA FOR ALL CITIES OVER 10,000: 1951—Continued

City	Pop. 1950 (000 omitted)	GENERAL GOVT. FUNCTIONS Number of Employees Other Than School Total	GENERAL GOVT. FUNCTIONS Number of Employees Other Than School Permanent Full-Time	GENERAL GOVT. FUNCTIONS Payroll For October, 1950 (in thousands)	CITY GOVT. ENTERPRISES Number of Employees Other Than School Total	CITY GOVT. ENTERPRISES Number of Employees Other Than School Permanent Full-Time	CITY GOVT. ENTERPRISES Payroll for October, 1950 (in thousands)	PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT Orgn.; No. Board Members; How Appointed	PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT Employees Under Civil Service	PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT Personnel Officer; Employees Served	Work Hours per Week; Saturdays	Overtime Pay—Office, Skilled	No. Wks. Paid Vacation	Retirement Systems—Employees Covered	Employee Organizations
10,000 to 25,000—continued															
Kingston, Pa.	21	124	48	11.8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	P	N
Kingsville, Tex.	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	D	N	D	44Fh	T-T	2	N	N
Kinston, N. C.	18	131	121	16.1	56	56	9.9	Mgr	N	Mgr-. .	44Fh	N-S	2	-All	N
Kirksville, Mo.	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	N	N
Kirkwood, Mo.	19	118	102	19.5	36	36	9.9	...	N	D	40Sh	T-H	2	FP	U
Klamath Falls, Ore.	16	158	96	26.7	4	2	.7	B3X	FP	D	38Fh	T-S	2	-All	F
Laconia, N. H.	15	110	91	22.7	...	...	...	...	N	D	37½N	N-S	2	-GFP	N
La Grange, Ga.	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mgr	N	Mgr-. .	44F	N-. .	2	P	N
La Grange, Ill.	12	74	52	14.1	8	8	2.2	...	N	...	41Fh	N-S	2	P-G	N
La Mesa, Calif.	11	59	43	12.8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	-All	N
La Porte, Ind.	17	120	103	24.9	13	13	3.6	...	N	...	38½N	N-N	2	FP	F
La Salle, Ill.	12	66	29	9.1	7	7	3.8	B3M	FP	C-g	40F	N-S	2	P-G	A
Lake Worth, Fla.	12	151	132	28.7	55	53	13.5	B5. .	FP	Mgr-g	41Fh	N-X	2	GFP	N
Lamesa, Tex.	11	49	35	7.4	20	10	3.5	Mgr	N	Mgr-. .	44Fh	T-T	2	N	N
Lancaster, Ohio	24	257	247	43.3	74	74	14.8	B3M	A	D	40Fh	N-N	2	FP-G	AFU
Lansdowne, Pa.	12	37	33	6.9	...	...	...	B3C	P	Mgr-. .	44Fh	N-. .	2	P	N
Laramie, Wyo.	15	83	61	15.4	7	7	1.5	B3C	FP	Mgr-g	38Fh	N-S	2	P-F	F
Las Cruces, N. M.	12	95	71	14.2	30	20	4.2	...	N	K-. .	44Fh	S-S	2	-All	N
Las Vegas, Nev.	24	225	217	59.3	...	...	...	B. .	FP	Mgr-. .	40N	N-. .	3	-All	U
Latrobe, Pa.	12	59	37	10.3	...	...	...	B3C	P	C	40Fh	T-T	1	P	N
Laurel, Miss.	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	B3. .	FP	...	44Fh	N-. .	2	FP	F
Lawrence, Kan.	23	99	83	16.5	38	33	7.4	D	N	D	44Fh	S-S	2	FP	N
Leavenworth, Kan.	21	103	93	18.8	19	18	4.0	...	N	...	40Fh	N-S	3	FP	F
Leominster, Mass.	24	254	170	37.7	27	24	4.6	State	A	...	36Sh	N-N	2	All	N
Lewiston, Idaho	13	127s	80s	21.2	...	...	5.5	...	...	...	44Fh	N-S	2	-F	AF
Lewistown, Pa.	14	70	47	10.7	...	...	...	B3C	P	Mgr-. .	40Fh	N-S	2	P	N
Lexington, N. C.	14	90	81	17.0	49	49	10.0	...	...	...	...	...	..	-P	N
Lincoln, Ill.	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	B3M	FP	C-g	40Sh	N-N	1	F	N
Livonia, Mich.	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	N	N
Lock Haven, Pa.	11	59	35	8.0	7	3	1.5	...	...	...	...	...	..	P	N
Lodi, Calif.	14	135	102	30.1	24	24	7.1	B3C	A	Mgr-a	40Sh	S-S	2	N	U
Lodi, N. J.	15	70	53	13.5	11	9	2.9	...	...	...	...	...	..	P-G	N
Logan, Utah	17	98	61	19.3	49	37	10.5	B3C	FP	C-a	40Fh	N-H	2	GP-F	U
Logansport, Ind.	21	226	226	30.2	174	174	20.9	...	N	...	45Fh	N-. .	2	FP	FU
Long Beach, N. Y.	16	231	191	64.5s	17	15	...	B3. .	A	PC-a	35N	T-T	3	-All	F
Long Branch, N. J.	23	135	118	28.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	FP-G	F
Longview, Tex.	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	N	K-. .	44Fh	N-N	2	F-G	N
Longview, Wash.	20	108	99	25.9	14	14	3.9	B3M	FP	M-a	39Fh	T-T	2	F	F
Lufkin, Tex.	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44Fh	N-N	2	F-G	A

Lynbrook, N. Y.	17	106	94	25.4	...	...	...	County	...	...	40N	N-S	2[2]	-All	U
McAlester, Okla.	18	102	89	15.7	15	15	2.5	Mgr	N	Mgr-a	44Fh	T-..	2	FP	F
McAllen, Tex.	20	107	91	14.8	33	33	5.8	Mgr	N	Mgr-..	41Fh	N-S	2	F	N
McComb, Miss.	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	N
McKees Rocks, Pa.	16	65	61	12.1	...	...	...	B3C	FP	...	38Fh	T-N	2	FP	F
McKinney, Tex.	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	48Fh	...	2	F-G	N
Macomb, Ill.	11	53	35	8.1	10	10	1.7	...	N	...	40Fh	S-S	2	N	A
Madera, Calif.	10	76	50	15.9	19	19	3.9	C	N	D	38Fh	T-..	2	N	N
Madison, N. J.	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	D	N	D	44Fh	H-H	2[1]	-GFP	N
Madisonville, Ky.	11	65	46	10.2	29	22	6.5	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	N
Mahanoy City, Pa.	11	71	34	6.0	...	...	...	...	N	...	...	...	..	P	N
Mamaroneck, N. Y.	15	111	87	26.1	...	...	...	County	A	Mgr-a	43Fh	T-T	2	-All	N
Manhattan, Kan.	19	111	85	15.8	13	10	2.1	B4M	FP	D	...	N-N	2	FP	N
Manhattan Beach, Cal.	17	118	91	27.4	39	36	8.3	...	N	K-a	40S	H-..	2	-All	N
Mankato, Minn.	19	133	98	27.6	13	10	2.5	B3M	FP	...	44Fh	H-H	2	F-G	AF
Maple Heights, Ohio	16	85	24	13.1	26	20	7.1	...	...	...	38Fh	S-S	2	FP-G	N
Maplewood, Mo.	13	76	50	12.2	...	...	...	B2C	A	K-a	41Fh	N-S	3	FP	N
Marietta, Ga.	21	127	106	17.0	68	68	11.0	D	N	D	40Sh	S-S	2	N	N
Marietta, Ohio	16	96	81	17.7	25	25	5.8	B3M	FPO	X-a	44Fh	N-N	2	FP-G	F
Marinette, Wis.	14	114	99	19.1	12	12	2.8	...	FP	...	35½Fh	N-..	2	-All	AF
Marion, Ill.	10	38	...	5.3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	N
Marlborough, Mass.	16	293	111	23.5	26	22	5.2	State	A	D	32N	N-H	2	All	U
Marquette, Mich.	17	212	116	33.2	66	61	15.4	...	N	Mgr-a	40Fh	X-X	2	-All	AF
Marshall, Tex.	22	123	116	18.1	44	40	6.2	B3C	FP	Mgr-a	44Fh	N-S	2	F-G	AF
Marshalltown, Iowa	20	120	75	19.2	25	25	6.2	B3..	FPO	D-g	44Fh	N-H[11]	2	FP-G	FU
Marshfield, Wis.	12	110	97	23.2	52	50	12.6	...	N	...	44Fh	N-..	..	-All	F
Martins Ferry, Ohio	13	68	31	8.9	71	54	14.9	B3M	PO	X-..	40Fh	..-..	2	F-G	N
Martinsburg, W. Va.	16	64	...	11.9	18	...	3.2	B3..	PF	C-..	44Fh	N-N	1	FP	F
Martinsville, Va.	17	157	130	33.5	42	42	9.8	D	N	D	40Fh	N-H	2	-All	N
Massena, N. Y.	13	66	54	12.4	5	5	1.3	County	A	...	48Fh	N-S	2	-All	N
Mattoon, Ill.	18	88	81	17.7	22	13	4.3	B3C	FP	D-..	44Fh	N-N	2	FP-G	F
Maywood, Calif.	13	56	45	14.2	...	...	...	County	A	K-a	40N	N-..	2	N	N
Meadville, Pa.	19	94	...	17.7	24	24	5.3	B3C	FPO	K-a	48Fh	T-T	2	FP	F
Medford, Ore.	17	105	...	25.4	52	...	11.9	B3M	F	Mgr-g	44Fh	N-H	2	-All	F
Melrose Park, Ill.	13	82	57	13.7	15	7	2.2	B3M	FP	...	38Fh	N-..	2	FP-G	F
Menasha, Wis.	12	128	76	23.6	49	49	13.7	...	...	...	40Fh	S-S	2	-All	AFU
Menlo Park, Calif.	14	49	29	11.5	...	...	...	B5..	A	Mgr-a	40Sh	T-T	2	-All	N
Menominee, Mich.	11	116	71	19.1	24	12	2.8	...	N	D	40Fh	T-X	2	-All	AFU
Merced, Calif.	15	109	97	27.7	3	3	.8	B5C	A	...	40Sh	S-..	2	N	N
Mercedes, Tex.	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44Fh	N-H	2	N	N
Mesa, Ariz.	17	81	66	17.6	39	37	8.4	B5..	A	X-a	44S	N-T	2	F	N
Mexico, Mo.	12	50	37	8.0	...	...	...	...	N	Mgr-a	44Sh	S-T	1	N	N
Miami, Okla.	12	84	73	14.8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	F
Middlesborough, Ky.	14	50	...	7.4	...	...	...	B3..	FP	...	40Fh	N-N	2	FP	N
Middletown, N. Y.	23	214	177	39.7	9	9	1.7	B3M	A	...	37½N	N-N	2	-All	AFU
Midland, Mich.	14	123	112	32.6	22	22	6.0	B3C	A	Mgr-a	40Sh	T-T	2	-All	U
Midland, Tex.	22	142	122	31.5	72	72	14.6	Mgr	N	X-a	44Fh	N-N	2	F-G	N
Midwest City, Okla.	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	N
Millville, N. J.	16	57	57	9.8	14	14	2.8	...	...	...	35Sh	T-S	2	-GFP	N
Mineola, N. Y.	16	72	17	14.7	7	2	1.6	County	A	...	38Sh	N-T	2	-All	N

TABLE IX.—PERSONNEL DATA FOR ALL CITIES OVER 10,000: 1951—Continued

City	Pop. 1950 (000 omitted)	GENERAL GOVT. FUNCTIONS			CITY GOVT. ENTERPRISES			PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT			Work Hours per Week; Saturdays	Overtime Pay—Office, Skilled	No. Wks. Paid Vacation	Retirement Systems—Employees Covered	Employee Organizations
		Number of Employees Other Than School		Payroll For October, 1950 (in thousands)	Number of Employees Other Than School		Payroll for October, 1950 (in thousands)	Orgn.; No. Board Members; How Appointed	Employees Under Civil Service	Personnel Officer; Employees Served					
		Total	Permanent Full-Time		Total	Permanent Full-Time									
10,000 to 25,000—continued															
Minot, N. D.	22	212	132	32.8	7	5	1.3	B3C	A	Mgr-a	44S	N-S	2	All	A
Mission, Tex.	11	45	37	5.2	9	9	1.6	D	N	D	44Fh	T-T	2	F	N
Missoula, Mont.	22	123	99	26.2	. . .	. . .	. . .	B3C	FP	M-g	38Fh	N-. .	3	FP-G	F
Mitchell, S. D.	12	71	56	11.0	14	12	2.1	M	N	X-. .	41Fh	N-S	2	N	A
Moberly, Mo.	13	90	78	14.6	20	20	2.9	. . .	N	Mgr-. .	44Sh	T-T	2	N	N
Modesto, Calif.	17	276	. . .	68.0	. . .	. . .	. . .	B3C	A	K-a	38Fh	T-T	2	-All	S
Monessen, Pa.	18	87	. . .	17.5	. . .	. . .	. . .	B3C	P	. . .	40Fh	N-H	2	P	G
Monmouth, Ill.	10	135	. . .	20.0	8	. . .	1.4	B3. .	FP	M-g	44Fh	N-S	2	FP	N
Monroe, Mich.	21	165	143	41.9	29	29	8.2	B3C	A	X-. .	38Fh	T-T	2	All	FS
Monroe, N. C.	10	64	58	10.5	19	19	3.1	Mgr	N	Mgr-. .	44Fh	N-X	1	-All	N
Monrovia, Calif.	20	152	99	40.0s	20	11	. . .	Mgr	N	Mgr-a	40N	S-S	2	-All	AU
Montebello, Calif.	22	153	129	35.8	38	34	. . .	B5. .	A	PC-a	40Sh	T-T	2	-All	U
Monterey, Calif.	16	154	135	38.2s	1	1	. . .	Mgr	N	Mgr-a	40N	N-S	2	N	N
Monterey Park, Calif.	20	76	63	17.7	13	13	3.2	B5. .	A	Mgr-a	40N	T-. .	2	N	N
Moorhead, Minn.	15	142	77	18.2	41	29	10.0	B3. .	P	D-g	40Sh	H-H	2	-All	N
Morristown, N. J.	17	123	75	26.1	38	21	8.2	State	A	D	38½Fh	T-S	2[4]	-GFP	U
Morristown, Tenn.	13	78	71	10.3	51	51	9.9	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. .	N	N
Moscow, Idaho	11	42	27	8.0	14	9	2.6	M	N	M-a	38Fh	N-N	2	N	N
Moultrie, Ga.	12	163	137	32.3	25	25	7.1	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. .	N	F
Moundsville, W. Va.	15	42	. . .	6.7	. . .	. . .	. . .	B3. .	FP	M-. .	48Fh	S-S	2	FP	F
Mount Carmel, Pa.	14	33	19	3.5	. . .	. . .	. . .	B3C	P	. . .	48Sh	N-N	2	P	N
Mount Clemens, Mich.	17	104	85	22.2	25	25	6.8	. . .	N	D	40Fh	N-N	2	-All	AF
Mount Pleasant, Mich.	11	85	50	14.1	9	9	1.5	. . .	N	Mgr-. .	42Fh	T-T	2	-All	A
Mount Rainier, Md.	11	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. .	-All	N
Mount Vernon, Ill.	16	86	68	15.0	. . .	. . .	. . .	B3. .	FP	C-g	44½Fh	N-S	2	FP-G	F
Mount Vernon, Ohio	12	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	B3M	FPO	X-. .	44Fh	N-S	2	FP-G	F
Munhall, Pa.	16	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. .	N	N
Murfreesboro, Tenn.	13	66	58	11.5	49	41	10.1	Mgr	N	Mgr-. .	44Fh	T-S	1	N	N
Muscatine, Iowa	19	91	79	17.5	68	64	22.1	B3M	FP	. . .	44Fh	N-S	2	FP-G	F
Muskegon Hgts., Mich.	19	130	85	33.5	27	27	6.6	. . .	N	. . .	41Fh	T-T	2	-All	FU
Nacogdoches, Tex.	12	121	106	15.9	10	7	2.6	Mgr	N	Mgr-. .	44Fh	N-S	2	F-G	N
Nampa, Idaho	16	112	70	20.9	12	8	2.5	. . .	. . .	. . .	38Fh	N-N	2	-F	F
Nanticoke, Pa.	20	98	45	12.2	. . .	. . .	. . .	B3C	FP	. . .	40N	. . .	2	N	N
Napa, Calif.	14	102	95	25.5	36	28	8.5	Mgr	N	Mgr-a	40N	N-T	2	-All	N
Natchez, Miss.	23	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. .	FP	N
National City, Calif.	21	150	127	34.5	. . .	. . .	. . .	B5C	A	Mgr-a	44Fh	T-. .	2	-All	U
Naugatuck, Conn.	17	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	D	N	D	35Sh	N-S	2	GFP	A
Neenah, Wis.	12	136	108	26.6	14	13	3.0	B3M[5]	FPG	K-. .	40N	N-H	2	-All	F
Newark, N. Y.	10	78	26	9.0	13	10	1.9	. . .	. . .	. . .	40Fh	. . .	2	-All	G

New Bern, N. C.	16	116	103	18.9	32	32	7.9	B3C	P	Mgr-g	39Fh	N-. .	[illegible]	-All	N
New Braunfels, Tex.	12	82	63	12.4	34	8	4.1	M	N	M	44Fh	T-. .	. .	N	N
New Castle, Ind.	18	100	91	18.5	16	16	3.4	D	N	D	44Fh	N-N	2	FP	G
New Iberia, La.	16	135	125	17.3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	. .	FP	F
New Philadelphia, Ohio	13	86	44	11.1	12	12	2.4	B3M	A	X-. .	44Fh	N-S	2	FP-G	N
Newburyport, Mass.	14	176	99	18.9	24	18	4.0	...	...	...	35. .	N-. .	2	All	F
Newport Beach, Calif.	12	190	161	39.2	22	22	5.7	B3. .	FP	Mgr-a	40N	N-S	2	-All	N
Newton, Iowa	12	133	87	20.1	26	25	7.9	B3M	FP	K-a	44Fh	N-S	2	FP-G	N
Newton, Kan.	12	95	72	16.7	10	10	2.6	Mgr	N	Mgr-a	44Fh	[illegible]-[illegible]	2	FP	F
Niles, Mich.	13	122	85	26.6	53	52	14.1	...	N	D	40N	T-. .	2	All	AF
Niles, Ohio	17	89	81	19.1	44	42	11.5	B3. .	A	...	37½Fh	T-H	2[1]	FP-G	AF
Norfolk, Neb.	11	71	66	12.6	8	7	1.4	B3M	F	M-a	40Fh	N-. .	. .	N	AF
North Adams, Mass.	21	182	161	38.2	16	16	3.5	State	A	D	37½Fh	N-T	2	All	N
N. Arlington, N. J.	16	55	39	12.3	4	4	.9	...	...	...	...	...	. .	-G	N
North Braddock, Pa.	15	114	95	17.2	...	...	...	B3C	FP	...	48Fh	S-S	2	P	N
North Miami, Fla.	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	. .	...	N
N. Plainfield, N. J.	13	59	41	11.7	...	...	...	...	...	C	37½Fh	T-T	2	-GFP	N
North Platte, Neb.	15	73	62	13.7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	. .	N	F
N. Tonawanda, N. Y.	25	366	249	66.2	22	22	6.2	B3M	A	...	38Sh	T-S	2	-All	S
Norwich, Conn.	23	265	184	47.4	186	169	45.5	D	N	D	35½Sh	N-N	2	All	FA
Ocala, Fla.	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mgr	N	Mgr-. .	44Fh	N-N	1	All	N
Oceanside, Calif.	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	B5. .	A	E-a	44Fh	N-N	2	N	U
Ogdensburg, N. Y.	16	101	76	17.2	21	21	4.1	B3M	A	...	38Fh	N-N	3	-All	FU
Oil City, Pa.	20	134	125	26.0	33	31	6.7	...	...	...	...	...	. .	All	F
Okmulgee, Okla.	18	68	68	12.4	14	14	2.2	D	N	D	41Fh	S-S	2	FP	N
Olean, N. Y.	23	164	133	31.8	27	26	6.7	B3M	A	D	35½Fh	N-N	2	-All	U
Olympia, Wash.	16	150	116	32.2	15	14	3.5	B3M	FP	D	40Sh	T-T	2	F	F
Oneida, N. Y.	11	236	158	40.1	10	10	2.2	B3M	A	...	33Fh	N-S	2	-All	F
Oneonta, N. Y.	14	117	76	17.7	14	14	2.3	B3M	A	K-a	37Fh	N-S[11]	2	-All	A
Ontario, Calif.	23	218s	163s	49.8s	...	...	...	Mgr	N	Mgr-a	40N	T-S	2	-All	A
Opelika, Ala.	12	81	74	13.2	33	31	5.0	D	N	K-a	44Fh	N-N	2	N	N
Opelousas, La.	12	79	69	16.9s	32	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	. .	...	N
Orange, Calif.	10	88	59	16.7	18	17	4.2	...	...	...	...	...	. .	...	N
Orange, Tex.	21	72	66	14.9	...	...	...	...	N	...	44Fh	N-S	2	N	N
Orangeburg, S. C.	15	154	134	21.7	29	26	6.2	...	N	...	44Fh	. .-N	2	-GP	N
Oskaloosa, Iowa	11	46	32	7.8	...	...	...	B3M	FP	...	44Fh	N-N	2	FP-G	F
Ossining, N. Y.	16	83	61	18.6	14	14	3.5	...	...	...	...	...	. .	-All	N
Oswego, N. Y.	23	193	148	34.7	25	24	5.0	B3M	A	D	35. .	T-. .	2	-All	AF
Ottawa, Ill.	17	104	98	13.8	21	15	3.4	B3. .	FP	M-g	43Fh	T-T	2	FP-G	AF
Ottawa, Kan.	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	N	...	44Fh	H-H	2	N	N
Overland, Mo.	11	42	18	4.9	...	...	...	...	N	M	48Fh	N-. .	2	N	N
Owatonna, Minn.	10	166	106	25.5	55	46	14.3	...	N	C	42Fh	N-. .	2	-All	A
Owosso, Mich.	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44Fh	N-. .	2	All	F
Oxnard, Calif.	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mgr	N	Mgr-a	...	...	. .	N	N
Painesville, Ohio	14	123	98	27.8	53	52	16.6	B3C	FPO	Mgr-a	40Fh	N-N	2	FP-G	F
Palestine, Tex.	12	96	80	17.3	15	15	2.6	B3M	FP	M-g	44Fh	N-S	1	F-G	F
Pampa, Tex.	17	118	109	24.4	27	27	5.8	Mgr	N	K-a	41Fh	T-S	2	F	N
Paris, Tex.	22	119	108	17.8	22	22	3.4	B3C	FP	Mgr-g	44Fh	T-X	2	F-G	F
Park Ridge, Ill.	17	114	57	17.3	9	9	1.8	B3M[5]	FPG	M-a	40Fh	H-H	2[1]	FP-G	AU
Parsons, Kan.	15	62	60	11.9	26	20	4.0	B3C	FP	K-a	44Fh	N-N	2	FP	F

Table IX.—Personnel Data for All Cities Over 10,000: 1951—Continued

City	Pop. 1950 (000 omitted)	GENERAL GOVT. FUNCTIONS: Number of Employees Other Than School		GENERAL GOVT. FUNCTIONS: Payroll For October, 1950 (in thousands)	CITY GOVT. ENTERPRISES: Number of Employees Other Than School		CITY GOVT. ENTERPRISES: Payroll for October, 1950 (in thousands)	PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT: Orgn.; No. Board Members; How Appointed	PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT: Employees Under Civil Service	PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT: Personnel Officer; Employees Served	Work Hours per Week; Saturdays	Overtime Pay—Office, Skilled	No. Wks. Paid Vacation	Retirement Systems—Employees Covered	Employee Organizations
		Total	Permanent Full-Time		Total	Permanent Full-Time									
10,000 to 25,000—continued															
Pasadena, Tex.	22	104	86	. . .	21	21	. . .	C	N	C	40Sh	N-S	2	N	N
Pascagoula, Miss. . . .	11	56	56	9.1	15	15	3.4	. . .	N	. . .	44Fh	N-N	. .	. . .	N
Pasco, Wash.	10	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	B3. .	FP	M-. .	40Sh	S-. .	2	N	A
Peabody, Mass.	23	345	298	55.9	80	80	17.8	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. .	All	F
Peekskill, N. Y.	18	128	119	28.4	. . .	. . .	. . .	B3C	A	. . .	40Fh	N-. .	2	-All	AU
Pekin, Ill.	22	109	60	15.5	29	28	8.3	B3C	FP	C-g	40Fh	T-S	2	FP-G	F
Pendleton, Ore.	12	60	47	13.6	33	33	7.0	B5. .	A	Mgr-a	44Sh	N-H	2	-All	N
Peru, Ind.	13	97	. . .	18.6	79	. . .	22.6	D	N	D	37Fh	T-H	2	FP-O	AFU
Petaluma, Calif.	10	115	75	20.8	. . .	. . .	. . .	Mgr	N	Mgr-a	40N	T-T	2	-All	U
Phenix City, Ala.	23	83	74	10.6	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. .	FP	N
Phillipsburg, N. J. . . .	19	71	62	13.3	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. .	P-G	N
Phoenixville, Pa.	13	41	33	8.4	7	7	1.6	B3. .	P	Mgr-g	44Fh	S-S	2	P	N
Piedmont, Calif, ...	10	112	91	29.0	. . .	. . .	. . .	B3. .	A	X-a	40N	H-H	2^1	FP	N
Piqua, Ohio	17	114	96	24.4	74	72	21.2	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. .	FP-G	FU
Pittsburg, Calif.	13	92	71	22.3	15	13	4.1	C	A	K-a	36½Sh	T-T	2	All	N
Pittsburg, Kan.	19	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	Mgr	N	Mgr-a	44Fh	N-N	2	FP	F
Pittston, Pa.	15	130	88	15.5	. . .	. . .	. . .	B3C	FP	M-a	40Fh	S-S	2	FP	F
Plainview, Tex.	14	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	D	N	D	40Sh	T-. .	2	F	N
Plattsburgh, N. Y. . . .	18	117	87	20.0	54	53	13.2	B3M	A	D	38Fh	N-S	3	-All	AU
Pleasantville, N. J. . .	12	82	71	14.0	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. .	FP	N
Plymouth, Pa.	13	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. .	P	N
Ponca City, Okla. . . .	20	112	112	23.0	50	50	11.0	D	N	D	44Fh	N-S	2	FP	N
Poplar Bluff, Mo. . . .	15	58	48	8.0	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. .	N	N
Port Angeles, Wash. .	11	78	. . .	20.5	40	. . .	12.4	B3. .	FP	D	40Sh	N-X	2	F-G	AF
Port Chester, N. Y. . .	24	151	137	35.3	. . .	. . .	. . .	County	A	C-. .	39Fh	T-H	2^3	-All	N
Portsmouth, N. H. . . .	19	201	198	24.9	40	40	6.0	B3X	A	Mgr-a	35½Fh	N-N	2	-GFP	N
Pottstown, Pa.	23	77	57	15.4	22	20	4.1	B3C	P	Mgr-g	45Sh	N-N	2	P	N
Pottsville, Pa.	24	97	76	15.6	. . .	. . .	. . .	B3C	PO	. . .	40Fh	. . .	2	GP	N
Prichard, Ala.	19	76	71	12.7	. . .	. . .	. . .	B3X	A	PB-a	41½Fh	T-T	2	N	N
Princeton, N. J.	12	98	65	17.1	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. .	-G	N
Pullman, Wash.	12	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	B3. .	P	Mgr-a	39Fh	N-H	2	-All	N
Rahway, N. J.	21	238	164	50.5	28	23	7.3	State	A	. . .	37½N	T-X	2	-GFP	FU
Red Bank, N. J.	13	63	61	14.9	19	15	4.4	. . .	. . .	. . .	44Sh	N-. .	2	P	N
Red Wing, Minn.	11	107	58	20.1	10	7	2.1	. . .	N	D	45Fh	T-H	2	-All	A
Redding, Calif.	10	97	97	25.0	30	30	8.7	Mgr	N	Mgr-a	41½Fh	N-S	2	N	N
Redlands, Calif.	18	184	162	39.1	27	27	6.6	Mgr	N	Mgr-a	40N	N-S	2	-All	N
Reidsville, N. C.	12	81	74	14.5	21	21	3.7	Mgr	N	Mgr-. .	42Fh	N-N	2	-P	N
Rensselaer, N. Y. . .	11	122	104	21.4	. . .	. . .	. . .	B3M	A	M-a	40Sh	N-. .	2	-All	N
Renton, Wash.	16	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	B3. .	FP	D-g	40Fh	T-H	2	-All	AF

Richfield, Minn.	17	79	35	9.9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	-All	N
Richmond, Ky.	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	N	...	48. .	S-. .	2	N	N
Richmond Heights, Mo.	15	98	60	14.9	...	...	...	...	N	M	44Sh	N-S	2	FP	N
Ridgfield Park, N. J.	12	76	52	13.2	...	...	...	...	N	D	40Sh	T-S	2	-GP	N
Ridgewood, N. J.	17	122	107	34.0	32	32	10.7	State	A	D	38½Sh	H-H	2^4	-GFP	U
River Forest, Ill.	11	94	59	17.7	8	6	1.8	B3. .	FP	C-g	40Sh	N-. .	2	FP-G	N
River Rouge, Mich.	20	179	175	44.5	...	...	...	B3X[5]	FPG	PB-g	38½Fh	D-D[11]	2	GFP	F
Robbinsdale, Minn.	11	64	...	8.5	17	...	3.7	...	N	K	40Sh	S-H	2	-All	N
Rochester, N. H.	14	93	76	13.9	20	20	4.0	...	N	...	40Fh	N-S	2	-GFP	N
Rock Hill, S. C.	24	201	180	35.2	47	47	8.2	Mgr	N	Mgr-a	42Fh	N-T	2	-GFP	N
Rock Springs, Wyo.	11	48	38	9.6	...	...	...	B3. .	FP	M-a	40Fh	T-S	3	P-F	N
Rockville, Cen. N. Y.	22	171	...	41.4	73	...	20.2	County	A	D	37½N	T-T	2^2	-All	U
Rocky River, Ohio	11	87	60	19.4	...	...	...	B3. .	FPO	X-a	38½Fh	T-S	2	FP-G	F
Roselle, N. J.	18	82	71	16.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	40N	T-H	2	-GFP	N
Roselle Park, N. J.	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	48F	N-. .	2^4	-GFP	N
Roseville, Mich.	16	75	50	15.2	20	20	5.1	...	...	...	...	...	..	N	N
Ruston, La.	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44Fh	. .-X	1	N	N
Rutherford, N. J.	17	112	83	21.4	...	...	...	State	A	D	38Fh	T-D	2^4	-PG	U
Rutland, Vt.	18	154	90	27.2	17	8	3.5	...	N	...	41½Fh	N-X	2	All	F
Rye, N. Y.	12	130	102	32.8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	P-G	N
St. Augustine, Fla.	13	119	101	22.8	11	8	1.9	B5C	FP	Mgr-. .	48Fh	N-N	2	N	F
St. Charles, Mo.	14	78	42	9.4	22	9	3.9	...	N	M	43F	T-S	1	N	N
St. Clair Shores, Mich.	20	124	114	29.8	13	13	3.6	B3X	FP	D-g	40Fh	H-. .	2	FP	A
St. Joseph, Mich.	10	108	100	27.4	...	...	...	...	N	Mgr-. .	44Fh	N-S	2	All	N
St. Louis Park, Minn.	22	77	70	18.3	13	13	2.9	B3. .	FP	K-g	40N	S-H	2^2	-All	N
Saco, Me.	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	C	N	C	35Fh	N-. .	2	N	N
Salem, Ohio	13	79	42	13.1	11	11	3.8	B3. .	A	X-. .	41Fh	N-S	2	FP-G	F
Salinas, Calif.	14	141	104	34.5	4	4	1.0	...	N	X-. .	40N	N-H	3	N	U
Salisbury, Md.	15	96	83	15.1	22	22	3.5	...	N	D	40Sh	N-N	2	-All	N
Salisbury, N. C.	20	157	137	27.1	34	33	5.7	Mgr	N	Mgr-. .	39½Fh	T-S	1	-All	N
San Benito, Tex.	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mgr	N	Mgr-. .	55Fh	N-S	2	N	N
San Bruno, Calif.	12	66	50	16.0	6	6	1.6	B3. .	A	X-a	38Sh	T-T	2	-All	N
San Buenaventura, Cal.	17	129	107	33.1	52	50	14.3	Mgr	N	Mgr-a	40N	N-X	2	-All	U
San Carlos, Calif.	14	52	46	15.5	...	...	...	B5. .	A	K-a	37½Sh	...	2	-All	N
San Fernando, Calif.	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	A	K-a	40N	S-S	2	-All	N
San Gabriel, Calif.	20	109	85	26.1	...	...	...	B5C[8]	FP	PA-g	40N	N-T	2^2	-All	N
San Luis Obispo, Calif.	14	106	82	22.4	11	11	2.9	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	N
San Marino, Calif.	11	109	82	26.3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	-All	N
San Pablo, Calif.	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	C	N	C-a	40Fh	N-T	2	N	N
San Rafael, Calif.	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	N	K	38Sh	T-H	2	N	N
Sanford, Fla.	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	B3X	A	PB-a	41Fh	N-N	2	FP	N
Sanford, N. C.	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mgr	N	Mgr-. .	50Fh	N-N	2	P	N
Santa Clara, Calif.	12	82	60	18.6	43	39	11.3	...	...	...	...	...	..	-All	N
Santa Cruz, Calif.	22	207	170	44.5	38	34	8.1	B3C	A	Mgr-a	40N	T-T	2	-All	N
Santa Maria, Calif.	10	114	69	18.1	20	20	5.0	...	N	K	...	...	..	N	N
Santa Paula, Calif.	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	D	N	X-a	40N	S-. .	2	-All	N
Santa Rosa, Calif.	18	194s	171s	45.9s	...	...	...	Mgr	N	Mgr-a	37½N	S-S	2	N	FU
Sapulpa, Okla.	13	75	60	11.6	10	10	1.7	Mgr	...	Mgr-a	44Fh	N-S	2	FP	N
Sarasota, Fla.†	19	358s	...	62.9s	...	...	...	B3M	FP	Mgr-g	38Fh	N-S	2	FP	N
Saratoga Springs, N. Y.	15	206	130	36.5	25	19	4.6	B3M	A	...	38Fh	N-S	2	-All	AFU

TABLE IX.—PERSONNEL DATA FOR ALL CITIES OVER 10,000: 1951—Continued

City	Pop. 1950 (000 omitted)	GENERAL GOVT. FUNCTIONS			CITY GOVT. ENTERPRISES			PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT			Work Hours per Week; Saturdays	Overtime Pay—Office, Skilled	No. Wks. Paid Vacation	Retirement Systems—Employees Covered	Employee Organizations
		Number of Employees Other Than School		Payroll For October, 1950 (in thousands)	Number of Employees Other Than School		Payroll for October, 1950 (in thousands)	Orgn.; No. Board Members; How Appointed	Employees Under Civil Service	Personnel Officer; Employees Served					
		Total	Permanent Full-Time		Total	Permanent Full-Time									
10,000 to 25,000—continued															
Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.	18	221	112	40.5	15	15	3.3	. . .	N	Mgr-. .	$35\frac{1}{2}$Fh	N-N	2	FP-G	FS
Sayreville, N. J.	10	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	C	N	C	38Sh	N-. .	2	-GP	N
Scarsdale, N. Y.	13	172	164	48.0	15	15	5.1	County	A	. . .	38Fh	S-. .	2[3]	-All	GS
Scottsbluff, Neb.	13	101	84	19.2	13	13	2.7	. . .	N	Mgr-. .	44Fh	S-S	2	N	N
Sedalia, Mo.	20	115	106	18.7	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. .	F	AF
Selma, Ala.	23	177	162	26.4	23	13	2.5	. . .	. . .	. . .	40Fh	N-N	2	N	N
Seminole, Okla.	12	76	49	8.9	12	10	1.7	D	N	D	44Sh	T-T	2	FP	N
Shamokin, Pa.	17	41	41	6.4	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. .	. . .	N
Shawnee, Okla.	24	189	176	29.5	30	25	5.0	Mgr	N	Mgr-a	44Fh	N-T	2	FP	N
Sheffield, Ala.	11	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. .	N	N
Shelby, N. C.	16	134s	132s	22.9s	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. .	-All	N
Shelbyville, Ind.	12	129	82	19.2	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	N	. . .	40Fh	N-. .	. .	FP	N
Shelton, Conn.	12	106	46	10.6	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	N	. . .	38Fh	. . .	2	P	N
Shenandoah, Pa.	16	43	43	7.0	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. .	P	N
Sheridan, Wyo.	11	75	40	16.3	8	8	1.6	B3C	FP	K-. .	38Fh	N-N	2	P-F	AF
Sherman, Tex.	20	140	128	24.6	33	27	6.2	B3A	FP	X-a	44Fh	T-T	2	F-G	N
Shorewood, Wis.	16	143	127	35.6	4	4	.9	B3M[5]	FPG	Mgr-g	40N	T-T	2	-All	F
Sidney, Ohio	11	72	58	10.0	23	23	5.7	B3. .	A	. . .	$38\frac{1}{2}$F	N-S	2	FP-G	F
Sikeston, Mo.	12	47	26	5.1	37	21	7.7	. . .	N	. . .	. . .	. . .	. .	N	N
Skokie, Ill.	15	89	. . .	17.2	8	. . .	1.7	B3. .	FP	C-g	38Fh	N-H	2	FP-G	N
Snyder, Tex.	12	223	42	7.8	13	13	2.7	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. .	N	N
Somerville, N. J.	12	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	33Sh	N-N	2[2]	-GP	N
S. Charleston, W. Va.	17	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	B3X	FP	C	44Fh	N-N	2	FP	F
South Euclid, Ohio	15	85	43	13.1	. . .	. . .	. . .	B3. .	FP	D	40Sh	N-. .	2	FP-G	F
S. Milwaukee, Wis.	13	115	78	22.0	10	10	2.6	. . .	FP	D	44Fh	N-N	2	-All	N
South Norfolk, Va.	10	87	49	10.1	. . .	. . .	. . .	Mgr	N	Mgr-. .	44Fh	S-. .	2	N	N
South Orange, N. J.	15	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	State	A	X-a	40N	T-H	2[4]	-GFP	FU
S. Pasadena, Calif.	17	142	118	32.0	23	23	4.9	Mgr	N	Mgr-a	40N	. . .	2	-All	U
South Portland, Me.	22	133	114	22.2	. . .	. . .	. . .	B5. .	FP	Mgr-g	$37\frac{1}{2}$Fh	N-. .	2	-All	N
South River, N. J.	11	43	36	6.9	19	19	3.6	. . .	. . .	. . .	40Sh	T-. .	2	-GP	N
S. St. Paul, Minn.	16	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	B3M	FP	C	40Sh	N-X	2	-All	FU
S. San Francisco, Cal.	19	131	87	27.4	. . .	. . .	. . .	B5. .	A	X-a	38Fh	S-S	2	-All	N
Springfield, Ore.	11	63	45	10.0	17	17	4.5	Mgr	N	Mgr-. .	38Fh	N-N	1	N	N
State College, Pa.	17	48	24	6.7	11	2	1.6	B3M	P	Mgr-g	41Fh	T-T	2	All	N
Statesville, N. C.	17	98	92	16.7	41	41	6.5	B3. .	FP	Mgr-a	40Fh	N-S	1	-P	N
Staunton, Va.	20	247	247	46.0	29	29	5.3	Mgr	N	Mgr-. .	40Fh	N-S	2	N	N
Steelton, Pa.	13	66	47	10.0	15	13	3.2	B3C	P	C-a	44Fh	S-. .	2	P	N
Sterling, Ill.	13	129	123	24.2	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	N	. . .	40Fh	S-S[11]	2	FP-G	N
Stevens Point, Wis.	17	126	88	22.9	25	21	5.9	. . .	FP	C	44Sh	N-N	2	-All	AFU

Stillwater, Okla.	20	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. .	F	N
Streator, Ill.	16	51	43	11.6	. . .	. . .	. . .	B4C	FP	C-. .	44Fh	N-N	2	FP-G	AF
Struthers, Ohio	12	64	33	8.7	. . .	. . .	. . .	B3. .	FPO	D	45Fh	N-H	2	FP-G	N
Suffolk, Va.	12	178	161	31.5	. . .	. . .	. . .	Mgr	N	Mgr-. .	39Fh	N-N	1	GFP	N
Summit, N. J.	18	164	144	42.1	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	N	. . .	40N	N-. .	2	-GP	N
Sumter, S. C.	20	152	115	22.7	22	22	4.1	Mgr	N	Mgr-a	45Fh	N-N	2	-GP	N
Sunbury, Pa.	16	28	17	3.8	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	36. .	N-N	2	P	N
Sweetwater, Tex.	14	158	123	28.0	32	19	7.7	B3C	FP	Mgr-a	44Fh	N-S	2	F	N
Swissvale, Pa.	16	64	46	13.0	. . .	. . .	. . .	B3C	FP	C-a	40Fh	N-S	2	P	N
Takoma Park, Md. . . .	13	62	59	12.4	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. .	-All	N
Talladega, Ala.	13	57	34	7.6	12	10	2.0	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	S-S	. .	N	N
Tamaqua, Pa.	11	49s	24s	5.5s	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. .	N	N
Temple, Tex.	25	152	122	27.4	79	39	12.3	B3C	FP	Mgr-a	44Fh	. . -S	2	FP	F
Terrell, Tex.	12	105	42	7.5	44	36	4.9	B3. .	FP	Mgr-a	44Fh	S-S	2	FP	N
Texarkana, Ark.	16	76	57	12.5	. . .	. . .	. . .	B5C	FP	D-g	40Fh	N-N	2	FP	F
Texarkana, Tex.	25	137	109	19.8	. . .	. . .	. . .	B3C	FP	M	44Fh	N-. .	2	F-G	F
Texas City, Tex.	17	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	N	K	44Fh	N-N	2	F	N
Thomasville, Ga. . . .	14	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	Mgr	N	Mgr-a	44Fh	N-S	2	All	N
Thomasville, N. C. . .	11	105	77	15.1	12	12	2.2	Mgr	N	Mgr-a	44Fh	T-S	2	-FP	N
Tiffin, Ohio	19	79	68	15.6	. . .	. . .	. . .	B3M	FPO	X-. .	44Fh	N-N	2	FP-G	F
Tonawanda, N. Y. . . .	15	146	93	24.0	20	20	4.8	B3M	A	. . .	38Sh	N-. .	2	-All	U
Torrance, Calif.	22	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	B5. .	A	Mgr-a	40N	H-H	2[1]	-All	G
Traverse City, Mich. .	17	107	100	22.8	63	61	15.2	. . .	N	Mgr-. .	41½Fh	N-H	2	-All	FG
Trinidad, Colo.	12	86	65	13.8	49	39	10.1	B3X	A	Mgr-a	42Fh	N-T	2	FP	AF
Troy, Ohio	11	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	44Fh	N-X	2[12]	FP-G	N
Tulare, Calif.	12	93	80	19.6	7	7	1.6	. . .	. . .	. . .	44Fh	N-S	2	N	N
Tupelo, Miss.	12	77	65	11.2	37	27	4.9	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. .	. . .	N
Turtle Creek, Pa. . . .	12	52	40	10.0	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. .	. . .	N
Twin Falls, Idaho . . .	18	122	104	23.7	23	23	5.4	Mgr	N	Mgr-a	44Fh	N-S	2	-F	N
Uniontown, Pa. §	20	163	117	30.3	. . .	. . .	. . .	B3C	FPO	C-a	42Fh	N-S	2	FP	F
University Hgts., Ohio.	11	89	77	18.7	. . .	. . .	. . .	B3. .	A	D	40Sh	T-S	2	FP-G	N
University Park, Tex. .	24	151	151	31.5	17	17	5.4	D	N	D	44Fh	N-. .	2	F-G	N
Urbana, Ill.	23	58	. . .	8.0	. . .	. . .	. . .	B3M	A	. . .	44Fh	N-T	2	FP-G	N
Valdosta, Ga.	20	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	N	D	44Fh	T-N	2	All	N
Vallejo, Calif.	23	250	231	69.0	112	112	33.6	B5M	A	PB-a	38Fh	T-T	3	All	N
Valparaiso, Ind.	12	65	38	10.6	20	14	3.7	. . .	N	. . .	48F	S-. .	2	FP	N
Van Wert, Ohio	10	76	39	11.3	10	10	2.5	M	N	M	48Fh	N-N	1	FP-G	F
Vernon, Tex.	13	43	37	7.4	46	21	8.7	M	N	M	44Fh	N-N	2	F-G	N
Verona, N. J.	11	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	State	A	K-a	40N	. . .	2	-FP	N
Victoria, Tex.	16	105	97	18.1	19	19	3.0	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. .	F	N
Vincennes, Ind.	19	122	122	21.4	25	18	3.8	. . .	N	. . .	45Sh	N-H	2	FP	F
Virginia, Minn.	12	339	238	55.3	115	111	31.6	. . .	N	. . .	40N	N-H	2	-All	FGS
Visalia, Calif.	12	165	133	32.8	7	5	1.6	Mgr	N	Mgr-a	44Sh	N-S	2	N	N
Wabash, Ind.	11	74	66	12.9	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	N-. .	. .	FP	N
Walla Walla, Wash. . .	24	178	169	40.2	30	27	7.2	B3C	FP	D	40Fh	S-S	2	F-G	AF
Wallingford, Conn. . . .	12	68	35	13.0	48	48	12.6	. . .	N	. . .	38Fh	N-N	2	-All	U
Warren, Pa.	15	69	66	14.1	. . .	. . .	. . .	B3C	FP	C-g	40Fh	N-H	2	FP	N
Washington, Ind.	11	43	. . .	7.0	52	. . .	9.6	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. .	-O	F
Washington Ct. Hse., O.	10	49	39	8.1	. . .	. . .	. . .	B3. .	FP	Mgr-a	48Fh	N-. .	2	FP-G	F
Watertown, S. D.	13	86	75	15.3	56	56	11.8	B3M[8]	A	PM-. .	40Fh	N-. .	2	F	AF

TABLE IX.—PERSONNEL DATA FOR ALL CITIES OVER 10,000: 1951—Continued

City	Pop. 1950 (000 omitted)	GENERAL GOVT. FUNCTIONS			CITY GOVT. ENTERPRISES			PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT			Work Hours per Week; Saturdays	Overtime Pay—Office, Skilled	No. Wks. Paid Vacation	Retirement Systems—Employees Covered	Employee Organizations
		Number of Employees Other Than School: Total	Number of Employees Other Than School: Permanent Full-Time	Payroll For October, 1950 (in thousands)	Number of Employees Other Than School: Total	Number of Employees Other Than School: Permanent Full-Time	Payroll for October, 1950 (in thousands)	Orgn.; No. Board Members; How Appointed	Employees Under Civil Service	Personnel Officer; Employees Served					
10,000 to 25,000—continued															
Watertown, Wis.	12	83	75	17.9	8	8	2.1	Mgr	N	Mgr-. .	44Fh	N-H	2	-All	F
Waterville, Me.	18	157	70	4.8	...	...	...	...	...	...	35Fh	N-N	. .	FP	N
Watervliet, N. Y.	15	108	93	18.5	26	22	4.5	B3C	A	Mgr-a	36½Fh	N-N	3	-All	F
Watsonville, Calif.	12	109	74	19.8	28	22	5.2	...	N	...	41F	N-. .	2	-All	N
Waukesha, Wis.	21	352	294	69.8	20	18	5.7	D	N	D	37½Sh	T-T	2	-All	A
Waxahachie, Tex.	11	75s	75s	12.8	...	...	...	Mgr	N	Mgr-. .	44Fh	N-N	2	F	N
Waycross, Ga.	19	123	115	22.5	28	28	4.7	Mgr	N	Mgr-a	41Fh	N-N	2	All	N
Waynesboro, Pa.	10	46s	43s	7.3s	...	...	...	B3C	FP	Mgr-. .	45Fh	S-. .	2	P	N
Waynesboro, Va.	12	118	110	21.6	10	10	1.6	Mgr	N	Mgr-. .	44Fh	N-N	2	N	N
Webster Groves, Mo.	23	99	80	20.0	11	11	2.3	...	N	K	44Fh	N-T	2	FP	N
Weirton, W. Va.	24	78	72	17.9	11	11	2.8	...	...	...	...	...	. .	...	F
Wenatchee, Wash.	13	116	103	29.1	22	22	6.1	B3M	FP	K-g	39Fh	T-T	2	F-G	F
West Chester, Pa.	15	73	56	12.1	3	3	.8	B3C	P	...	40Fh	N-X	2	P	U
West Frankfort, Ill.	11	40	27	5.6	14	12	2.7	D	N	D	44Fh	N-N	2	-All	A
West Lafayette, Ind.	12	48	...	9.0	...	...	...	D	N	D	44Fh	T-. .	2	FP-G	N
West Mifflin, Pa.	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	B3C	P	...	48Fh	...	2	N	N
West Monroe, La.	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	N	...	44Fh	N-S	2	N	N
W. University Pl. Tex.	17	71	64	12.3	26	26	4.2	...	...	...	...	...	. .	F-G	N
Westbrook, Me.	12	65	45	8.7	...	...	...	...	N	...	36Fh	N-N	2	FP	N
Westfield, Mass.	21	188	163	36.8	86	83	20.0	State	A	D	40N	. .-S	2	All	U
Westfield, N. J.	21	109	105	25.9	...	...	...	State	A	D	40N	N-N	2[4]	-GFP	N
Wheaton, Ill.	12	47	33	9.1	...	...	...	B3. .	P	D-g	40Fh	N-S	2	P	N
White Settlement, Tex.	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	B3. .[8]	FP	PA-a	44Fh	T-T	2	GFP	N
Whitefish Bay, Wis.	15	126	106	28.6	4	4	1.0	...	...	...	...	...	. .	FP-G	FG
Whittier, Calif.	24	324	262	68.1	39	35	10.5	B5C	A	PC-a	40N	S-S[11]	2	-All	N
Willimantic, Conn.	14	85	59	15.0	13	12	2.9	...	...	...	33Fh	N-X	2	FP	F
Wilmette, Ill.	18	129	102	31.5	11	11	2.9	B3C	FP	Mgr-g	42Sh	T-S	2	FP-G	F
Wilson, N. C.	23	201	182	32.4	128	128	24.3	Mgr	N	D	40Fh	N-. .	2	-GFP	N
Winchester, Va.	14	83	79	13.4	27	27	4.0	Mgr	N	Mgr-. .	39Fh	N-N	2	-All	N
Winfield, Kan.	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	. .	...	N
Winnetka, Ill.	13	125	113	33.8	38	37	12.6	...	N	X-a	40Sh	T-H	2[1]	FP-G	N
Winona, Minn.	25	173	149	36.3	15	15	3.2	...	N	...	44Sh	N-S[11]	3	-All	AF
Wisconsin Rapids, Wis.	14	161	135	33.1	...	...	...	B. .	FPG	M	38½Fh	N-N	2	-All	AF
Woburn, Mass.	20	208	119	37.1	20	10	4.3	State	A	...	32½N	N-N	2	All	F
Wood River, Ill.	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	. .	...	N
Woodbury, N. J.	11	52	47	11.4	5	5	.6	...	...	...	37½N	T-T	2	-GFP	N
Wooster, Ohio	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	B3M	FPO	X-fpo	44Fh	...	2	FP-G	F
Xenia, Ohio	13	70	48	13.0	14	8	2.8	B3C	FP	Mgr-g	40Fh	T-H	1[3]	FP-G	F
Yeadon, Pa.	11	37	26	6.4	...	...	...	B3C	P	...	44½Fh	T-T	2	All	N
Ypsilanti, Mich.	18	141	126	32.3	32	32	7.8	B3X	F	Mgr-g	44Fh	T-H	1	FP-G	AFSU

[1] Three weeks vacation after 15 years service.

[2] Three weeks vacation after 10 years service.

[3] Three weeks vacation after 5 years service.

[4] Three weeks vacation after 20 years service.

[5] City has separate civil service or merit system boards for police and/or fire department employees, and for others. An A or G in the second column under "Personnel Management" means that all or most employees are covered by civil service. A zero "0" in that column means that coverage for "others" is restricted to employees in a few departments. Practice varies from city to city but employees most often included under 0 or excluded under G are library, health, and utilities.

[6] Civilian employees of the District of Columbia are under the jurisdiction of the United States civil service commission for all personnel matters, including recruitment.

[7] Alabama law requires a personnel board appointed by officials of the county and its largest city, to handle personnel functions for all cities over 5,000 in Jefferson County (Birmingham), Montgomery County (Montgomery), and Mobile County (Mobile).

[8] Traditional civil service is in effect for employees designated by the code letters; a separate personnel department responsible to the chief executive serves most employees and departments and may assist the civil service commission in recruitment and examining. An A or G in the second column under "Personnel Management" means that all or most employees are covered by civil service, and an a or g in the third column means that all or most employees are served by the personnel department. Besides police and fire employees, those most often not included in G or g are library, health, and utilities employees.

[9] Civil service commission has jurisdiction over city-county health department and planning-zoning commission, but not over city legal, finance, liquor control or public works departments.

[10] Personnel department responsible to chief executive conducts personnel program; may be assisted by a personnel board with advisory powers.

[11] City has more than one method of paying overtime. The code letters for both clerical and skilled non-clerical workers show the most favored plan or, where this was not indicated, the most liberal of the cash payment plans in use.

[12] Three weeks vacation after 25 years service.

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PART THREE

MUNICIPAL FINANCE

Developments in Finance Administration

Assessments and Purchasing in 1950

Municipal Nonproperty Revenues

Trends in Municipal Finances

Revenues, Expenditures, and Debt

Centralized Purchasing in Cities

Municipal Finance

Summary of 1950 developments in:
ADMINISTRATION ASSESSMENT PURCHASING

Finance Administration

By Joseph F. Clark

Executive Director, Municipal Finance Officers Association, Chicago

MUNICIPALITIES made 1950 a record year—new records were established in budgeted expenditures, outstanding debt, and in bond sales. Some of the increase in expenditures was due to the higher cost of doing business because of continuing inflationary trends, but the bulk of the increase in expenditures was due to the cities' accelerated efforts to provide needed capital improvements. The value of public-works projects let to contract in 1950, through September, was up 16 per cent over the same period in 1949, with nearly four-fifths of this over-the-year gain occurring in the last four months.

A goodly portion of the construction was financed on a pay-as-you-go basis but most was financed in the traditional manner through the sale of bonds. The volume of sales of long-term bonds reached the unprecedented high of $3,700,000,000, an increase of 23 per cent over the previous high reached in 1949. Evidence of the effect of previous record sales was to be found in the newly established record of outstanding debt for state and local governments of $23,600,000,000 as of June 30, 1950, a record which was not limited to any one level of government but was shared by all.

Few state legislatures met during the year, and as a result spectacular additions to the nonproperty revenue field were missing, since municipalities in many states cannot adopt new revenue sources without further state authorizations. Such legislation as was enacted was, for the most part, favorable to the municipalities.

The year 1950 was an election year in which a number of tax matters were referred to the electorate for their decision. While hardly enough cases were up for consideration to indicate a definite trend, it is noteworthy that most of the nonproperty taxes referred to the citizenry were approved, and such ad valorem tax changes as were proposed were almost uniformly defeated. The year also marked an unusually active interest by the judiciary in municipal revenues with the supreme courts in Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Virginia, and West Virginia handing down important decisions.

While municipalities were as usual vitally interested in revenue matters in 1950, they were as equally concerned with form as with sustenance.

Several cities drastically reorganized departments, creating more manageable and efficient centralized units headed by a director of finance. Others completely revamped their budgetary and accounting systems to bring them into line with recommendations of the National Committee on Governmental Accounting and the Municipal Finance Officers Association.

Budgeting. Following tradition for pre-election years, budgets appeared to be more carefully scrutinized by both citizens and the incumbent administrations. This was in part due to the pressure of taxes of all levels of government on the taxpayers' pocketbooks, and in part due to limited sources of revenue currently available to local units of government. Such increases as occurred in 1951 budgets were due to increased costs for welfare, hospitals, and institutions, but most of the increase was directly or indirectly due to the municipalities constructing capital improvements. Directly related because many budgets provided for some of the cost in current operating budgets; and indirectly related because debt service costs were up, reflecting record sales of bond issues during the past few years to finance these improvements.

Establishing budgets on the basis of work programs—things the city proposed to do and the means of financing them—were becoming more common. Budgets for 1951 of Los Angeles and San Diego, California; Kansas City and Slater, Missouri; Phoenix, Arizona; Kissimmee, Florida; and Richmond, Virginia, are of this type, as is that of Los Angeles County, California.

Many of the budget documents prepared during 1950 used new techniques, contained improved budget explanations, messages, and illustrations, or used other devices to make them better serve their purpose. Among the cities issuing good annual budgets during 1950, in addition to those mentioned above, were the following: El Cerrito, Hayward, Lodi, and Whittier, California; Boulder, Colorado; Greenwich and Hartford, Connecticut; Winnetka, Illinois; El Dorado, Kansas; Portland, Maine; Montgomery County, Maryland; Lebanon and University City, Missouri; Albert Lea, Minnesota; and Austin, Baytown, and Dallas, Texas.

Revenues. As mentioned earlier, few state legislatures met during the year, but those that did considered, and in some instances, adopted municipal revenue authorizations. New York permitted smaller municipalities to use taxes previously limited to counties and to cities with populations over 25,000. To date no widespread use of the new taxes has occurred; six cities and two counties have made use of the authority granted them, with one city, Syracuse, dropping a sales tax that it had adopted.

Mississippi authorized its first class cities to adopt one-half of 1 per cent sales taxes, if they were approved by three-fifths of the qualified voters at a referendum. The tax is added to the state sales tax of 2 per cent, is state collected, and returned to the municipality less a 5 per cent collection charge. Louisiana permits municipalities in that state to adopt a 1 per cent sales tax if approved on municipal referendum.

Municipalities in Pennsylvania continue to take advantage of Public Act 481. An interesting development was the increased use in the state of the deed transfer tax. More than 60 jurisdictions are now using these taxes. The revenue from this source often appears to be phenomenally high, particularly in areas of extensive building activity.

The cigarette tax is proving to be beneficial to municipal coffers in at least two states, Florida and Wyoming. In Florida, where almost all cities use it, the municipal cigarette tax is leading to lower property taxes. Miami cut its property levy such that it has the lowest operating rate in 16 years. Safety Harbor declared a tax holiday except for debt service levies; Coral Gables reduced its rate two mills and Key West reduced its tax one mill. Twelve Wyoming cities use a 2 cent per pack cigarette tax with revenue from this source amounting to about 10 per cent of total municipal revenue.

Electors were in many instances asked to decide revenue matters for their respective municipalities. In Louisiana a proposed constitutional amendment that would have increased property tax limits from seven mills to 12 mills was defeated at a referendum. Wyoming voters, by almost two to one, defeated a constitutional amendment to increase tax levies of cities and towns from eight mills to 12 mills. Electors in Duluth and South St. Paul, Minnesota, defeated charter amendments that would have raised property tax limits, while voters in St. Paul, Minnesota, approved increasing tax and expenditure limits for schools and for other municipal purposes. In Missouri a constitutional amendment was approved providing that a simple majority of local voters is sufficient to approve a school levy.

A number of state statutes provide that new municipal revenues can be used only after approval has been obtained from the voters. This has proved to be no great handicap. Sales taxes were approved by six municipalities in Mississippi and by Baton Rouge, Louisiana. The Dayton, Ohio, income tax was declared unconstitutional by the Ohio Supreme Court, but was reinstated at a local referendum by an overwhelming majority. Voters of Portland, Oregon, on the other hand, turned down an income tax proposal which would have established a system of issuing income-based licenses of one-half of 1 per cent on wages and salaries and 1 per cent on business profits.

The 1950 revenue year was unusual in that a large number of decisions on municipal taxes were rendered by the upper courts in some of the states. In West Virginia the supreme court held invalid a tax on theater admissions, but upheld the cities authority to levy municipal gross sales taxes. The Virginia Supreme Court held valid a cigarette tax, a tax on floral designs, and a transient room tax imposed by Roanoke. The Ohio Supreme Court upheld income taxes levied by some municipalities in that state.

The Pennsylvania Supreme Court checked Philadelphia's attempt to broaden the base of its payroll-income tax by declaring invalid the application of the tax to investment income. The Oregon Supreme Court, in ruling on the Portland gross receipts business license tax, declared it constitutional. That court also clarified a constitutional limitation by holding that the 6 per cent increase in taxes permitted in any year applied only to the property tax. A 3 per cent admission tax of Eugene, Oregon, was upheld by an Oregon circuit court, and is now being reviewed by the Oregon Supreme Court.

Municipal Debt. For the fourth successive year bond sales have established a new record. According to estimates of the Bond Buyer, total sales for 1950 will have reached a figure of $3,684,000,000. A new all-time high in the number of issues sold was also established. A total of 5,818 issues were sold in 1950 eclipsing the previous high of 1941 by 270. However, the par value of bonds sold in 1950 was almost three times higher than in 1941. Bond prices continued to increase during 1950. The Bond Buyer's Index of the yield of 20 municipal bonds declined almost without interruption from a high of 2.07 per cent reached in the first week of January, 1950, to a low of 1.70 per cent for the last week of the year.

As with revenues, the citizen had his say about certain debt and bond matters. In Idaho a constitutional amendment was approved permitting municipalities to issue revenue bonds for water systems, sewage systems, water treatment plants or disposal plants, and off-street parking facilities. Voters in Montana approved a constitutional amendment raising the limit for school indebtedness for building purposes from 3 per cent to 5 per cent of the assessed valuation. In Georgia a constitutional amendment was approved which permits county school boards to make loans and borrow money. A charter amendment was approved in Birmingham, Michigan, adding revenue bonds to the list of bonds that could be authorized by the local governing body without approval of the local electorate. A proposed constitutional amendment raising the debt limitation from 5 per cent to 10 per cent of assessed value of taxable property was rejected in South Dakota.

Debt laws in Massachusetts were clarified and limited to the extent that all authorized debts, except those expressly authorized by law to be incurred outside the debt limit, must be included in determining municipal debt limitations. The Mississippi legislature provided a more uniform system for the issuance of bonds.

Not all improvements, proposed and actual, were financed from bond issues. Wisconsin municipalities continue to make extensive use of reserve funds in accumulating funds for future projects. Racine and Wisconsin Rapids took such steps during the year. Coral Gables, Florida, developed a unique method for financing off-street parking facilities. The city takes over vacant or substandard property on long-term leases, paves the lots, and sets up parking meters. The lease cost is discharged by giving 35 per cent of the meter revenue to the owners of the leased land. The city pays the taxes on the property from the 65 per cent it retains.

Administration and Accounting. As the result of the adoption of the council-manager form of government, or its implementation, departmental reorganizations occurred in many municipalities. In some instances complete centralized finance departments were created and directors of finance appointed. This was the case in Pueblo, Colorado; Des Moines, Iowa; Phoenix, Arizona; and Martinsville, Virginia.

Some legislative changes also occurred. Mississippi changed the fiscal year to begin October 1. In Rhode Island all cities and towns are permitted to change their fiscal years to begin on July 1. Mississippi also adopted a uniform budget act. As the result of a 1949 state law, 1950 property tax bills in Indiana will be mailed to the taxpayers, thus saving a trip by the citizen to the county treasurer's office.

Spearheaded by the National Committee on Governmental Accounting many notable improvements in governmental and municipal accounting occurred. The National Committee met on several occasions and at the close of the year approved a final draft of a volume which is scheduled to be published in 1951. This volume will revise the Committee's work on accounting statements, terminology, and audit procedures.

Several jurisdictions prepared accounting manuals, probably the most outstanding being the Dominion Bureau of Statistics revised edition of the "Manual of Instructions." Coral Gables, Florida, prepared a comprehensive accounting manual. The board of education, St. Louis, Missouri, released an excellent manual for school accounting, while school district No. 1 of Denver, Colorado, released a manual of internal accounting for use by each school. The city of Denver completed its work on a manual for classifying receipts and expenditures. Detroit, Michigan, is currently reexamining its classification of accounts.

Many jurisdictions made extensive improvements in their accounting procedures and systems. The fully mechanized accounting system of Hammond, Indiana, is the first to be approved by the Indiana State Board of Accounts for second-class cities. New Westminster, British Columbia; Charleston County, South Carolina; Slater, Missouri; and Ocala, Florida, were only a few of the many cities that instituted accounting improvements of a far-reaching character.

Accounting improvements were not only the concern of individual municipalities, but also were getting the concerted attention of state and national organizations. In Kentucky a joint committee, with representatives from the Kentucky Society of Certified Public Accountants, the commissioner of revenue of Kentucky, and the finance officers' section of the Kentucky Municipal League, is preparing a uniform system of accounts and a uniform report for Kentucky cities. The Governor of Iowa appointed a State Statutes Study Committee for the purpose of revising, simplifying, and clarifying some of the 2,760 sections of the Iowa 1946 Code. Particular attention is being given to sections related to budgets, funds, and taxes. The Florida Institute of Accountants in cooperation with the Florida Municipal Finance Officers Association is preparing an accounting manual. The Utah State Tax Commission is utilizing powers it has long had to bring about uniform municipal accounting. Nova Scotia and California are also working on the problem of uniform accounting and improved reporting.

During 1950 MFOA received requests from 27 governmental units to review their annual financial reports. Thirteen of these were submitted for review for a "certificate of conformance" with the standards of the Association and its National Committee on Governmental Accounting. Only two certificates were issued: one to Timmins, Ontario, and one to Thetford Mines, Quebec. To date the Association has reviewed over 700 financial reports but has issued only 20 certificates of conformance.

Professional Organization. The Municipal Finance Officers Association of the United States and Canada (1313 East 60 Street, Chicago 37) during 1950 published an accounting manual entitled "Simplified Municipal Accounting—A Manual for Smaller Governmental Units." The Association also published special bulletins on "Social Security Amendments of 1950," "Municipal Substations for Utility Bill Collections," and "Withholding Income Tax from Wages." The Association's technical and research inquiry service was extensively used, 355 special reports having been issued in response to inquiries. The 44th annual conference of the Association was held at Montreal, Quebec, June 5-8, 1950, with a record attendance, and many successful state and provincial meetings were held during the year.

Assessment Administration

By Albert W. Noonan

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SIGNIFICANT steps were taken in 1950 in organization, obtaining competent personnel, training on the job, legislation, and court decisions.

Organization. Under a 1949 law Kentucky set up in 1950 a local assessment section in the state department of revenue. As established, this section had both an office staff and a field staff. It is the duty of the office staff to formulate standards, to prepare manuals and special instruction bulletins, and to assist in the appraisal of special properties. The office staff includes an agronomist, mining engineer, construction engineer, map expert, statistician, accountant, as well as outside consultants who are called upon as needed.

The state is divided into 11 districts with a member of the field staff assigned to each. These men are in direct contact with the county tax commissioners (assessors) and advise and instruct them in the application of the standards, methods, and procedures developed by the local assessment section.

The department of revenue in Kentucky made many other noteworthy efforts to improve assessment administration. These included assistance in the preparation of tax maps, the procurement of appraisal data, aid on special appraisal problems, making assessment ratio studies, conducting public relations programs on behalf of better assessments, and making an inventory of exempt properties. In addition, they helped to obtain better working quarters for the county tax commissioners. To this end, they talked to county officials and fiscal courts; the results were excellent. Now every county tax commissioner has an office of his own, which was not true before.

Kentucky also prepared three assessment manuals. The first covered general assessment laws and procedure. The second was devoted to the scientific assessment of real estate, while the third covered the assessment of personal property. These manuals proved helpful to local assessors, and were also used as textbooks in training programs conducted by the department of revenue.

Phoenix, Arizona, and several smaller cities in California transferred the administration of property tax assessment and collection to their respective counties. City officials in Phoenix estimated a saving of $50,000 a year to the city and pointed out that taxpayers will now receive only one tax bill.

Competent Personnel. In Kentucky one outstanding result of the over-all program of state assistance was a marked improvement in the office of county tax commissioner. Better pay, higher qualification standards, and a full-time job attracted better candidates. Those re-elected showed greater interest and initiative at the prospect of more tools and assistance.

The emphasis on competent personnel reflected in the Kentucky improvement program was also manifested in other states. In Illinois, for example, the county assessment supervisor law became effective. Very unexpectedly, however, this law was declared unconstitutional late in the year. Nevertheless, the passage of the act was of great significance, and revealed an ever-growing awareness of the necessity of having assessment work done properly. By the terms of this act, every county, except Cook and St. Clair counties, appointed a county assessment supervisor from a list of candidates approved by the state director of revenue.

The county assessment supervisor in Illinois was responsible for the real and personal assessments in his county. All elected township assessors were made deputies of county assessment supervisors, and in addition, the latter was given authority to appoint such additional personnel as he might need. As mentioned, the Illinois Supreme Court invalidated the act, and this decision restored the township assessment plan. However, an early effort will be made to re-enact the county plan in such a way that constitutional objections will be avoided.

In Iowa, 1950 was the first full year of operation under the new plan of full-time county assessors, appointed from a list of candidates who had passed a qualifying examination conducted by the state tax commission. All reports from the state suggest that good results have been achieved.

There were other straws in the wind suggesting improvements yet to come. The special investigating committee created by the Georgia legislature completed its work and filed its report early in 1950. It strongly urged that every county with an assessed valuation in excess of $5,000,000 "should have a professional assessor on a full-time basis." It also recommended that this professional assessing officer be appointed by the county commissioners "from a list of persons having passed a qualifying examination for tax assessors" prepared by the state revenue commissioner.

Most unusual, and for that reason very significant, was the recommendation that before entering upon his duties every assessor should be required to take a course in assessment practice prepared by the state revenue department and given at the University of Georgia. The committee also urged that the state revenue department be given sufficient funds to develop and carry out a system of assistance to local assessors which would be patterned somewhat after the Kentucky program mentioned above.

Maine was still another state looking for a way to improve assessment administration, and it also concluded that competent personnel was the key to success. The Governor's special tax revision committee filed its report in 1950. Among many other suggestions, it urged that the state be divided into a number of assessment districts, each of which would be large enough to support at least one full-time assessor, adequately paid. In passing it is worth noting that both the Georgia and Maine proposals, in substance, follow the long standing recommendation of the NAAO that "the local assessment district should be large enough in area and resources to permit the employment of one full-time assessor and at least one assistant."

Other events testified to increased recognition of the importance of competent personnel. In Iowa the Advisory Council for Iowa Economic Studies, not content to rest with the fine progress already recorded in that state through the county assessment plan, pushed personnel objectives even further by urging that the barrier to full professionalization in the form of residence qualifications be ended, that assessors be better paid with longer terms than four years, that a special state board of examiners be created to test applicants for the position, that a tax-supported assessment educational institute be established, and that city and county assessment offices be consolidated.

The Boston Finance Commission recommended the replacement of the present five man board of assessors with a single headed department.

With increasing frequency of late, cities and counties are advertising nationally when a vacancy in the office of assessor occurs. During 1950 several ads of this type were contained in the Assessors' News Letter.

At least three cities in Michigan amended their charters by providing for the appointment of their assessors, instead of electing them.

Training. The training of assessors continued to receive a good share of attention. Each year one or more states are added to the list of states wherein an annual school, institute, or training course is given on the campus of the state university, with the state association and the state tax department serving as sponsoring agencies. In those states where the assessment job is done by city assessors, the state league of cities frequently participates in the training course. No less than 14 such schools were arranged last year in as many states.

In other states much excellent training work was done by the state tax agencies as part of their programs of supervision and assistance. In Kentucky, for example, new appointees were given quick but intensive instruction in assessment and appraisal theory and practice. Most of the personnel first attended a course in real estate appraisal sponsored by an organization of real estate appraisers. Next, a number were placed in assessment offices of a few midwestern states for two weeks to a month to learn by actual experience how an assessment office operates. Finally, the staff members attended a two-week training course conducted at Frankfort by a nationally recognized appraisal firm.

Kentucky also held several regional conferences for county tax commissioners. In addition, arrangements were made to have a limited number of the county tax commissioners visit the revaluation projects being conducted as part of the over-all state program.

Assessment Level. The problem of how much weight to give current evidences of value continued to plague assessors. Any suggestion of raising assessed values to the same level as market value, as indicated by current sales, costs, or income, was generally greeted immediately with a storm of opposition by the local press, local civic organizations, and many local officials. And this opposition was generally effective, although here and there brave souls rode out of the storm and brought their assessed values up much closer to market value.

Thousands of assessment rolls are still tied in to the 1940 or prewar price level. In the meantime, the cost of everything, including all costs of government, have risen tremendously. Taxes levied at maximum rates on low assessments are not proving adequate to cover such rising costs. The official attitude of the NAAO was expressed in the statement issued early in 1950 by its General Appraisal Committee. It reads as follows:

1. There no longer exists any justification for using the prewar price level as a base for present day assessed values.

2. Where such a level is employed, it is nearly impossible to achieve equality between different types of property and between property constructed prior to World War II, and that constructed since the war ended.

3. All available evidence indicates that, except in the event of economic changes of catastrophic proportions, the nation's economy will never return to the prewar level, and accordingly that level is no longer of any use as a valuation standard and should be totally abandoned by assessing officers everywhere.

4. The prime function of the assessing officer is to reveal accurately and completely the taxable resources of the community or jurisdiction which he serves, and such objective is impossible to attain so long as a completely unrealistic standard like the prewar price level is being used.

5. The failure of many assessing officers to employ a realistic price level has resulted in unrealistic tax rates and false pictures of the financial stability of their jurisdictions.

A survey was made by NAAO of the assessed valuations in assessment jurisdictions over 100,000 population. Fifty-three jurisdictions reported their latest and immediately previous assessed valuations. It was revealed that the average increase for all was only 3 per cent, to be exact 2.98 per cent. A similar survey conducted in 1949 showed an average increase of 4.3 per cent. In 1948 it was 6.35 per cent and in 1947 it was 8.51 per cent.

Reassessment Projects. A great many projects have been undertaken during the past few years for the purpose of installing modern scientific assessment methods and at the same time reappraising all the taxable real estate. The year 1950 was no exception to this trend. A number of such projects were underway in practically every state. They ranged in size from an entire state, as in New Mexico, to very small cities and villages. Some were state operated, others were state assisted, while most were completely city, village, or county projects in every respect. A great many of the smaller projects were turned over to commercial firms engaged in such work, while a majority of the larger jurisdictions relied entirely on their own personnel or obtained the assistance of expert consultants.

Legislation. Inasmuch as few legislatures met in regular session there was little legislation enacted. Texas passed an act which eliminated the exemption from the property tax for privately owned property located on federal areas acquired with the consent of the state for the purposes mentioned in the federal constitution. Ordinarily when properties are acquired in this manner the state grants exclusive jurisdiction to the federal government, except such powers as may be expressly reserved. In this way many states have denied themselves the power to tax privately owned property located on such areas. NAAO has repeatedly urged states to amend their cession statutes so as to hold onto their taxing powers, and during the past decade many of them have done so.

The state of Virginia passed a law making mandatory a reassessment of all taxable property in each county at least once in each six-year period. From 1951 to 1956, specific counts are designated each year in which the reassessment must be made.

Court Decisions. A few significant decisions were handed down in 1950. As previously mentioned, the Illinois Supreme Court invalidated the county assessment supervisor law. It held that the state constitution was violated in two respects: (1) the classification of counties in which the county assessment supervisors were appointed was discriminatory and arbitrary, and (2) the act sought to confer indirect authority on the state director of revenue over the appointment of assessing officers in counties and townships (*Giebelhausen* v. *Daly*).

An interesting case in allocation from Kentucky resulted in a victory for the state commissioner of revenue when his formula was sustained. The case involved about 50 boats used on the Ohio River between Huntington, West Virginia, and Cincinnati, Ohio. This route was 94.6 per cent in Kentucky water and only 5.4 per cent in West Virginia water. The boat assessment was allocated according to this ratio (*Reeves* v. *Island Creek Fuel and Transportation Co.*).

Assessment Associations. State and provincial associations of assessing officers reported a substantial increase in activities during the year. Nearly 20 of them were exceptionally active in promoting in-service training programs for assessing officers. Several published monthly or periodical news letters, while others published the papers read at their annual conferences and distributed these volumes to their members.

As evidence of their increased support for the improvement of assessment administration, five more state associations took the action necessary to become officially affiliated with the NAAO. These associations were located in the states of Nebraska, Minnesota, Michigan, Georgia, and Connecticut. This brought to 17 the list of state and provincial associations affiliated with NAAO.

Public Purchasing

By Joseph W. Nicholson

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IN JANUARY, 1950, when war seemed somewhat remote, municipalities began to operate on budgets predicated upon a decline in market prices. This thinking was based upon the tremendous expansion in productive capacity of our industries, and the keen competition among vendors to dispose of their wares, which had created a buyers' market. Shortly thereafter, however, the picture began to change, and since the outbreak of the Korean war municipalities have found themselves in the same predicament as they were during World War II, when, without priority assistance from the federal government, they were forced to compete with speculators and nonessential buyers for critical equipment, materials, and supplies needed for the operation of essential public services. As the months went by the situation worsened, particularly as inflation took hold, forcing prices upward in an ever-increasing spiral. Since public budgets cannot as a rule be adjusted upward, this inflationary trend caused many hardships. It became extremely difficult to maintain essential services with the limited funds at hand.

Centralized Buying. The movement to centralize buying in states and local units of government continued with unabated progress. In each instance of such centralization, a sincere effort has been made to install efficient business procurement methods in the expenditure of funds for materials, supplies, equipment, and services required for the housekeeping functions. Among the cities that established central purchasing systems in 1950 were Tampa, Florida; Columbia, Missouri; Merced and Whittier, California; Salt Lake City, Utah; Garfield, New Jersey; Bristol and New Haven, Connecticut; Greenville, Temple, and Midland, Texas; Alexandria, Virginia; Greenville, South Carolina; The Dalles, Oregon; Vancouver, Washington; and Prince Georges County, Maryland.

Several states took steps toward centralized purchasing. South Carolina created a purchasing system by action of the state legislature. In Oklahoma the 1949 legislature authorized a management consultant firm to make a study of the state's purchasing practice and to recommend a modern centralized system. In Oregon a legislative subcommittee studied a plan for centralized purchasing and auditing for all school districts within a county. In Connecticut the commission on state government organization sent to the governor and members of the General Assembly a report which included a recommendation for the establishment of centralized procurement.

Purchase Manuals. Berkeley, California, published two manuals which received nationwide attention. One is entitled "Manual of Warehouse Procedures," and the other "How to Sell to the City of Berkeley." Milwaukee issued a new stores catalogue covering supplies carried in the central stores system, and a pamphlet entitled "Welcome to City of Milwaukee Department of Purchases," designed to instruct visiting salesmen on the city's central purchasing department. The city of Milwaukee also is preparing a manual of storehouse procedures for use in connection with the operation of all departmental storehouses which are supervised by the supervisor of stores of the purchasing department.

The purchasing department in Milwaukee also prepared two manuals, one entitled "Theory," and the other "Practice" for use in training new employees and for guidance in issuing requisitions on the purchasing department. The purchasing division of the Michigan State Department of Administration issued a pamphlet entitled "How the State of Michigan Buys Materials and Supplies." The purchasing agents in El Paso, Texas, and Wichita, Kansas, issued purchasing guides or manuals describing the city's buying policy and procedures.

Cooperative Buying. Michigan cities continued to effect substantial savings through a cooperative purchasing arrangement administered by the Michigan Municipal League with the assistance of the purchasing division of the Michigan State Department of Administration. Nearly 40 cities and villages, for example, bought traffic marking paint at an average saving of 85 cents per gallon when the supplier for the state accepted a supplemental order for member cities of the League. Fourteen cities outside of Michigan ordered street name signs which have been sold by the Michigan Municipal League for the past 15 years. In 1950 more than 130 member cities of the League purchased underwriters' fire hose. This cooperative nonprofit purchasing service is financed by a nominal service charge added to the cost of goods sold.

In the District of Columbia better control was secured over purchases made by 72 agencies through a new form combining purchase order, vendor's invoice, and voucher. The Wisconsin chapter of the National Institute of Governmental Purchasing discussed the reactivating of the cooperative purchasing plan which had been discontinued involuntarily during World War II because the scarcity of materials, supplies, and equipment made it impossible to enter into cooperative purchasing arrangements. The Korean war situation with impending shortages created a similar situation which mitigated against such reactivation during 1950. However, considerable voluntary cooperative buying was practised in the form of participation by the various units of government in Milwaukee County in contracts let by the city of Milwaukee, such as electric lamps, petroleum products. Some of these, such as gasoline and oil, were delivered direct to the Milwaukee County government and other independent agencies of government, including the Milwaukee Vocational School, Board of School Directors, the Milwaukee Housing Authority, and the Metropolitan and Milwaukee Sewerage Commissions.

Specifications. The National Institute of Governmental Purchasing continues to receive from city purchasing agents copies of specifications used by their cities and such material is loaned by the Institute to member public purchasing agencies. During the past year the Institute also received specifications on various materials and equipment from the Federal Supply Service in the General Services Administration, from the Commodity Standards Division of the National Bureau of Standards, the American Water Works Association, and other organizations.

In developing specifications the city of Milwaukee adopted a procedure that has improved the public relations of the purchasing department. Tentative specifications prepared by the department are sent to prospective bidders with the request that they submit written comments and suggestions for improving them. Vendors are then invited to meet with the standardization committee to voice their opinions and suggestions. The final specification is therefore a composite of the ideas of both the standards and specifications committees of city purchasing department and the vendors and constitutes a minimum specification which is used in securing bids and the award is made to the lowest responsible bidder.

Professional Organization. The National Institute of Governmental Purchasing (730 Jackson Place, N. W., Washington 6, D. C.) held its annual meeting in Milwaukee in October with approximately 750 public purchasing agents and other public officials attending. Emphasis was placed on the need for more adequate specifications in public buying and of the need for raising the dollar amount for the taking of informal bids without newspaper advertising. The Institute recommended that the amount be set at $5,000 for cities of 100,000 population or more. During 1950 the Institute took steps to establish criteria for the elimination of red tape in public purchasing to encourage greater use of standard specifications, simplification of forms, and promote wider use of testing laboratories.

Municipal Nonproperty Taxes

By Robert L. Funk

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A TOTAL of 541 cities, or 44 per cent of the 1,228 cities with populations over 10,000, now use one or more of the 11 nonproperty taxes discussed in this article. Only 26 cities adopted one or more of these taxes in 1950. These 26 cities, together with other cities which have come into the over-10,000 class as a result of the 1950 census, are listed in Table X-A which also includes a few cities that either reported new information or had not reported in previous years. A complete list of the cities that use these nonproperty taxes can be obtained therefore from the table in the 1950 Municipal Year Book (pp. 198-205) plus the additions and changes shown in Table X-A in this article. With respect to the cities of 5,000 to 10,000 population, only 15 of the 1,091 cities in the group adopted one or more nonproperty taxes as indicated later.

Data for nine of the 11 nonproperty taxes are shown in Table X-A and also in the 1949 and 1950 editions of the Year Book. These taxes are on admissions, cigarettes or tobacco, alcoholic beverages, retail sales, income, gasoline, motor vehicles, business gross receipts, and public utilities.[1] Not shown in Table X-A are two other taxes on hotel rentals and property transfers, but which are discussed in this article.

Most of the activity in 1950 occurred in this sales tax field with 12 cities adopting this tax. Four cities adopted gross receipts business taxes, four admissions taxes, three taxes on public utilities, one on payroll-income, one on motor vehicles, and one on cigarettes.

Nonproperty taxes are used more extensively by the larger cities, with one or more of the 11 types being used by 15 of the 18 cities over 500,000 population, and by 19 of the 21 cities in the 250,000-to-500,000 group. About 60 per cent of the cities in the 100,000-to-500,000 population bracket employ at least one of the 11 taxes. No one city uses all of the 11 types of taxes included in this article.

The most frequently used nonproperty tax is that imposed on public utilities—259 cities. Other taxes in order of frequency of use are: gross receipts business taxes, admission taxes, motor vehicle taxes, sales taxes, cigarette and tobacco taxes, gasoline taxes, alcoholic beverage taxes, income taxes, property transfer taxes, and hotel taxes. While public utility taxes rank first in frequency of use, they rank only fourth in revenue yield. Considering these 11 taxes from the standpoint of yield per city, the greatest revenue producers are the sales tax and income tax.

That these 11 taxes have not been used more intensively is probably due in large part to lack of statutory authority, but this is only a partial explanation. With respect to the sales tax another explanation is needed, since several statutory authorizations have occurred, but have not been greatly utilized by the cities. For example, Illinois cities may use this source but none of them have done so. Cities and counties in New York may levy a sales tax but only one county, Erie, and three cities in that state are using it.

It would appear that three reasons for non-use of the sales tax in states where it has been authorized are present: (1) other revenue sources have been sufficient to take care of immediate city needs; (2) the tax is not suited to the city because of economic, geographic, or related factors; or (3) adoption of the tax has not appeared to be politically feasible. Since most of the states permitting use of the sales tax, except California and New York, require local referendums before adoption, political feasibility may be a prime factor.

To a more or less extent, the comments made relative to the sales and income taxes apply to other nonproperty sources. But, in general, greater use of nonproperty tax sources by all cities is primarily hindered because of lack of statutory authorization.

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[1] Information received since the compilation of taxes shown in pages 198-205 of the 1950 Year Book indicates that the following cities did not levy a tax of the type shown or that the city no longer imposes these taxes: Public Utility Tax: Jacksonville, Florida. Gross Receipts Business Tax: Pueble, Colorado; Tuscaloosa, Alabama; Casper, Wyoming; Joliet, Illinois; Lakeland, Florida; Pottstown, Pennsylvania; and Statesville, North Carolina. Admissions Tax: St. Louis, Missouri; St. Paul, Minnesota; Springfield, Illinois; Alexandria, Virginia; Bakersfield, California; Fort Myers, Florida; Fostoria, Ohio; and Merced and National City, California. Sales Tax: Sacramento, California; and Syracuse, New York. Alcoholic Beverage Tax: Pottstown, Pennsylvania.

The recent statutory tax authorizations, one adopted in late 1949 and the other two in 1950, appear to have a common element: state collected, they are rebated in their entirety to the local governmental units, less cost of collection. This is true of the Florida and Wyoming cigarette statutes and of the Mississippi sales tax statute. Further, in Mississippi and Florida, the tax must be locally imposed. One other point of similarity is that all of the authorizations have been selective as to the tax that may be imposed, rather than general.

Utility Taxes. A total of 259 cities over 10,000 population now levy taxes on some or all of the public utilities operating inside their city limits. Of these only two adopted the tax in 1950—Hialeah, Florida and Massena, New York; Moberly, Missouri, extended the tax to cover gas utilities. Hialeah and Jacksonville, Florida, abandoned the tax in early 1951.

Most of these cities impose utility taxes impose utility taxes for revenue purposes, although some levy such taxes under special franchise arrangements. A total of $50,640,200 was collected by 151 cities reporting their revenue collections for 1950. Of this amount, 37 per cent was received by Chicago and New York. Chicago was not listed in the 1950 Year Book, but the franchise taxes are very much like those imposed by the cities previously included. Baton Rouge, Louisiana, also not previously reported, imposes a 2 per cent utility tax.

More than one-fifth of the 1,228 cities over 10,000 use this particular source of revenue. The tax is most commonly employed by cities between 250,000 to 500,000, with two-thirds now using it. Only about one-sixth of the cities in the 10,000-to-25,000 group have special utility taxes. Several cities have varying rates for different types of utilities. Two-thirds of the cities reporting their tax rates levy a tax of 2 per cent or less. The highest rate is 10 per cent, limited to cities in Virginia and Florida.

Gross Receipts Taxes. At least 196 cities levied a gross receipts business tax in 1950; it is used most frequently by cities over 500,000 population (39 per cent). Cities adopting new gross receipts taxes during 1950 include Hayward, California; Bethlehem, Pennsylvania; Mission, Texas; and Suffolk, Virginia. A total of $93,669,400 was collected in 1950 by 147 cities from gross receipt taxes and licenses.

In many cities the tax schedule is spelled out in considerable detail, providing a variety of rates for different types of businesses, occupations, and activities. Table X-A does not attempt to describe the more complex rate schedules. In some cases the tax is a flat fee graduated according to the amount of gross receipts, instead of a flat percentage applied against gross receipts; in other cities the tax is based on the number of employees; still other cities use a combination of these two methods, together with flat rate fees differentiated according to type of business. The amount of revenue shown in Table 1 represents total sums received from licenses imposed by these cities.

Admissions Tax. Admissions to theaters and other amusements were being taxed by at least 182 cities over 10,000 population, with four cities adopting this tax in 1950. Total collections in 1950 reported by 113 cities were $11,198,900. One-half of this amount was reported by Philadelphia,

$3,700,000, and Chicago, $1,975,000. Of the 182 cities using admission taxes, 16 charge a flat sum per ticket, sometimes just on the adult ticket, while others use rates that are a proportion of the admission charge. Percentage rates range from 1 to 10 per cent of the amount of admission. A 3 per cent rate is universal in Ohio, 5 per cent is common in Washington, while 10 per cent is common in Pennsylvania and not infrequent in Virginia. Cities reporting adoption of this tax for the first time in 1950 are Bethlehem, New Castle, and Monessen, Pennsylvania; and Campbell, Ohio. Dayton and Fostoria, Ohio abandoned the tax in 1950.

Admission taxes are used by 15 per cent of the cities with a population over 10,000. They were most frequently used by the cities over 500,000—22 per cent of the cities in that population group. Only 13 per cent of the cities between 10,000 and 25,000 report using this tax. West Virginia cities undoubtedly will not be included among the cities using admission taxes after 1950, since a State Supreme Court decision invalidated taxes on theater admissions.

Retail Sales Tax. By the end of 1950 at least 89 cities taxed retail sales of merchandise within their corporate limits. California still dominates the city retail sales tax picture, with 69 cities over 10,000 levying this tax. As of July 1, 1950, a total of 140 California cities in all population groups were using this source of revenue; 118 cities had rates of one-half of 1 per cent, and 22 used 1 per cent. Since then Alhambra, California has increased its rate from one-half of one per cent to three-fourths of 1 per cent. Several California cities extended their sales tax to cover sale of liquor.

The retail sales tax field was the most active of any of the major non-property revenue fields, with 12 cities adopting this type of tax for the first time. Two reasons explain this activity: the tax is one of the highest in yield, and two states, Louisiana and Mississippi, adopted legislation permitting cities to use sales taxes. Six cities in Mississippi adopted the tax for the first time in 1950: Jackson, Biloxi, Hattiesburg, Gulfport, Laurel, and Vicksburg. All imposed the one-half of 1 per cent tax permitted by state legislation and after holding a required local referendum. Baton Rouge, the first city to take advantage of the new law, adopted a 1 per cent tax which became effective on January 1, 1951. Other cities adopting sales taxes for the first time in 1950 were: Alameda, Eureka, Monterey Park, California; Newburgh, New York; and, Bristol, Virginia. Syracuse, New York, and Sacramento, California abandoned the tax during the year.

Despite local sales tax activity, only 7 per cent of the cities over 10,000 population now use this revenue source. It is used most frequently by cities over 500,000 population, least frequently by cities between 100,000 and 250,000 population.

As indicated previously, cities found the sales tax to be an excellent revenue producer. A total of $186,431,900 was collected by 67 reporting cities. New York collected $132,206,800, about $5,000,000 less than the record breaking amount collected by this city last year.

Income Taxes. A total of 24 municipalities over 10,000 population taxed incomes of individuals and earnings of business at the end of 1950. Only

Farrell, Pennsylvania, adopted the tax in 1950. Of the 17 cities reporting income tax revenues, Philadelphia collected $37,500,000 of the $63,897,800 total. Philadelphia's yield is up about $5,000,000 after increasing its rate from 1 per cent to 1.25 per cent.

Toledo, Ohio, re-enacted its income tax ordinance, preserving essentially the same features as in its previous act, but providing for reciprocity in the event income taxes are paid in another city. The ordinance also contains a unique method for making one of the allocations to the general fund of the city by use of the consumer's price index of the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics. For each rise of one point in the index, the council may appropriate $100,000 from funds ordinarily paid to the capital improvement fund. This was done in recognition of the instability of economic conditions, and to provide for possible increased costs of general government operations. Dayton, Ohio, readopted an income tax after receiving electorate approval following the Ohio Supreme Court decision that the previous tax adopted by the council was unconstitutional.

This revenue source was lost by St. Louis, Missouri, when statutory authority to impose it expired. Since no new statutory authorizations have been granted, the tax is limited to cities in Kentucky, Ohio and Pennsylvania. In the District of Columbia, the tax is graduated and thus comparable to income taxes levied by states.

Gasoline Taxes. Thirty-nine cities over 10,000 population levy taxes on the sale and/or storage of motor fuel within their city limits. Gasoline taxes amounted to $10,190,400 for the 25 cities reporting yields. Washington, D. C., accounted for over 70 per cent of the amount collected. The rates range from 1 cent per gallon in 20 cities to four cents per gallon in Washington, D. C. No new adoptions were reported for 1950.

Motor Vehicle Tax. Only Freeport, Illinois reported adopting a tax on motor vehicles. As of the end of 1950, 113 cities taxed motor vehicles. Total collections reported by 76 cities were $7,292,100.

Many cities tax motor vehicles as personal property under ad valorem property tax procedures, but it is believed that taxes listed in Table 1 are those imposed other than on an ad valorem basis. Rates shown in the table are for passenger cars, unless otherwise indicated, and are levied on a weight, horsepower, or vehicle basis, with a tax per vehicle being the most common. Normally, a different rate, or even a different method of determining the tax, is used for trucks.

Alcoholic Beverage Taxes. By the end of 1950 alcoholic beverages were being taxed by at least 34 cities. No new adoptions were reported for 1950. Total collections reported in 1950 by 13 cities were $4,227,100, with more than 65 per cent of this amount being collected by Washington, D. C. The tax may be levied on the price of the beverage or the quantity sold such as the bottle, quart, case or gallon.

Cigarette and Tobacco Taxes. At least 62 cities levied cigarette or tobacco taxes in 1950. Excluded from this tabulation are cities that license selling tobacco, for which flat fees are usually charged, and cities where tobacco products may be taxed under retail sales taxes, gross receipts taxes or similar taxes. Norfolk, Virginia, adopted a 2 cents per pack tax to be effective in 1951.

In Florida, all cities and two counties, Wakulla and Liberty, participate in the locally-levied but state-collected tax under authorization granted by the state in November, 1949. The 269 cities and towns, and the two counties, received a total of $12,432,118 for the first year of operation of the state-collected cigarette tax. Jacksonville and Miami received more than $1,000,000 each from this source and three other cities, Miami Beach, St. Petersburg, and Tampa, received more than $500,000 each. Wyoming has passed a similar statute whereby a tax of 2 cents per package will be imposed and the entire amount returned to municipalities and counties, less a 2 per cent charge for administration. This supplants the taxes previously levied by some ten cities in that state.

Hotel Taxes. At the end of 1950 only Atlantic City, New Jersey, Binghamton, New York City, and Syracuse, New York, and Roanoke, Virginia, levied hotel taxes or taxed the transient occupancy of hotels, rooming houses and apartment houses. The Roanoke tax was held constitutional by the Virginia Supreme Court during 1950. The rate in all cities is 5 per cent except Atlantic City where the rate is 3 per cent.

Tax on Property Transfers. Recordation taxes or taxes on transfers of property are primarily phenomena in Pennsylvania, with only Baltimore, Maryland, known to have such a tax besides cities in Pennsylvania. Seventy-five Pennsylvania jurisdictions of all sizes now have this tax, including 2 cities, 7 boroughs, 6 townships, and 60 school districts. The Philadelphia documentary tax yielded $500,000 in 1950 at a rate of 5 cents per $100 value represented by the document.

Cities of 5,000 to 10,000 Population. Information was obtained for the Year Book on cities between 5,000 and 10,000 population adopting nonproperty taxes in 1950. Only 15 of the 1,091 cities in this group reported such adoptions. Chehalis and Kelso, Washington, imposed utility taxes at a rate of 3 per cent on gross income in Chehalis and 5 per cent in Kelso. Chillicothe, Missouri, adopted a gross receipts business tax at a rate of $1 per $1,000 gross receipts plus flat rate fees.

In the admissions tax field, South Boston, Virginia, levied a tax of 2 cents on each adult ticket and 1 cent on other tickets. Retail sales taxes were adopted by two California cities--Ukiah, 1 per cent, and Upland, 0.5 per cent. Upland later increased its rate to 1 per cent. For Pennsylvania cities adopted the payroll-income tax: Sharpsville, Taylor, Throop, and Winton.

Corbin and Jenkins, Kentucky, imposed motor vehicle taxes at a straight $5 per vehicle per year. Other cities adopting nonproperty taxes in 1950 were Brewton, Alabama, 1 cent per bottle or can of beer; Payne, Alabama, 2 cents per package of cigarettes; and Wilson, Pennsylvania, 1 per cent on recordations or transfers of property.

TABLE X-A

MUNICIPAL NONPROPERTY TAX REVENUES

This table includes cities over 10,000 population according to the 1950 Census that levy nonproperty taxes upon utility gross receipts, general business gross receipts, admissions, retail sales, payroll net earnings, gasoline or motor fuel, motor vehicles, cigarettes or tobacco, and alcoholic beverages. It is limited solely to cities adopting new taxes in 1950, cities whose populations exceed 10,000 for the first time as a result of 1950 census, or cities supplying additional information making it possible to properly list them as having one or more of the taxes shown in this table. Other cities over 10,000 with nonproperty taxes are listed in the 1950 Year Book. This table is divided into nine sections, one for each of the major types of nonproperty taxes listed above. Municipalities having more than one of the nine taxes are listed under each separate tax. Under "Rate of Tax," the figure shown is the tax rate in effect late in 1950 or early in 1951 and may be given as dollars, cents, mills, or percentages, except in the section on public utility taxes where percentage tax rates are followed by an alphabet symbol indicating the utility subject to the tax. In the section on general business gross receipts taxes, "R" after the tax rate indicates that only the rate for retailers is shown (wholesale rate is usually half that for retailers) and "M" indicates dollars or other measure per thousand; in the section on admission taxes, "T" indicates that the tax is a flat sum per ticket; in the section on cigarette taxes, "P" indicates a package of 20 cigarettes. "Revenues 1950" reports in thousands of dollars the revenues received from the tax in 1950 or for a fiscal year ending in 1950. A single dagger (†) after the tax rate indicates that the tax was adopted in 1950. Asterisks (*) denote individual city footnotes. Leaders (. . .) indicate data not available. See preceding article for detailed explanation.

Utilities Subject to Tax--b - bus; g - gas; l - light; p - power; s - street railroads; t - telephone; w - water.
Motor Vehicle Taxes--v - flat rate per vehicle; h - rate based on horsepower; w - rate based on weight.

City	Rate of Tax	Revenue 1950 (in thousands)
Public Utility Tax		
10,000 to 25,000		
College Park, Md.	.25%pts	$ 2.0
Hialeah, Fla.	. . .gtl†	60.0
Hopewell, Va.	. . .	65.6
Jennings, Mo.	. . .	17.2
Kenewick, Wash.	. . .	7.1
Massena, N. Y.	1%tlbs†	. . .
Mexico, Mo.	5%	26.0
Midland, Tex.	2%	28.0
Mission, Tex.	2%	. . .
Moberly, Mo.	. . .gptl†	25.6*
Montebello, Calif.	. . .	10.0
Pittsburg, Calif.	. . .	4.7
Red Wing, Minn.	6%	3.2
Utility Tax—cont.		
Springfield, Ore.	. . .	16.0
Texas City, Tex.	2%	7.9
Tulare, Calif.	. . .	6.9
Vernon, Tex.	1 1/2%	2.0
West Monroe, La.	. . .	81.0
Gross Receipts Business Tax		
Over 500,000		
New Orleans, La.	. . .	777.0
100,000 to 250,000		
Sacramento, Calif.	. . .*	. . .
Shreveport, La.	. . .	380.0
Gross Receipts—cont.		
50,000 to 100,000		
Bethlehem, Pa.	.005% to .015%	70.0
Gadsden, Ala.	. . .	420.4
Wheeling, W. Va.	. . .	212.9
York, Pa.	.4%	75.0
25,000 to 50,000		
Compton, Calif.	. . .	62.0
Lynchburg, Va.	. . .	150.7
Pomona, Calif.	. . .	62.8
Williamsport, Pa.	.05% †	70.2
10,000 to 25,000		
Alice, Tex.	2%	. . .

TABLE X-A—MUNICIPAL NONPROPERTY TAX REVENUES—Continued

City	Rate of Tax	Revenue 1950 (in thousands)
Gross Receipts—cont.		
Ardmore, Okla.	. . .	315.9
Astoria, Ore.	. . .	14.0
Aurora, Colo.	. . .	19.0
Bastrop, La.	. . .	19.0
Beatrice, Neb.	. . .	11.1
Bozeman, Mont.	. . .	7.8
Bristol, Va.	. . .	. . .
Burlington, N. C.	.05%	30.0
Chula Vista, Calif.	. . .	30.6
Clearwater, Fla.	. . .	53.7
College Park, Md.	. . .	4.0
Corona, Calif.	. . .	17.0
Crowley, La.	. . .	35.0
Ferguson, Mo.	. . .	4.0
Greenville, N. C.	. . .	16.4
Gretna, La.	. . .	16.3
Harrisburg, Va.	. . .	72.1
Hawthorne, Calif.	. . .	20.0
Hayward, Calif.	. . .†	31.0
Hermosa Beach, Calif.	. . .	40.0
Hobbs, N. M.	1/10%	50.0
Hopewell, Va.	. . .	18.0
Longview, Tex.	. . .	2.3
Manhattan Beach, Calif.	. . .	6.8
Merced, Calif.	. . .	60.2
Middlesborough, Ky.	. . .	30.9
Midland, Tex.	2%	2.0
Mission, Tex.	2%†	6.0
Monroe, N. C.	. . .	9.6
Montebello, Calif.	. . .	34.0
Opelika, Ala.	. . .	69.6
Oxnard, Calif.	$1*	34.0
Pittsburg, Calif.	. . .	26.9
Redding, Calif.	. . .	27.1
Rock Springs, Wyo.	. . .	20.5
San Bruno, Calif.	.1%	. . .
San Luis Obispo, Calif.	. . .	47.9
San Rafael, Calif.	. . .	52.3
Santa Paula, Calif.	. . .	20.0
Santa Rosa, Calif.	. . .	78.8
Sedalia, Mo.	1/10%	60.7
Sheffield, Ala.	. . .	50.0
Springfield, Ore.	. . .	11.0

City	Rate of Tax	Revenue 1950 (in thousands)
City Retail Sales Tax		
100,000 to 250,000		
Baton Rouge, La.	1%†	1,000.0*
50,000 to 100,000		
Alameda, Calif.	1/2%†	110.0
Alhambra, Calif.	3/4%*	231.5
Jackson, Miss.	1/2%†	. . .
25,000 to 50,000		
Biloxi, Miss.	1/2%†	140.0
Hattiesburg, Miss.	1/2%†	45.0
Newburgh, N. Y.	2% †	370.0
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	2%	680.0
Vicksburg, Miss.	1/2%	
10,000 to 25,000		
Bristol, Va.	2%†	. . .
Chula Vista, Calif.	. . .	92.2
Colton, Calif.	1%	. . .
Corona, Calif.	1%	56.0
Coronado, Calif.	1/2%	35.7
Eureka, Calif.	1%†	152.1
Gulfport, Miss.	1/2%†	45.0
Hawthorne, Calif.	1/2%	47.3
Hayward, Calif.	1/2%	92.0
Hermosa Beach, Calif.	1/2%	60.0
Laurel, Miss.	1/2%†	62.5
Manhattan Beach, Calif.	1/2%	21.0
Napa, Calif.	1%	142.4
Newport Beach, Calif.	1%	110.0
Monterey Park, Calif.	. . .†	. . .
Oceanside, Calif.	1/2%	66.7
Oxnard, Calif.	1%	. . .
Pittsburg, Calif.	. . .	66.5
Ventura, Calif.	1/2%	129.2
San Fernando, Calif.	1/2%	100.0
San Gabriel, Calif.	. . .	. . .
San Luis Obispo, Calif.	1/2%	80.0
San Pablo, Calif.	1/2%	16.0
San Rafael, Calif.	. . .	92.5
Santa Paula, Calif.	1%	65.0

City	Rate of Tax	Revenue 1950 (in thousands)
Motor Vehicle Tax—cont.		
25,000 to 50,000		
Alton, Ill.	$3.75v	. . .
Granite City, Ill.	. . .	19.8
High Point, N. C.	. . .	8.4
Independence, Mo.	. . .	34.3
Jackson, Tenn.	$5v	. . .
Lynchburg, Va.	. . .	112.6
Maywood, Ill.	. . .	42.0
Newport News, Va.	$5v	60.0
North Little Rock, Ark.	$3v	27.4
Owensboro, Ky.	. . .	115.3
Wilmington, N. C.	$1v	1.5
10,000 to 25,000		
Bristol, Va.	$3-$12v	. . .
Brookfield, Ill.	$5v	16.0
Brunswick, Ga.	$2v	.2
Burlington, N. C.	$1v	5.5
Des Plaines, Ill.	$5v	24.0
Ferguson, Mo.	. . .	17.0
Fredericksburg, Va.	. . .	10.5
Freeport, Ill.	. . .†	. . .
Harrisonburg, Va.	. . .	10.3
Harvey, Ill.	. . .	28.6
Highland Park, Ill.	. . .	38.0
Hopewell, Va.	. . .	23.7
Jefferson City, Mo.	. . .	32.4
Maplewood, Mo.	. . .	18.3
Mattoon, Ill.	. . .	10.4
Mexico, Mo.	$3v	8.5
Moberly, Mo.	. . .	12.3
Monroe, N. C.	. . .v	1.5
Opelika, Ala.	. . .v	10.0
Sedalia, Mo.	$4.50v	20.5
Sheffield, Ala.	. . .	3.5
Skokie, Ill.	$5-$10v	30.0
South Norfolk, Va.	20¢w	15.5
Waynesboro, Va.	15¢w	15.0

Alcoholic Beverage Tax

Suffolk, Va.	$1.50-$9M†	99.8
West Monroe, La.	...	64.3
West University Place, Tex.	...	6.0

Admissions Tax

50,000 to 100,000

Bethlehem, Pa.	10%†	70.0
Springfield, Ohio	3%	30.0
York, Pa.	10%	75.0

25,000 to 50,000

New Castle, Pa.	10%†	60.0
Zanesville, Ohio	3%	...

10,000 to 25,000

Campbell, Ohio	3%†	1.2
Delaware, Ohio	3%	8.0
Harrisonburg, Va.	10%	24.4
Hialeah, Fla.	...	57.3
Hopewell, Va.	10%	...
Kennewick, Wash.	...	12.2
Kent, Ohio	3%	4.3
Manhattan Beach, Calif.	1/2 %	.3
Monessen, Pa.	6%†	10.0
Port Angeles, Wash.	5%	12.6
Prichard, Ala.	4 1/2%	7.9
Pullman, Wash.	5%	14.8
Renton, Wash.	5%	10.0
San Bruno, Calif.	5¢T	20.0
Sedalia, Mo.	1¢T	6.0
Sidney, Ohio	3%	4.8
University Heights, Ohio	3%	3.5
Waycross, Ga.	10%	4.4
Wood River, Ill.	4¢T	3.6

Sheffield, Ala.	...	42.7
Torrance, Calif.	1/2%	48.5
Tulare, Calif.	1/2%	83.5

City Income Taxes

10,000 to 25,000

Ambridge, Pa.	.4%	110.0
Farrell, Pa.	1%†	80.0
State College, Pa.	1%	38.0

City Gasoline Tax

100,000 to 250,000

Montgomery, Ala.	1¢	219.1

10,000 to 25,000

Ferguson, Mo.	1¢	16.5
Jennings, Mo.	1/2¢	13.1
Mexico, Mo.	1¢	26.0
Opelika, Ala.	1¢	36.0
Prichard, Ala.	2¢	73.9
Rock Springs, Wyo.	1/2¢	21.0
Sedalia, Mo.	1¢	35.1
Sheffield, Ala.	...	47.5

Motor Vehicle Tax

250,000 to 500,000

Louisville, Ky.	$6-$24w	115.9*

100,000 to 250,000

Portsmouth, Va.	30¢w	...
Raleigh, N. C.	$1v	15.0

100,000 to 250,000

Montgomery, Ala.	...	222.1

10,000 to 25,000

Moultrie, Ga.	5¢	32.4*
Opelika, Ala.	...	55.0
Prichard, Ala.	24¢	35.2*
Sheffield, Ala.	...	35.0

Cigarette or Tobacco Tax

100,000 to 250,000

Montgomery, Ala.	...	204.4
Norfolk, Va.	2¢P†	...

50,000 to 100,000

Orlando, Fla.	5¢P	370.0

25,000 to 50,000

Independence, Mo.	...	46.2

10,000 to 25,000

Bradenton, Fla.	5¢P	98.4
Daytona Beach, Fla.	5¢P	269.9
Fort Pierce, Fla.	5¢P	110.8
Fredericksburg, Va.	...	2.6
Hialeah, Fla.	5¢P	121.2
Hollywood, Fla.	5¢P	148.2
Lake Worth, Fla.	5¢P	84.1
Mexico, Mo.	1¢P	16.0
North Miami, Fla.	5¢P	65.9
Ocala, Fla.	5¢P	111.2
Opelika, Ala.	2¢P	30.0
Rock Springs, Wyo.	2¢P	24.6
Sarasota, Fla.	5¢P	167.6
Sheffield, Ala.	...	14.0

INDIVIDUAL CITY FOOTNOTES, TABLE X-A

Alhambra, California: Sales tax was increased from one-half of 1 per cent to three-fourths of 1 per cent effective January 1, 1951.

Baton Rouge, Louisiana: Sales tax became effective January 1, 1951; revenue shown is the anticipated annual yield.

Louisville, Kentucky: Motor vehicle tax rate shown is for trucks. The city also taxes taxicabs at $350 per cab. Revenue shown includes collections from both sources.

Moberly, Missouri: Extended its public utility tax to include gas and telephone utilities in 1950.

Moultrie, Georgia: Alcoholic beverage tax rate is 5 cents per 12 ounces.

Oxnard, California: Gross receipts business tax rate is $1 per employee.

Prichard, Alabama: Alcoholic beverage taxes are 24 cents per case of beer and 5 per cent on liquor.

Sacramento, California: Gross receipts business tax rates are flat amounts varying according to the volume of business, or are based on the number of employees, or are strictly flat rate fees.

Trends in Municipal Finances*

By Allen D. Manvel

Chief, Governments Division, United States Bureau of the Census

THE nation's 397 largest cities spent $4,500,000,000 for governmental purposes in 1949, as against $4,100,000,000 the previous year and less than $3,500,000,000 in 1947. Their general revenue also reached a new high in 1949, while extensive municipal borrowing brought gross debt of these cities back up to $7,900,000,000, its highest level since 1942. These developments are depicted in the charts below, which are based on Table 1.

A comparison of 1949 totals of income and outgo, for the 397 cities having over 25,000 inhabitants in 1940 shows that: General revenue was less than general expenditure by $470,000,000, or 10.4 per cent; general revenue was less than general expenditure less provision for debt retirement by $195,000,000, or 4.6 per cent; general revenue and borrowings together were substantially equal to general expenditure. These differences reflect for 1948-49 a greater increase in expenditure than in revenue and a material rise in general debt.

In 1949 these 397 cities accounted for almost one-third (32.4 per cent) of the general revenue of all local governments in the United States and almost half (46.8 per cent) of all local public debt. Of the general revenue of all 16,220 municipalities in the nation, the 397 largest received 80.9 per cent; they accounted for 83.1 per cent of total city debt.[1] Two-fifths of all the people in the United States lived in these 397 cities in 1940, according to the Census of Population of that year.

Preliminary returns from the 1950 Census of Population indicate that numerous additional cities now have 25,000 or more inhabitants. However, the Census Bureau figures in this article and the tables which follow do not include amounts for such additional cities of over 25,000.

General Revenue. General revenue of the 397 cities rose from $3,753,000,000 in 1948 to $4,037,000,000 in 1949, or 7.5 per cent. This compares with increases of about 13 per cent in each of the two preceding years. Property taxes were up only 4.7 per cent in 1949, yielding $2,154,000,000. Other tax revenue increased at a much higher rate during the year. Sales and gross receipts taxes, including gasoline, cigarette, and other selective sales taxes, rose 13.6 per cent, and licenses and other miscellaneous taxes 12.8 per cent.

Local tax collections of the 397 cities amounted to $2,793,000,000, or 69.2 per cent of their total general revenue in 1949. Aid received from other governments totaled $817,000,000, or 20.2 per cent, and the remaining 10.6 per cent was derived from charges and miscellaneous sources.

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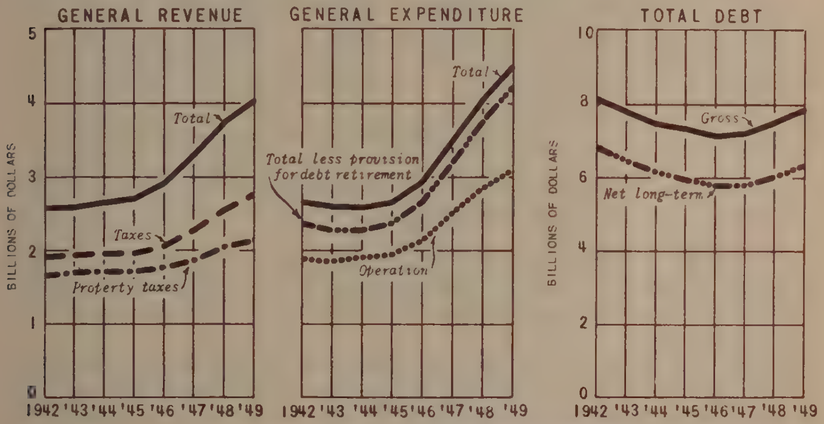
* This summary article, summary Tables 1 to 4, and detailed Table X-B are adapted from the Census Bureau report, Compendium of City Government Finances in 1949.

[1] See Bureau of the Census, Governmental Revenue in 1949 and Governmental Debt in 1949.

General Expenditure. The 397 largest cities spent $4,507,000,000 for general-government purposes in 1949, or 11.2 per cent more than the 1948 amount of $4,052,000,000.

More than two-thirds of the total, or $3,099,000,000, was for operation. This is 8.6 per cent more than operation spending of the year before and 63.5 per cent above the 1942 level. Every municipal function contributed to the 1949 increase in operation expenditure. The greatest rise, in absolute amount, was for public safety. Next in amounts of dollar increase were public welfare, health and hospitals, and sanitation. Public welfare led all functions in rate of increase—17.5 per cent.



Source: Governments Division, Bureau of the Census, Compendium of City Government Finances in 1949

TRENDS IN FINANCES OF 397 CITIES OVER 25,000, 1942-49

Capital outlay rose 44.2 per cent, from $467,000,000 to $674,000,000. This exceeds the five-year total for 1942 through 1946 when municipal capital outlay was drastically limited. The rate of 1948-49 increase ranged widely as among the several population-size groups of cities.

Debt and Borrowing. Outstanding gross debt of the 397 largest cities rose in 1949 by $371,000,000 to $7,892,000,000, or 4.9 per cent. Their net long-term debt increased 4.9 per cent to $6,338,000,000.[2] The rise in outstanding debt was particularly marked for cities of over 1,000,000 inhabitants (other than New York) and those of 25,000 to 250,000 inhabitants.

Of the 1949 totals, slightly more than half—$4,124,000,000 of gross debt or $3,315,000,000 of net long-term debt—was for general-government purposes.

City borrowing for general-government purposes rose 4.6 per cent to

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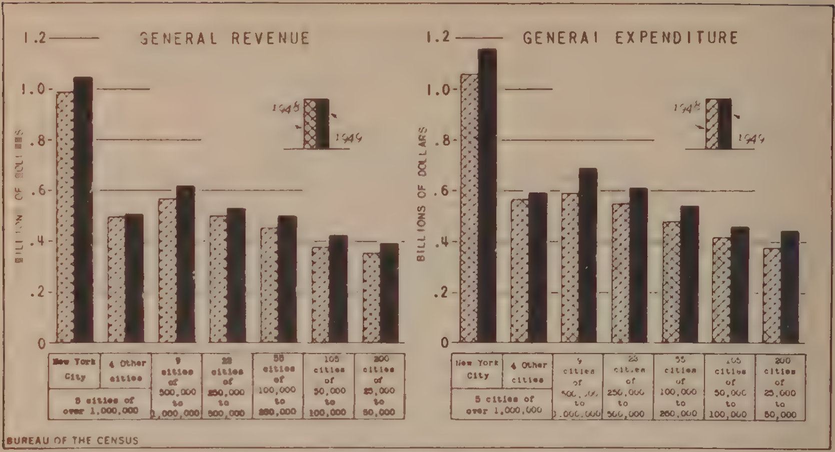
[2] The difference between gross debt and net long-term debt comprised $196,000,000 in short-term debt and $1,359,000,000 in long-term debt that was offset by sinking-fund assets.



Source: Governments Division, Compendium of City Government Finances in 1949

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF CITY GOVERNMENTS, BY POPULATION-SIZE GROUP: 1948 AND 1949

$472,000,000, exceeding by $198,000,000 the amount provided for general debt retirement. For every population group of cities, the amount of general borrowings was substantially more than that provided for general debt retirement.

Timing and Scope of the Figures. The 1949 figures cited above and in the following tables relate to city fiscal years which ended between February 1, 1949, and January 31, 1950. Of the 397 cities, 224 ended their fiscal years on December 31, 1949.

In its reporting the Bureau of the Census makes a basic distinction between general-government finances and the transactions of trust funds and publicly owned enterprises (water-supply, power, transit systems, and the like). Only general-government data are provided here, except that the figures on debt include amounts of outstanding indebtedness for enterprise as well as general-government purposes.

These statistics relate only to city governments, and not to other local governments serving the respective city areas (e.g., counties, school districts, housing authorities, etc.). Direct inter-city comparisons of data in Table X-B must therefore be made with caution, in view of the great diversity in responsibility of city governments, particularly with respect to such functions as schools, parks, sanitation, and public assistance. In 1947 the Census Bureau issued a report on "Governmental Units Overlying City Areas" which shows, for the 397 cities, the governments other than the city corporation responsible for local functions within each city area.

TABLE I

SUMMARY OF CITY GOVERNMENT FINANCES: 1942–49
(Cities having 1940 populations over 25,000)

Item	Amount in Millions							Per Cent Change[1]	
	1949	1948	1947	1946	1945	1944	1943	From 1948 to 1949	From 1942 to 1949
Total general revenue and borrowings	$4,509	$4,205	$3,630	$ 3,102	$2,821	$2,712	$2,639	7.2	(2)
General borrowings	472	452	324	181	106	49	48	4.6	(2)
Total general revenue	4,037	3,753	3,306	2,921	2,714	2,663	2,591	7.5	55.4
Taxes, total	2,793	2,622	2,307	2,064	1,971	1,971	1,946	6.5	44.1
Property	2,154	2,058	1,866	1,763	1,712	1,726	1,711	4.7	27.8
Sales and gross receipts	393	346	263	147	128	118	110	13.6	223.2
Licenses and other	246	218	178	155	131	127	124	12.8	87.9
Aid from other governments	817	740	642	546	485	453	437	10.5	82.6
From state governments only	764	693	607	513	450	422	402	10.2	82.4
Charges and miscellaneous	426	392	357	311	258	238	209	8.7	100.4
Total general expenditure	4,507	4,052	3,494	2,950	2,685	2,620	2,614	11.2	68.4
Provision for debt retirement	275	289	253	271	293	320	320	-5.0	-6.4
General expenditure less provision for debt retirement	4,232	3,764	3,241	2,678	2,392	2,300	2,294	12.5	77.6
Operation[3]	3,099	2,854	2,528	2,158	1,962	1,901	1,863	8.6	63.5
General control	250	229	212	185	171	163	157	9.0	57.6
Public safety	747	681	614	532	481	472	464	9.6	64.6
Highways	228	220	186	164	154	140	136	3.8	69.4
Sanitation	258	232	209	183	162	151	139	11.4	92.4
Health and hospitals	289	259	221	189	167	158	142	11.8	103.8
Public welfare	377	321	272	206	183	187	210	17.5	42.7
Schools	[4]642	634	562	486	457	453	452	[4]1.4	[4]43.4
Capital outlay	674	467	318	168	91	77	93	44.2	327.0
Highways only	205	154	122	64	34	29	37	33.3	246.9
Aid paid to other governments	29	25	12	10	5	4	7	17.6	(5)
Interest	123	119	122	129	137	147	161	2.8	-27.7
Contributions to trust funds and enterprises	308	299	261	214	197	170	170	3.0	93.5
Debt at end of fiscal year (general and enterprise):									
Gross	7,892	7,521	7,252	7,161	7,326	7,497	7,820	4.9	-3.2
General	4,124	3,864	3,722	3,675	3,780	3,995	4,251	6.7	-10.4
Enterprise	3,768	3,657	3,530	3,486	3,546	3,502	3,569	3.0	6.0
Net long-term, total	6,338	6,041	5,830	5,828	5,978	6,175	6,487	4.9	-7.1
Total interest payments (general and enterprise)	245	241	244	254	264	277	292	1.5	-16.5
Enterprise operations:									
Operating revenue	984	868	812	763	732	703	665	13.4	61.0
Operating expense (excludes depreciation)	674	616	540	463	417	399	364	9.3	103.2

Note: Because of rounding, detail does not always add to total.

[1] Computed on the basis of absolute amounts rounded to the nearest thousand.

[2] Data not available.

[3] Including amounts for functions not enumerated—correction, libraries, and recreation—and miscellaneous and unallocable operation expenditure.

[4] Data for 1949 excludes revenue and expenditure of Detroit school system, which became independent of city at end of 1948 fiscal year. Figure for 1948 includes Detroit school revenues of about $56 million and expenditures of $59 million. See "special note" following Table 4.

[5] Not computed.

TABLE 2

PER CENT DISTRIBUTION, BY POPULATION GROUPS, OF REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE, AND AMOUNT EXPENDED FOR CAPITAL OUTLAY, IN 1949

Item	Total (397 cities)	Cities of over 1,000,000		Cities of 500,000 to 1,000,000	Cities of 250,000 to 500,000	Cities of 100,000 to 250,000	Cities of 50,000 to 100,000	Cities of 25,000 to 50,000
		Total	Excluding New York					
PER CENT DISTRIBUTION OF GENERAL REVENUE, 1949								
Total amount (in millions)	$4,037	$1,567	[1]$512	$617	$530	$503	$425	$395
Taxes, total	69.2	70.7	68.7	69.6	68.8	66.2	70.0	66.2
Property	53.4	48.8	49.3	56.7	54.7	55.7	58.4	55.9
Sales and gross receipts	9.7	16.7	5.8	6.8	6.9	4.1	4.5	3.4
Licenses, permits and other	6.1	5.2	13.6	6.1	7.2	6.3	7.1	6.9
Aid received from other governments, total	20.2	22.0	17.7	23.4	15.8	19.8	16.2	19.3
From state governments only	18.9	21.7	17.0	19.4	14.0	18.7	15.1	18.0
Charges and miscellaneous	10.6	7.3	13.5	7.0	15.4	14.1	13.7	14.5
Charges for current services	5.4	4.0	7.0	3.8	7.7	6.4	7.1	7.2
Contributions from enterprises	1.7	0.7	0.9	0.6	2.0	3.9	2.8	2.9
PER CENT DISTRIBUTION OF GENERAL EXPENDITURE, 1949								
Total (in millions)	$4,507	$1,751	$593	$688	$609	$546	$466	$446
Provision for debt retirement	6.1	4.9	5.8	6.0	8.3	7.4	6.7	5.8
Operation	68.8	66.9	60.9	70.0	65.8	71.9	71.5	71.6
Capital outlay	15.0	13.8	22.3	14.5	17.4	14.0	15.2	17.6
Aid paid to other governments	0.6	0.3	0.6	2.0	0.7	0.3	0.5	0.2
Interest	2.7	3.1	3.5	1.9	3.0	2.5	2.8	2.3
Contributions to trust funds	4.3	5.9	4.9	4.7	3.5	3.0	2.7	2.2
Contributions to enterprises	2.5	5.1	2.0	0.9	1.3	0.8	0.6	0.4
PER CENT OF OPERATION EXPENDITURE, 1949								
Total (in millions)	$3,099	$1,171	[1]$361	$482	$401	$392	$333	$320
General control	8.1	8.3	11.0	7.9	7.7	7.6	8.1	8.3
Police safety	24.1	23.0	37.7	22.8	25.6	24.9	26.6	24.6
Public	13.1	14.0	23.5	12.9	13.1	12.1	12.9	11.9
Fire	9.8	7.8	12.1	8.8	11.3	11.6	12.6	11.7
Other	1.2	1.3	2.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1
Highways	7.4	5.2	7.9	5.8	8.1	8.8	10.1	11.9
Sanitation	8.3	7.8	11.2	8.3	9.1	8.6	8.5	8.9
Health	2.2	1.7	2.7	2.6	2.8	2.6	2.2	1.8
Hospitals	7.2	8.5	6.2	9.7	7.3	4.4	5.5	3.3
Public welfare	12.2	18.2	11.1	12.1	6.9	8.9	6.8	6.5
Correction	1.0	1.5	2.2	1.8	0.7	0.2	(2)	0.1
Schools	20.7	19.3	(2)	19.4	22.7	22.6	20.1	23.9
Libraries	1.6	1.3	2.6	1.8	2.0	1.8	1.8	1.7
Recreation	4.6	3.1	4.6	5.5	5.9	5.6	5.5	5.2
Miscellaneous and unallocable	2.7	2.0	2.7	2.4	1.2	4.0	4.9	3.8
AMOUNT EXPENDED FOR CAPITAL OUTLAY, IN THOUSANDS								
Total	$674,139	$242,385	$132,066	$99,589	$106,053	$76,608	$71,066	$78,438
New construction[3]	544,602	190,383	107,260	83,856	83,618	62,944	59,105	64,696
Purchase of land and existing structures	53,412	27,878	11,855	5,133	10,977	2,926	2,991	3,507
Equipment	76,125	24,124	12,951	10,600	11,458	10,738	8,970	10,235
Amount for highways only:								
Total	204,661	65,507	44,397	41,816	39,107	18,978	22,125	17,128
New construction only[3]	177,405	55,347	38,372	39,190	30,398	17,138	20,301	15,031

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[1] See "special note" at end of Table 4.

[2] Less than 1/20 of 1 per cent.

[3] May include small outlays for purchase of land and existing structures and for equipment.

TABLE 3

PER CENT CHANGE BY POPULATION GROUPS, 1947 TO 1949 IN REVENUE, EXPENDITURE, AND DEBT

Item	Total (397 Cities)	Cities of over 1,000,000		Cities of 500,000 to 1,000,000	Cities of 250,000 to 500,000	Cities of 100,000 to 250,000	Cities of 50,000 to 100,000	Cities of 25,000 to 50,000
		Total	Excluding New York					
GENERAL REVENUE AND GENERAL BORROWINGS								
Total general revenue and borrowings	7.2	2.9	-2.1	11.1	4.6	11.8	13.3	11.1
General borrowings	4.6	-11.8	-17.4	45.5	-5.3	19.7	23.7	16.9
Total general revenue	7.5	4.8	[1]1.2	8.6	6.1	11.0	12.1	10.3
Taxes, total	6.5	4.3	-0.9	7.4	5.1	7.4	12.0	10.0
Property	4.7	1.8	-1.2	6.0	4.4	4.7	9.7	8.1
Sales and gross receipts	13.6	13.2	-6.5	14.9	-0.9	20.7	34.6	31.6
Licenses, permits and other	12.8	2.1	2.8	13.5	18.1	27.8	19.9	17.5
Aid received from other governments, total	10.5	4.2	4.3	15.1	6.4	27.2	15.7	13.7
From state governments only	10.2	4.5	4.9	14.0	2.6	32.1	14.7	13.4
Charges and miscellaneous	8.7	12.0	8.4	0.4	10.7	8.3	8.4	7.4
Charges for current services	6.7	4.3	-7.9	-0.9	6.8	9.0	12.2	11.0
Contributions from enterprises	8.5	35.7	80.0	-11.6	24.9	10.4	-5.5	-1.1
GENERAL EXPENDITURE								
Total	11.2	7.5	4.6	16.6	10.4	13.9	11.4	16.5
Provision for debt retirement	-5.0	-12.9	10.3	8.6	1.3	-7.2	-9.1	[2].1
Total less provision for debt retirement	12.5	8.8	4.2	17.1	11.3	16.0	13.2	17.5
Operation	8.6	5.9	[1]-4.8	9.3	8.6	11.5	11.7	11.0
Capital outlay	44.2	49.9	61.0	55.7	21.9	56.4	24.1	61.4
Aid paid to other governments	17.6	-61.4	-73.3	725.4	73.1	-24.1	0.2	29.2
Interest	2.8	2.7	7.5	12.4	2.4	-1.9	0.9	2.0
Contributions to trust funds	11.2	9.6	.....	12.2	17.5	11.1	13.0	10.4
Contributions to enterprises	-8.7	-12.5	-0.3	13.4	7.2	16.7	13.3	-6.7
EXPENDITURE FOR OPERATION								
Total	8.6	5.9	[1]-4.8	9.3	8.6	11.5	11.7	11.0
General control	9.0	8.9	5.0	7.4	5.3	12.5	9.8	11.7
Public safety	9.6	9.4	7.6	8.4	9.2	11.0	11.1	9.7
Police	10.0	9.7	7.2	8.9	9.7	11.1	12.2	9.9
Fire	8.9	7.2	6.1	7.4	8.9	11.5	10.2	9.9
Other	12.1	20.0	21.4	10.2	6.9	4.9	9.1	5.1
Highways	3.8	2.8	16.6	2.4	3.1	3.1	6.1	5.6
Sanitation	11.4	11.7	6.4	12.2	8.7	9.6	10.2	16.2
Health	10.3	9.5	7.3	12.0	10.6	9.9	8.3	12.0
Hospitals	12.3	13.9	8.6	5.1	11.4	6.2	28.6	20.5
Public welfare	17.5	17.0	27.0	15.9	12.7	25.3	19.7	19.2
Correction	9.7	14.1	13.8	9.3	5.6	-27.0	-8.0	0.5
Schools	1.4	-12.6	[1]-100.0	9.0	11.2	12.1	12.6	10.6
Libraries	10.9	12.5	11.6	6.2	12.5	14.2	8.4	10.4
Recreation	11.2	9.1	11.0	11.0	8.6	17.6	12.5	10.8
Miscellaneous and unallocable	8.9	22.4	17.5	17.3	25.2	7.2	5.6	6.4
EXPENDITURE FOR CAPITAL OUTLAY								
Total	44.2	49.9	61.0	55.7	21.9	56.4	24.1	61.4
New construction	51.8	48.2	55.6	69.7	43.1	59.8	27.8	76.0
Purchase of land and existing structures	17.2	46.9	191.5	16.8	-29.4	49.1	4.3	91.6
Equipment	20.5	69.3	43.4	4.7	-12.1	40.6	10.5	2.3
Amount for highways only:								
Total	33.3	24.0	50.8	68.0	18.7	55.9	38.7	16.1
New construction only	47.8	42.0	45.2	72.0	47.7	55.5	43.4	19.9

TABLE 3—PER CENT CHANGE BY POPULATION GROUPS, 1947 TO 1949—Continued

Item	Total (397 Cities)	Cities of over 1,000,000		Cities of 500,000 to 1,000,000	Cities of 250,000 to 500,000	Cities of 100,000 to 250,000	Cities of 50,000 to 100,000	Cities of 25,000 to 50,000
		Total	Excluding New York					
GENERAL AND ENTERPRISE DEBT								
Total, general and enterprise:								
Gross debt	4.9	3.7	8.4	2.5	4.2	7.7	11.7	8.7
Net long-term debt	4.9	-4.3	11.1	-3.3	4.6	7.3	12.3	9.7
General:								
Total debt	6.7	4.7	7.2	17.2	3.8	3.9	10.4	8.9
Net long-term debt	5.7	5.2	10.0	4.4	4.1	2.3	11.2	10.2
Enterprise:								
Total debt	3.0	3.1	10.0	-14.6	5.1	14.9	15.6	8.3
Net long-term debt	4.0	3.8	12.5	-12.5	5.7	16.4	15.7	8.6

[1] See footnote 4, Table 1, and "special note" following Table 4.

TABLE 4

TREND IN MUNICIPAL GROSS AND NET LONG-TERM DEBT, 1943-49[1]

Population Group[2]	Gross Debt (in millions)						
	1949	1948	1947	1946	1945	1944	1943
Over 1,000,000	$4,295	$4,141	$4,001	$4,011	$4,125	$4,124	$4,269
500,000 to 1,000,000	757	739	712	672	707	735	780
250,000 to 500,000	984	944	909	906	909	951	987
100,000 to 250,000	743	690	676	669	670	713	750
50,000 to 100,000	624	558	540	506	515	554	569
25,000 to 50,000	488	449	414	397	399	419	439
Total	$7,891	$7,521	$7,252	$7,161	$7,326	$7,497	$7,795
			Net Long-Term Debt (in millions)				
Over 1,000,000	$3,207	$3,073	$2,986	$3,062	$3,169	$3,216	$3,339
500,000 to 1,000,000	607	627	607	567	591	627	673
250,000 to 500,000	854	816	776	780	783	820	848
100,000 to 250,000	653	609	597	595	599	635	674
50,000 to 100,000	573	510	492	466	478	499	522
25,000 to 50,000	444	405	372	358	359	379	399
Total	$6,338	$6,040	$5,830	$5,828	$5,977	$6,176	$6,455

[1] Gross and net figures include both general and enterprise (utility) debt. The total gross debt of $7,891,969,000 for 1949 is composed of $4,123,780,000 general debt and $3,768,189,000 enterprise debt, and the 1949 net long-term debt of $6,337,593,000 is composed of $3,314,968,000 general and $3,022,625,000 enterprise debt.

[2] The number of cities in each population group (1940 population) is as follows: 5 over 1,000,000; 9 between 500,000 and 1,000,000; 23 between 250,000 and 500,000; 55 between 100,000 and 250,000; 105 between 50,000 and 100,000; 200 between 25,000 and 50,000.

Special Note: Expenditure figures for 'schools' do not include spending by the overlying school districts which administer public education within about two-thirds of these 397 areas. Where schools are operated directly by the city corporation, this function generally comprises from 30 to 40 per cent of the city's total operation expense as against the 20.7 per cent shown here for the 397 cities altogether.

GENERAL REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE AND GROSS AND NET LONG-TERM DEBT FOR CITIES OVER 25,000: 1949

This table includes the 397 cities with 1940 populations of 25,000 or more; the governments of 13 additional places classified in 1940 as "urban" by Census Bureau special rule are not included. The 397 cities are listed in six population groups on the basis of the 1940 census. The data are for city fiscal years ended during the calendar year 1949 except for a few that ended in January, 1950, and are reproduced from the Census Bureau report "Compendium of City Government Finances in 1949." Under GENERAL REVENUE, "Total" comprises all revenue of city general government--i.e., excluding revenue of city-owned enterprises and trust and sinking funds; "Local Taxes" shows revenue from city imposed taxes--property, income or payroll, sales and gross receipts taxes, etc.--including licenses and permits; "Aid From Other Governments" consists of grants and shared taxes received from other governments--federal, state, and local--for support of specified functions or for general purposes; "Charges and Miscellaneous" consists of charges for current services, special assessments for capital outlay, net contributions from city enterprises, and other and unallocable revenue. Under GENERAL EXPENDITURES, "Total" comprises all expenditure for general-government functions--i.e., excluding expenditure of city-owned enterprises and trust and sinking funds; "Operation" expenditure is for services, materials, financial assistance to needy individuals and other current maintenance; "Capital Outlay" is for new construction of more or less permanent improvements, for purchase of land and buildings, and for equipment of durable value, whether from revenues or from proceeds of debt issued; "Provision for Debt Retirement" consists of direct debt redemption (other than from sinking funds) plus payments into the sinking funds for debt redemption--both with relation to general debt only, not enterprise debt; "Interest" payments are costs for the use of credit capital (without adjustment for premium or discount on debt issued or retired) for general-government purposes, not enterprises; "Contributions to Employee Retirement" are payments made by the city to retirement funds that are either locally or state-administered for local employees; "Other" expenditure consists of aid paid to other governments, contributions to trust funds except for retirement purposes, and contributions to enterprise. Under DEBT, "Gross Debt" consists of outstanding long-term and short-term debt issued by or in the name of the city or its agencies, including non-guaranteed debt. "Net Long-Term Debt" is total long-term debt less sinking-fund offsets. The difference between the total and the general-government figures represents net long-term debt for city-owned enterprises.

City	GENERAL REVENUE (in thousands)				GENERAL EXPENDITURES (in thousands)							DEBT (in thousands)		
												Gross Debt End of 1949	Net Long-Term Debt End of 1949	
	Total	Local Taxes	Aid From Other Govts.	Charges and Misc.	Total	Operation	Capital Outlay	Provision for Debt Retirement	Interest	Contrib. to Employee Retirement	Other		Total	General Govt. Only
Over 1,000,000														
Chicago, Ill.	$166,520	$115,964	$38,182	$12,374	$185,454	$115,520	$34,238	$14,855	$3,234	$13,514	$4,093	$227,482	$156,337	$101,969
Detroit, Mich.	135,760	87,791	25,865	22,104	144,508	93,332	24,172	11,066	6,316	7,039	2,583	288,801	262,217	195,056
Los Angeles, Calif.	99,380	58,186	20,694	20,500	114,794	66,747	34,225	3,844	1,696	5,777	2,505	274,788	265,778	69,630
New York, N. Y.	1,054,842	755,662	253,897	45,283	1,158,873	810,383	110,319	50,470	33,757	74,194	79,750	3,041,470	2,134,401	645,084
Philadelphia, Pa.	110,107	89,805	6,023	14,279	147,857	85,201	39,431	4,756	9,318	2,587	6,564	462,702	388,083	216,346
500,000 to 1,000,000														
Baltimore, Md.	91,693	55,511	30,833	5,349	107,105	76,332	17,399	3,500	3,640	4,592	1,642	191,507	148,304	87,947
Boston, Mass.	123,368	84,939	32,810	5,619	149,876	107,927	17,563	8,043	3,173	2,454	10,716	160,936	75,321	60,944
Buffalo, N. Y.	48,014	30,997	14,592	2,425	48,770	32,985	3,066	8,772	1,076	2,871	0	47,686	39,685	32,756

TABLE X-B—REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND DEBT FOR CITIES OVER 25,000: 1949—Continued

City	GENERAL REVENUE (in thousands)				GENERAL EXPENDITURES (in thousands)							DEBT (in thousands)		
												Gross Debt End of 1949	Net Long-Term Debt End of 1949	
	Total	Local Taxes	Aid From Other Govts.	Charges and Misc.	Total	Operation	Capital Outlay	Provision for Debt Retirement	Interest	Contrib. to Employee Retirement	Other		Total	General Govt. Only
500,000 to 1,000,000—continued														
Cleveland, Ohio	$51,863	$32,073	$11,383	$8,407	$58,397	$37,535	$7,924	$7,936	$2,072	$2,212	$718	$114,928	$106,145	$57,630
Milwaukee, Wis.	57,939	36,173	16,905	4,861	62,913	42,330	12,563	225	90	4,212	3,493	7,069	5,771	5,071
Pittsburgh, Pa.	28,510	25,137	1,399	1,974	35,041	23,256	5,688	4,411	1,113	572	1	47,225	46,796	44,930
St. Louis, Mo.	43,183	37,034	1,114	5,035	45,230	35,128	2,756	4,719	925	1,256	446	38,136	36,903	27,162
San Francisco, Calif.	72,034	49,974	16,930	5,130	72,791	49,728	9,506	4,108	1,024	5,623	2,802	149,718	147,461	40,186
Washington, D. C.	100,332	77,418	18,278	4,636	108,140	76,517	23,124	0	0	5,818	2,681	176	176	176
250,000 to 500,000														
Atlanta, Ga.	20,480	11,747	3,004	5,729	26,346	15,647	8,337	1,289	427	564	82	27,035	25,936	19,544
Birmingham, Ala.	10,371	6,261	2,597	1,513	10,635	5,612	1,658	1,529	678	475	683	22,291	20,203	17,732
Cincinnati, Ohio	31,971	16,112	4,721	11,138	39,423	23,033	9,475	3,819	1,370	1,603	123	77,367	53,243	42,206
Columbus, Ohio	13,200	7,942	2,622	2,636	14,602	8,365	2,960	1,910	489	786	92	20,862	17,992	16,198
Dallas, Tex.	17,119	12,530	51	4,538	25,512	11,483	8,959	3,164	970	753	183	56,100	52,473	35,225
Denver, Colo.	36,405	17,775	14,735	3,895	39,127	31,104	5,406	1,111	311	1,113	82	45,134	44,944	15,345
Houston, Tex.	18,734	15,697	76	2,961	25,142	11,920	9,099	3,519	1,222	166	216	75,941	71,942	55,400
Indianapolis, Ind.	13,401	10,275	1,744	1,382	14,030	10,035	2,040	690	143	890	232	6,527	6,056	5,170
Jersey City, N. J.	32,395	26,800	1,495	4,100	35,215	28,776	1,044	2,837	1,120	1,405	33	41,989	32,753	26,893
Kansas City, Mo.	17,665	14,587	965	2,113	18,560	13,497	2,742	1,071	741	156	353	35,983	35,252	21,783
Louisville, Ky.	26,239	19,573	1,747	4,919	26,519	19,809	1,941	930	1,575	532	1,732	46,246	31,808	31,790
Memphis, Tenn.	17,560	9,309	4,850	3,401	20,745	13,979	4,591	1,057	547	571	0	28,506	25,467	19,338
Minneapolis, Minn.	44,089	31,815	6,243	6,031	50,260	33,189	5,350	8,074	1,140	2,340	167	64,615	61,496	53,197
Newark, N. J.	51,192	45,844	2,994	2,354	52,939	42,165	2,894	3,371	1,382	1,239	1,888	60,980	52,928	26,800
New Orleans, La.	24,863	18,084	4,314	2,465	32,868	17,906	8,525	2,076	1,310	1,036	2,015	47,257	45,489	36,190
Oakland, Calif.	18,842	12,943	3,976	1,923	19,724	12,049	5,379	681	221	977	417	18,888	18,346	14,409
Portland, Ore.	14,146	10,091	1,228	2,827	17,178	10,995	3,300	1,146	397	510	830	26,419	20,823	12,784
Providence, R. I.	20,618	14,691	4,608	1,319	25,257	16,634	3,271	1,410	1,163	1,083	1,696	63,671	47,630	39,548
Rochester, N. Y.	33,059	20,222	8,983	3,854	34,925	26,431	2,098	3,867	640	1,336	553	26,825	21,785	18,593
St. Paul, Minn.	20,201	13,677	3,926	2,598	22,080	17,204	1,801	1,560	759	694	62	26,249	19,138	15,108
San Antonio, Tex.	8,176	7,043	6	1,127	10,437	5,441	2,652	1,207	700	113	324	52,402	47,983	16,986
Seattle, Wash.	23,613	12,727	5,370	5,516	29,541	14,533	9,913	1,533	813	1,904	845	97,820	88,927	35,128
Toledo, Ohio	15,767	9,162	3,408	3,197	17,117	10,990	2,618	2,489	320	666	34	15,227	11,371	8,020
100,000 to 250,000														
Akron, Ohio	12,721	6,575	3,215	2,931	13,650	7,993	2,979	1,706	368	490	114	20,471	19,247	11,474
Albany, N. Y.	9,618	7,703	1,684	231	11,964	7,647	1,482	1,457	411	244	723	24,547	21,480	11,437
Bridgeport, Conn.	12,924	10,268	1,452	1,204	12,961	9,997	890	1,189	201	623	61	6,545	6,545	6,545
Cambridge, Mass.[1]	11,575	7,630	3,005	940	12,466	11,526	371	390	75	104	0	2,362	2,255	2,041

Camden, N. J.	8,612	7,191	726	695	8,851	6,355	542	738	705	250	261	18,573	18,123	17,539
Canton, Ohio	3,068	1,508	981	579	3,329	2,373	508	155	65	214	14	1,814	531	378
Charlotte, N. C.	4,932	3,275	708	949	5,383	3,686	1,082	223	211	178	3	10,941	10,665	6,494
Chattanooga, Tenn. . . .	7,863	4,510	2,790	563	8,397	5,807	1,078	574	615	251	72	27,317	25,759	13,028
Dayton, Ohio	10,419	6,314	2,383	1,722	11,238	7,091	2,443	864	209	505	126	13,265	11,938	9,128
Des Moines, Iowa	4,967	3,820	455	692	5,471	3,794	754	303	85	454	81	5,876	5,293	2,276
Duluth, Minn.	3,992	2,563	450	979	3,924	2,926	436	328	41	86	107	1,523	1,450	1,204
Elizabeth, N. J.	8,457	7,819	490	148	8,767	7,687	227	438	309	106	0	11,963	10,209	7,405
Erie, Pa.	4,253	3,643	270	340	4,362	2,813	740	645	107	57	0	5,619	5,048	3,662
Fall River, Mass.	10,437	5,786	4,476	175	11,209	9,319	1,168	308	68	182	164	2,443	2,287	2,186
Flint, Mich.	6,814	2,324	1,706	2,784	6,330	5,729	25	261	77	233	5	3,278	2,266	504
Fort Wayne, Ind.	5,076	3,357	437	1,282	4,971	3,999	340	196	98	302	36	3,949	3,721	2,929
Fort Worth, Tex.	9,280	6,444	5	2,831	11,450	6,647	2,468	784	684	229	638	36,047	35,892	22,512
Gary, Ind.	3,617	2,883	582	152	3,611	2,883	302	184	60	182	0	4,807	4,792	4,792
Grand Rapids, Mich. . .	5,360	2,484	1,932	944	5,540	4,584	525	268	74	89	0	3,894	3,403	1,506
Hartford, Conn.	18,070	15,108	1,861	1,101	17,748	14,335	708	1,268	356	594	487	10,872	8,344	8,344
Jacksonville, Fla.	8,655	4,365	0	4,290	8,568	6,161	1,221	389	174	509	114	28,043	27,229	4,227
Kansas City, Kan.	3,401	2,498	613	290	4,429	2,481	1,157	624	0	167	0	5,582	5,025	2,854
Knoxville, Tenn.	8,753	5,479	2,323	951	9,056	7,352	116	666	742	180	0	27,383	25,873	16,916
Long Beach, Calif. . . .	16,990	5,062	3,635	8,293	16,038	9,839	4,228	1,828	118	0	25	18,027	9,318	0
Lowell, Mass.	10,581	5,958	4,406	217	11,313	9,690	970	404	56	131	62	3,252	2,952	2,478
Miami, Fla.	15,906	13,251	99	2,556	15,846	11,590	868	1,685	750	598	355	39,426	38,067	21,797
Nashville, Tenn.	11,381	6,072	3,778	1,531	12,691	9,015	2,395	602	381	258	40	34,811	33,257	15,120
New Bedford, Mass. . . .	10,535	5,436	4,876	223	10,924	9,439	812	266	54	231	122	2,713	1,836	1,184
New Haven, Conn.	12,869	11,038	1,304	527	14,040	10,533	1,682	929	202	629	65	8,095	7,807	7,773
Norfolk, Va.	15,805	10,120	2,970	2,715	16,455	11,757	2,576	582	1,014	526	0	42,161	26,755	18,239
Oklahoma City, Okla. . .	6,530	3,304	450	2,776	11,506	4,046	5,401	1,008	475	218	358	25,447	23,444	17,385
Omaha, Neb.[1]	7,010	5,777	388	845	9,594	5,389	2,841	664	108	566	26	8,141	7,257	5,529
Paterson, N. J.	10,880	8,956	1,401	523	11,744	7,955	1,269	1,580	808	132	0	21,440	21,370	21,370
Peoria, Ill.	2,990	2,556	182	252	3,126	2,633	180	72	7	232	2	827	557	557
Reading, Pa.	3,053	2,487	172	394	3,294	2,379	494	317	56	48	0	2,999	2,785	1,759
Richmond, Va.	21,024	14,585	4,110	2,329	24,210	17,618	3,365	1,448	1,051	570	158	44,630	21,823	12,331
Sacramento, Calif.	7,071	4,196	914	1,961	6,931	4,946	1,170	377	177	211	50	9,111	9,111	6,440
Salt Lake City, Utah . . .	5,462	4,075	344	1,043	5,345	4,572	402	169	61	141	0	4,258	2,981	986
San Diego, Calif.	14,607	8,730	3,650	2,227	16,689	9,777	5,241	210	70	1,012	379	21,636	21,614	3,464
Scranton, Pa.	3,277	2,791	261	225	3,509	2,934	161	264	73	77	0	2,647	2,548	2,548
Somerville, Mass.	10,039	6,469	3,335	235	10,066	8,709	356	792	80	44	85	4,165	3,265	3,190
South Bend, Ind.	3,547	2,788	380	379	3,528	2,733	135	398	45	217	0	2,991	2,757	1,867
Spokane, Wash.	6,411	3,252	1,695	1,464	7,309	4,628	1,116	864	84	611	6	4,753	3,259	3,259
Springfield, Mass.	18,547	11,676	5,755	1,116	18,851	16,668	1,242	612	150	179	0	14,718	13,218	9,858
Syracuse, N. Y.	19,410	13,320	4,317	1,773	19,949	14,326	1,898	2,203	124	1,017	381	7,689	7,483	4,545
Tacoma, Wash.	6,448	2,990	1,709	1,749	5,682	4,055	678	412	110	427	0	26,784	26,049	7,016
Tampa, Fla.	6,189	4,587	43	1,559	6,417	4,234	1,262	442	264	215	0	13,335	12,701	5,435
Trenton, N. J.	10,350	8,921	555	874	11,621	8,391	1,627	1,051	407	145	0	13,296	13,296	12,488
Tulsa, Okla.	4,501	2,535	215	1,751	5,833	3,342	1,425	814	195	16	41	16,845	14,782	6,854
Utica, N. Y.	7,259	5,182	1,896	181	8,370	5,687	1,169	1,063	103	328	20	11,812	10,356	4,852
Wichita, Kan.	4,780	3,591	220	969	8,140	3,124	3,539	1,105	110	131	131	12,272	10,549	8,112
Wilmington, Del.	6,872	4,157	2,314	401	7,177	5,965	687	131	139	155	100	8,308	7,179	3,257

TABLE X-B—REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND DEBT FOR CITIES OVER 25,000: 1949—Continued

City	GENERAL REVENUE (in thousands)				GENERAL EXPENDITURES (in thousands)							DEBT (in thousands)		
												Gross Debt End of 1949	Net Long-Term Debt End of 1949	
	Total	Local Taxes	Aid From Other Govts.	Charges and Misc.	Total	Operation	Capital Outlay	Provision for Debt Retirement	Interest	Contrb. to Employee Retirement	Other		Total	General Govt. Only
100,000 to 250,000—Continued														
Worcester, Mass.	$22,979	$13,043	$7,843	$2,093	$25,288	$20,503	$3,183	$1,419	$118	$65	$0	$12,105	$12,105	$10,273
Yonkers, N. Y.	12,098	8,964	2,659	475	15,106	9,463	2,310	1,849	538	798	148	21,522	19,885	17,409
Youngstown, Ohio	5,154	3,606	1,195	353	5,451	3,250	364	915	150	337	435	5,928	5,097	4,681
50,000 to 100,000														
Allentown, Pa.	2,747	2,199	164	384	2,698	1,855	281	348	144	50	20	4,180	3,634	3,084
Altoona, Pa.	2,049	1,827	165	57	1.924	1,357	216	214	22	115	0	1,381	1,255	1,000
Amarillo, Tex.	1,950	1,543	1	406	1,852	1,419	133	132	126	5	37	8,026	7,587	3,987
Asheville, N. C.	2,498	1,501	233	764	2,073	1,483	0	248	268	25	49	17,653	16,910	12,554
Atlantic City, N. J.	9,076	8,384	429	263	8,983	6,130	1,059	740	560	194	300	18,526	18,515	17,165
Augusta, Ga.	4,627	2,583	81	1,963	5,665	5,295	168	100	80	22	0	3,927	3,631	2,694
Austin, Tex.	4,979	2,443	10	2,526	6,144	3,747	1,607	412	285	77	16	21,058	20,297	11,076
Bayonne, N. J.	8,369	7,631	479	259	9,134	6,972	842	703	421	196	0	12,446	10,734	9,313
Beaumont, Tex.	2,220	1,821	30	369	4,449	1,460	2,421	306	215	0	47	12,235	11,501	7,446
Berkeley, Calif.	5,146	3,302	900	944	4,600	3,275	433	173	23	298	398	945	840	840
Bethlehem, Pa.	1,478	1,255	109	114	1,390	1,102	36	190	25	17	20	1,349	1,307	1,307
Binghamton, N. Y.	9,302	4,895	2,755	1,652	9,739	8,130	1,006	234	67	302	0	3,678	3,217	3,205
Brockton, Mass.	7,778	4,537	2,857	384	7,834	6,432	614	615	31	49	93	1,630	1,630	1,246
Cedar Rapids, Iowa	1,927	1,468	180	279	2,169	1,453	403	149	31	84	49	1,310	1,301	1,015
Charleston, S. C.	2,787	1,858	380	549	2,668	1,953	384	163	103	37	28	5,691	5,353	4,131
Charleston, W. Va.	1,813	1,396	43	374	2,178	1,413	562	89	85	29	0	3,592	3,519	3,519
Chester, Pa.	1,537	1,356	110	71	1,684	1,115	264	206	68	31	0	2,050	1,649	1,649
Cicero, Ill.	1,904	1,609	242	53	1,890	1,217	281	137	95	160	0	3,653	2,588	1,860
Cleveland Hgts., Ohio	1,985	1,213	427	345	2,054	1,799	108	35	14	98	0	1,327	926	926
Columbia, S. C.[1]	2,323	1,582	178	563	2,806	1,894	701	126	40	45	0	1,426	1,314	1,092
Columbus, Ga.	3,824	2,814	350	660	3,284	2,961	42	199	82	0	0	3,174	3,174	2,774
Corpus Christi, Tex.	2,721	2,133	28	560	5,235	2,070	2,408	241	411	0	105	16,120	14,871	971
Covington, Ky.[1]	1,536	1,331	0	205	1,748	1,330	128	170	87	33	0	3,627	3,500	2,021
Davenport, Iowa	2,387	1,760	213	414	2,695	1,856	290	313	44	141	51	2,828	2,730	2,122
Dearborn, Mich.	6,635	4,915	735	985	6,853	4,551	1,545	521	226	10	0	8,986	5,912	4,238
Decatur, Ill.	1,180	815	151	214	1,251	851	257	43	10	90	0	693	619	349
Durham, N. C.	3,227	2,080	803	344	3,370	2,402	331	298	196	101	42	9,346	8,524	4,550
East Chicago, Ind.	1,671	1,447	205	19	1,665	1,525	28	47	14	51	0	1,886	1,504	571
East Orange, N. J.	5,384	5,056	255	73	5,872	4,494	620	388	223	147	0	6,573	5,886	5,675
East St. Louis, Ill.	1,421	1,306	0	115	1,694	1,299	0	309	20	66	0	11,010	10,660	10,660
El Paso, Tex.	3,329	2,730	14	585	5,380	2,183	2,258	492	265	127	55	8,982	8,103	7,208
Evanston, Ill.	2,614	1,849	327	438	2,514	1,997	215	51	45	187	19	4,684	4,684	1,654

Evansville, Ind.	3,451	2,500	495	456	3,455	2,671	285	85	111	184	119	2,141	2,070	1,472
Fresno, Calif.	4,735	3,100	897	738	4,745	3,590	679	100	41	249	86	3,290	3,290	1,877
Galveston, Tex.	2,498	1,768	26	704	3,832	1,730	1,317	411	257	89	28	11,549	11,070	7,180
Glendale, Calif.	4,061	1,972	1,215	874	4,120	3,108	577	39	37	359	0	807	785	735
Greensboro, N. C.	4,157	2,253	1,348	556	4,866	2,502	1,410	564	295	29	66	12,612	12,234	9,074
Hamilton, Ohio	2,097	1,164	577	356	2,628	1,602	518	306	64	88	50	4,613	4,262	2,947
Hammond, Ind.	2,084	1,612	261	211	2,216	1,705	189	146	34	142	0	5,246	5,168	4,716
Harrisburg, Pa.	2,343	1,814	212	317	2,576	2,040	323	135	36	42	0	2,477	2,468	1,186
Highland Park, Mich.	4,165	1,870	580	1,715	4,410	3,690	330	104	0	286	0	41	0	0
Hoboken, N. J.	5,245	4,915	273	57	5,234	4,200	85	455	197	297	0	4,854	4,254	4,249
Holyoke, Mass.	5,393	2,950	2,257	186	5,486	4,812	196	388	29	56	5	2,851	2,851	1,368
Huntington, W. Va.	1,894	1,494	49	351	1,949	1,516	152	168	50	38	25	1,424	1,078	1,078
Irvington, N. J.	5,092	4,440	245	407	4,847	4,063	71	402	183	128	0	4,573	4,351	4,351
Jackson, Miss.	2,893	2,125	97	671	6,189	1,852	3,161	639	224	0	313	11,519	8,940	6,888
Johnstown, Pa.	2,310	2,089	91	130	2,201	1,362	329	322	70	30	88	1,844	995	995
Kalamazoo, Mich.	2,400	1,315	551	534	2,043	1,728	265	0	0	44	6	0	0	0
Lakewood, Ohio	2,904	1,479	554	871	3,612	2,107	1,084	196	72	153	0	3,684	3,630	3,618
Lancaster, Pa.[2]	1,738	906	299	533	1,753	1,117	254	232	87	63	0	2,261	2,261	2,261
Lansing, Mich.	4,718	2,441	964	1,313	5,213	3,662	1,230	0	5	316	0	267	0	0
Lawrence, Mass.	6,729	3,815	2,804	110	7,472	6,399	403	368	38	72	192	2,258	2,002	1,792
Lincoln, Neb.	2,968	1,671	117	1,180	3,355	2,303	729	154	19	67	83	1,775	1,604	1,219
Little Rock, Ark.	2,585	1,573	458	554	2,784	2,035	172	305	68	122	82	7,455	6,413	1,628
Lynn, Mass.	11,759	6,565	4,422	772	13,827	10,488	1,919	1,092	136	192	0	7,504	6,004	5,829
McKeesport, Pa.	1,525	1,104	61	360	1,471	1,227	0	180	37	27	0	1,712	1,712	1,376
Macon, Ga.	1,752	1,405	2	345	1,975	1,624	337	0	1	13	0	34	0	0
Madison, Wis.	8,877	5,237	1,919	1,721	8,810	6,947	1,180	395	75	153	60	8,255	8,124	7,574
Malden, Mass.	6,155	3,882	2,058	215	5,771	5,149	290	208	27	50	47	1,980	1,672	1,194
Manchester, N. H.	4,660	4,246	180	234	4,646	2,832	605	439	79	182	509	3,653	3,653	3,653
Medford, Mass.	7,357	4,972	2,095	290	6,966	6,084	460	332	30	60	0	2,495	2,495	2,324
Mobile, Ala.	3,428	2,401	408	619	5,712	2,473	2,522	169	345	59	144	16,983	16,379	9,651
Montgomery, Ala.	3,332	2,427	455	450	3,376	2,145	262	339	375	0	255	11,507	11,231	8,578
Mount Vernon, N. Y.	6,993	5,200	1,577	216	7,549	5,443	1,015	625	134	332	0	4,510	3,656	3,453
New Britain, Conn.	5,482	4,189	1,004	289	5,974	4,665	798	345	113	53	0	5,676	5,426	4,481
New Rochelle, N. Y.	8,139	6,360	1,568	211	8,985	6,766	645	810	320	444	0	8,582	8,471	8,471
Newton, Mass.	9,746	7,282	2,114	350	11,612	8,395	2,256	597	125	109	130	7,885	7,885	7,665
Niagara Falls, N. Y.	9,433	6,589	2,361	483	10,740	8,262	1,020	863	355	240	0	12,787	11,698	11,468
Oak Park, Ill.	2,205	1,509	230	466	1,999	1,395	292	106	49	157	0	1,655	854	854
Pasadena, Calif.	5,880	3,254	1,202	1,424	5,595	3,995	993	191	105	311	0	6,572	6,295	1,897
Passaic, N. J.	5,802	5,019	708	75	6,647	4,312	1,180	680	379	96	0	10,685	10,480	10,480
Pawtucket, R. I.	5,068	3,837	832	399	6,534	4,229	1,491	427	387	0	0	16,036	13,924	11,422
Phoenix, Ariz.	5,432	2,759	1,023	1,650	7,381	3,836	2,234	820	238	205	48	23,433	22,845	9,871
Pontiac, Mich.	4,825	2,115	590	2,120	4,813	3,078	1,062	440	51	140	42	2,751	1,767	1,188
Portland, Me.[1]	5,239	4,641	394	204	5,300	4,447	302	323	95	115	18	3,199	3,191	3,025
Portsmouth, Va.	2,428	1,439	570	419	3,143	2,681	0	181	255	26	0	8,080	6,799	6,496
Pueblo, Colo.	1,693	1,397	165	131	1,878	1,200	426	115	14	62	61	1,242	1,242	1,242
Quincy, Mass.	10,005	6,218	2,640	1,147	10,800	8,897	1,187	415	70	123	108	3,877	3,877	3,877
Racine, Wis.	5,697	3,405	1,823	469	6,097	4,979	697	242	56	123	0	3,166	2,967	2,734
Roanoke, Va.	6,847	4,881	1,486	480	7,777	5,598	1,533	201	255	190	0	15,560	14,381	9,031

TABLE X-B—REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND DEBT FOR CITIES OVER 25,000: 1949—Continued

City	GENERAL REVENUE (in thousands)				GENERAL EXPENDITURES (in thousands)							DEBT (in thousands)		
	Total	Local Taxes	Aid From Other Govts.	Charges and Misc.	Total	Operation	Capital Outlay	Provision for Debt Retirement	Interest	Contrib. to Employee Retirement	Other	Gross Debt End of 1949	Net Long-Term Debt End of 1949	
													Total	General Govt. Only
50,000 to 100,000—Continued														
Rockford, Ill.	$2,099	$1,687	$25	$387	$2,894	$1,987	$448	$145	$13	$301	$0	$2,142	$1,301	$1,016
St. Joseph, Mo.	1,875	1,716	10	149	1,842	1,467	18	226	64	20	47	2,555	2,410	2,344
St. Petersburg, Fla.	5,377	3,671	15	1,691	5,089	3,452	389	571	491	183	3	20,627	18,960	15,826
Saginaw, Mich.	2,597	1,012	978	607	3,384	2,065	805	82	11	243	178	6,219	6,175	575
San Jose, Calif.	4,044	2,497	1,078	468	4,216	2,883	1,005	152	29	116	31	1,998	1,997	1,997
Santa Monica, Calif.	3,634	2,569	487	578	3,667	2,603	628	84	57	274	21	5,431	5,219	2,785
Savannah, Ga.	3,361	3,036	0	325	3,706	3,083	187	155	137	144	0	11,411	9,757	3,554
Schenectady, N. Y.	8,510	5,965	1,920	625	8,617	7,365	254	877	76	45	0	4,109	3,741	3,741
Shreveport, La.	4,062	3,446	260	356	4,008	2,797	0	410	235	99	467	14,044	12,640	7,408
Sioux City, Iowa	2,371	1,867	221	283	3,057	1,696	740	357	40	149	75	3,392	2,845	2,496
Springfield, Ill.	2,043	1,568	85	390	2,021	1,681	170	51	8	111	0	4,475	3,877	21
Springfield, Mo.	2,080	1,325	18	737	1,266	1,081	95	80	10	0	0	6,284	5,384	217
Springfield, Ohio	4,461	2,348	661	1,452	4,134	3,120	409	379	75	101	50	2,128	1,992	1,792
Stockton, Calif.	4,739	3,107	869	763	5,094	2,753	1,499	379	157	288	18	4,019	4,019	4,019
Terre Haute, Ind.	1,668	1,343	238	87	1,589	1,226	80	30	8	167	78	272	251	207
Topeka, Kan.	2,131	1,647	241	243	2,981	1,350	1,260	165	24	77	105	3,470	2,108	1,511
Troy, N. Y.	4,478	3,142	896	440	5,703	3,278	1,446	580	130	260	9	7,073	5,220	4,831
Union City, N. J.	4,386	3,884	357	145	4,388	3,630	120	295	212	131	0	6,053	5,328	5,328
Waco, Tex.	1,808	1,571	11	226	2,473	1,329	864	154	120	0	6	6,429	5,902	3,972
Waterbury, Conn.	8,575	7,173	881	521	9,789	7,189	1,259	710	195	436	0	15,199	15,199	9,763
Waterloo, Iowa	1,957	1,369	135	453	1,942	1,242	519	78	24	55	24	1,695	1,695	1,190
Wheeling, W. Va.	1,625	1,137	88	400	1,530	1,212	129	89	35	65	0	1,646	1,633	1,281
Wilkes–Barre, Pa.	1,975	1,596	142	237	2,005	1,538	145	228	47	47	0	1,441	1,426	1,426
Winston–Salem, N. C.	5,137	3,499	254	1,384	5,647	4,204	321	614	306	159	43	9,241	8,605	7,083
York, Pa.	1,355	1,238	50	67	1,386	1,104	170	72	20	18	2	1,103	985	985
25,000 to 50,000														
Abilene, Tex.	1,911	979	408	524	2,680	1,614	981	0	84	0	1	5,570	5,306	3,032
Alameda, Calif.	2,425	784	841	800	2,325	1,610	473	30	10	136	66	240	87	87
Albuquerque, N. M.	1,232	887	36	309	1,378	1,145	41	87	62	36	7	4,579	4,232	2,300
Alexandria, La.	1,341	458	80	803	1,431	1,180	90	104	14	43	0	342	190	139
Alexandria, Va.	3,491	2,982	387	122	5,817	3,096	2,272	162	287	0	0	9,072	9,072	9,072
Alhambra, Calif.	1,763	1,073	272	418	1,963	1,307	445	49	22	140	0	1,204	1,204	931
Aliquippa, Pa.	666	603	46	17	772	593	87	65	18	7	2	827	793	793
Alton, Ill.	692	492	111	89	605	448	110	31	4	12	0	179	179	179
Amsterdam, N. Y.	2,403	1,664	685	54	2,434	2,185	50	108	58	33	0	1,967	1,866	1,773
Anderson, Ind.	1,622	726	169	727	1,982	1,770	41	81	26	64	0	1,570	1,509	1,456

Ann Arbor, Mich.	1,605	770	368	467	2,163	1,089	809	158	18	56	33	3,649	3,289	2,040
Anniston, Ala.	1,158	872	117	169	767	590	26	73	55	0	23	3,162	3,062	2,464
Appleton, Wis.	2,612	1,445	790	377	3,002	2,143	675	131	14	39	0	887	886	886
Ashland, Ky.	541	405	0	136	666	497	5	102	50	12	0	1,801	1,145	1,002
Auburn, N. Y.	3,266	1,785	1,263	218	3,427	2,659	331	348	30	59	0	1,821	1,721	1,721
Aurora, Ill.	1,107	916	67	124	1,255	918	152	129	13	43	0	690	286	286
Bakersfield, Calif.	2,351	1,779	329	243	2,019	1,561	340	11	3	104	0	45	45	45
Bangor, Me.	2,735	2,094	202	439	2,285	2,019	129	73	17	47	0	1,004	970	957
Baton Rouge, La.	1,737	1,329	156	252	2,279	1,770	270	144	38	48	9	1,649	1,649	1,497
Battle Creek, Mich.	1,857	1,041	477	339	2,268	1,605	506	89	18	26	24	617	443	443
Bay City, Mich.	2,552	1,180	622	750	3,082	2,294	639	73	9	67	0	832	549	275
Belleville, Ill.	574	488	55	31	800	450	255	5	65	25	0	2,180	2,180	2,180
Belleville, N. J.	1,131	1,070	30	31	1,183	832	42	200	63	46	0	2,307	2,160	1,899
Bellingham, Wash.	1,189	490	335	364	1,242	882	247	27	9	72	5	1,750	1,608	193
Beloit, Wis.	3,267	1,496	900	871	3,837	2,910	783	91	13	40	0	2,540	2,540	2,540
Berwyn, Ill.	912	702	130	80	887	585	158	76	40	28	0	1,456	1,066	1,066
Beverly, Mass.	3,142	2,168	901	73	3,038	2,377	443	116	28	26	48	1,729	1,729	1,649
Beverly Hills, Calif.	2,107	1,530	212	365	2,125	1,693	138	108	78	108	0	2,497	2,497	1,827
Bloomfield, N. J.	3,842	3,462	212	168	4,068	3,121	406	359	118	64	0	4,108	3,907	3,121
Bloomington, Ill.	743	532	32	179	1,470	635	713	22	65	35	0	3,813	3,593	2,731
Boise City, Idaho	1,077	897	30	150	2,726	912	1,662	89	42	4	17	1,738	1,709	1,679
Bristol, Conn.	2,541	2,122	313	106	3,422	2,359	816	115	73	59	0	3,400	2,823	2,543
Burbank, Calif.	3,396	2,121	567	708	3,559	2,075	1,276	37	7	164	0	929	736	603
Burlington, Iowa	838	578	108	152	1,276	627	512	50	9	41	37	812	733	528
Burlington, Vt.	1,528	1,222	65	241	2,323	1,407	700	82	73	49	12	3,226	3,050	2,608
Butte, Mont.	838	733	19	86	806	626	89	55	20	16	0	443	443	443
Central Falls, R. I.[1]	972	710	251	11	1,035	815	0	120	71	29	0	1,907	1,757	1,757
Chelsea, Mass.	4,342	2,825	1,448	69	4,592	3,860	523	126	55	20	8	2,318	1,159	1,092
Chicopee, Mass.	3,597	1,919	1,410	268	3,448	3,152	184	46	9	28	29	2,477	2,477	392
Clarksburg, W. Va.[1]	484	351	26	107	489	452	12	10	3	12	0	76	71	71
Clifton, N. J.	4,133	3,426	511	196	4,352	2,978	373	549	377	43	32	10,767	10,442	9,919
Clinton, Iowa	866	535	221	110	988	663	205	59	29	32	0	1,278	1,177	1,177
Colorado Springs, Colo.	2,464	631	101	1,732	2,377	1,915	424	0	0	38	0	176	176	176
Concord, N. H.	1,344	1,172	114	58	1,601	989	443	79	14	24	52	903	903	656
Council Bluffs, Iowa	976	755	117	104	1,378	827	369	162	20	0	0	1,158	1,104	939
Cranston, R. I.	3,238	2,406	609	223	4,808	2,546	1,697	369	186	10	0	8,099	7,310	7,310
Cumberland, Md.[3]	998	837	123	38	927	664	17	119	97	12	18	6,858	4,667	2,058
Danville, Ill.	627	586	18	23	871	606	48	192	9	16	0	546	495	495
Danville, Va.	3,010	1,537	487	986	3,164	2,293	484	222	45	102	18	6,369	6,369	2,414
Dubuque, Iowa	1,275	1,023	124	128	1,338	1,024	181	67	5	61	0	216	216	216
East Cleveland, Ohio[4]	1,150	596	362	192	1,335	808	328	115	20	64	0	593	414	414
Easton, Pa.	1,097	779	64	254	1,039	756	91	101	54	17	20	3,904	3,703	1,158
Eau Claire, Wis.	2,968	1,653	860	455	3,815	2,597	1,020	107	33	48	10	2,791	2,777	1,965
Elgin, Ill.	920	679	138	103	1,168	658	390	61	10	48	1	1,236	1,003	827
Elkhart, Ind.	1,099	895	121	83	1,114	925	117	17	6	49	0	1,637	1,577	476
Elmira, N. Y.	3,453	2,111	1,102	240	4,384	3,156	930	198	27	73	0	2,521	2,521	2,521
Elyria, Ohio	1,018	732	233	53	1,262	711	300	151	37	63	0	3,320	2,750	1,542
Enid, Okla.	528	353	48	127	557	444	42	30	9	0	32	2,907	2,694	150

TABLE X-B—REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND DEBT FOR CITIES OVER 25,000: 1949—Continued

City	GENERAL REVENUE (in thousands)				GENERAL EXPENDITURES (in thousands)							DEBT (in thousands)		
												Gross Debt End of 1949	Net Long-Term Debt End of 1949	
	Total	Local Taxes	Aid From Other Govts.	Charges and Misc.	Total	Operation	Capital Outlay	Provision for Debt Retirement	Interest	Contrib. to Employee Retirement	Other		Total	General Govt. Only
25,000 to 50,000—Continued														
Everett, Mass.	$5,698	$3,534	$1,898	$266	$6,525	$5,592	$685	$166	$19	$20	$43	$1,214	$1,214	$1,193
Everett, Wash.	1,263	562	402	299	1,304	1,020	133	19	11	101	20	1,533	1,503	502
Fargo, N. D.	1,336	932	23	381	1,320	788	443	58	22	9	0	901	754	623
Fitchburg, Mass.	4,865	2,945	1,739	181	5,911	3,704	1,787	284	45	30	61	3,026	2,626	2,280
Fond Du Lac, Wis.	2,256	1,395	627	234	3,232	2,205	983	18	1	25	0	976	900	895
Fort Smith, Ark.	834	539	172	123	984	650	210	26	10	29	59	2,010	1,436	433
Gadsden, Ala.	1,539	1,176	187	176	1,802	907	319	247	129	24	176	5,054	4,238	4,238
Galesburg, Ill.	658	453	83	122	631	522	65	14	2	28	0	414	235	75
Garfield, N. J.	821	783	31	7	881	515	0	175	93	7	91	2,634	2,634	1,965
Great Falls, Mont.	1,583	831	42	710	3,491	1,168	2,104	154	24	31	10	1,866	1,661	1,554
Green Bay, Wis.	4,044	2,350	1,398	296	4,859	3,799	862	74	21	103	0	2,063	2,028	1,539
Greenville, S. C.	2,801	1,442	127	1,232	2,948	2,612	176	74	50	36	0	5,917	5,204	972
Hackensack, N. J.	2,897	2,581	142	174	3,037	2,300	302	305	82	48	0	2,828	2,828	2,828
Hagerstown, Md.	757	407	190	160	1,515	737	545	50	77	58	48	5,325	5,325	1,590
Hamtramck, Mich.	2,665	1,921	608	136	2,613	2,025	30	170	126	262	0	3,065	2,397	2,198
Haverhill, Mass.	5,260	2,758	1,933	569	5,261	4,735	184	225	22	35	60	1,823	1,323	937
Hazleton, Pa.	812	605	126	81	864	513	169	134	35	13	0	862	832	832
High Point, N. C.	2,343	1,038	639	666	2,152	1,498	397	67	156	8	26	7,448	7,222	5,262
Huntington Park, Calif.	1,425	971	223	231	1,167	879	171	15	13	83	6	245	225	214
Hutchinson, Kan.	1,015	752	101	162	2,189	727	1,227	147	34	12	42	2,718	1,515	1,303
Inglewood, Calif.	1,768	1,188	368	212	1,508	1,127	221	38	24	98	0	509	368	288
Jackson, Mich.	2,360	734	595	1,031	2,280	2,045	0	116	40	66	13	1,062	973	795
Jamestown, N. Y.	2,995	1,171	798	1,026	3,160	2,623	355	15	5	106	56	235	235	125
Johnson City, Tenn.	1,100	448	478	174	1,011	843	47	52	68	1	0	4,594	4,444	1,632
Joliet, Ill.[5]	923	538	106	279	719	580	23	61	16	34	5	208	208	158
Joplin, Mo.	858	731	11	116	1,350	675	511	74	25	27	38	1,661	1,271	1,113
Kearny, N. J.	3,669	3,440	167	62	4,514	2,842	1,055	381	128	108	0	7,390	7,390	3,934
Kenosha, Wis.	4,133	2,338	1,455	340	5,097	3,655	1,079	225	39	99	0	2,338	2,327	2,327
Kingston, N. Y.	2,481	1,338	921	222	2,554	2,044	222	210	16	62	0	1,690	1,443	993
Kokomo, Ind.	979	714	120	145	939	785	22	32	13	48	39	477	406	248
La Crosse, Wis.	3,099	1,703	1,071	325	3,968	3,027	613	123	18	99	88	1,857	1,846	1,706
Lafayette, Ind.	832	654	104	74	902	833	0	8	3	58	0	202	187	187
Laredo, Tex.	1,781	866	689	226	1,905	1,681	66	95	59	4	0	3,324	2,873	1,208
Lebanon, Pa.	465	386	39	40	539	402	68	4	1	1	63	2,178	2,058	0
Lewiston, Me.	1,680	1,496	120	64	1,928	1,675	149	80	24	0	0	1,130	1,130	783
Lexington, Ky.	1,742	1,639	2	101	1,743	1,494	59	78	62	35	15	1,514	1,160	1,160
Lima, Ohio	1,515	845	334	336	2,054	1,013	627	285	47	82	0	2,705	2,575	1,110

Lorain, Ohio	1,609	988	459	162	2,065	1,234	264	411	29	127	0	2,080	1,550	1,313
Lubbock, Tex.	1,751	899	0	852	2,399	1,024	1,082	171	114	0	8	6,668	6,373	3,342
Lynchburg, Va.	3,349	2,149	934	266	3,725	2,864	557	143	119	39	3	5,576	3,241	2,190
Mansfield, Ohio	1,328	599	404	325	1,471	983	332	64	6	86	0	2,403	2,197	187
Marion, Ind.	782	562	109	111	810	622	94	26	14	54	0	378	337	337
Marion, Ohio	1,585	458	528	599	1,963	1,178	639	70	11	65	0	1,050	844	844
Mason City, Iowa	797	561	79	157	930	557	296	30	6	21	20	428	400	295
Massillon, Ohio	777	324	257	196	819	647	48	39	8	56	21	190	68	68
Maywood, Ill.	739	423	199	117	847	456	241	128	12	10	0	813	794	333
Melrose, Mass.	2,641	1,921	613	107	2,728	2,315	370	0	1	23	19	0	0	0
Meriden, Conn.	2,653	2,255	317	81	3,158	2,357	601	140	25	15	20	1,459	1,459	1,459
Meridian, Miss.	978	789	18	171	1,083	651	173	140	71	36	12	2,936	2,936	2,606
Miami Beach, Fla.	6,075	5,220	0	855	6,776	3,710	1,992	637	208	229	0	9,167	9,148	7,969
Michigan City, Ind. . . .	1,015	712	100	203	1,102	868	145	51	17	21	0	581	513	403
Middletown, Conn.	1,600	1,238	257	105	1,789	1,396	247	78	11	54	3	617	617	617
Middletown, Ohio	1,082	531	454	97	1,247	840	212	88	22	72	13	3,695	3,515	2,015
Mishawaka, Ind.	869	419	106	344	1,087	702	322	21	11	31	0	529	500	500
Moline, Ill.	1,656	693	84	879	1,737	1,284	232	111	18	92	0	2,359	2,086	439
Monroe, La.	1,382	683	140	559	1,352	897	109	131	97	8	110	4,116	3,635	2,676
Montclair, N. J.	4,679	4,352	206	121	5,048	3,722	544	515	170	97	0	7,225	6,578	4,559
Muncie, Ind.	1,435	974	184	277	1,421	1,190	27	113	43	48	0	1,239	1,144	1,144
Muskegon, Mich.	1,806	829	566	411	2,056	1,529	269	111	42	105	0	1,142	716	668
Muskogee, Okla.	992	327	57	608	958	823	11	68	6	0	50	1,735	1,509	355
Nashua, N. H.	1,438	1,247	85	106	1,578	1,077	236	150	22	93	0	792	742	742
New Albany, Ind.	542	432	102	8	548	475	37	22	4	10	0	197	184	184
New Brunswick, N. J. . .	3,155	2,438	141	576	3,256	2,553	193	352	69	89	0	2,863	2,863	1,916
New Castle, Pa.	1,179	1,057	71	51	1,513	949	468	59	16	21	0	890	851	851
New London, Conn. . . .	2,522	1,909	305	308	2,698	2,311	102	166	64	55	0	3,967	3,600	3,004
Newark, Ohio	794	363	268	163	1,047	519	438	21	20	49	0	1,121	1,057	984
Newburgh, N. Y.	1,606	912	533	161	1,794	1,597	14	104	45	34	0	1,398	1,380	1,187
Newport, Ky.	905	746	0	159	943	741	8	121	55	18	0	1,634	1,634	935
Newport, R. I.	2,130	1,626	332	172	2,313	1,762	0	424	63	57	7	5,553	5,188	2,810
Newport News, Va. . . .	3,406	2,261	811	334	5,175	3,071	1,727	200	158	15	4	6,597	4,685	2,581
Norristown, Pa.	561	447	37	77	552	466	35	26	17	8	0	335	258	258
Norwalk, Conn.	3,538	3,021	363	154	3,799	3,006	377	270	106	40	0	4,667	4,563	3,511
Norwood, Ohio	1,012	661	229	122	1,493	690	665	48	12	78	0	1,951	1,688	703
Ogden, Utah	1,604	956	256	392	1,652	1,190	209	193	48	0	12	2,761	2,737	1,796
Orange, N. J.	2,891	2,499	288	104	3,040	2,458	206	223	94	59	0	2,667	2,486	2,365
Orlando, Fla.	2,411	1,870	65	476	4,490	1,944	2,116	200	230	0	0	9,296	8,526	5,276
Oshkosh, Wis.	3,420	2,173	873	374	3,413	3,243	36	53	14	67	0	488	488	488
Ottumwa, Iowa	1,058	674	94	290	1,142	729	236	126	31	20	0	1,044	1,044	869
Owensboro, Ky.	844	349	0	495	828	673	42	45	58	10	0	3,115	3,054	1,827
Paducah, Ky.	1,232	839	0	393	1,264	1,067	40	80	53	24	0	3,036	2,740	792
Parkersburg, W. Va. . .	1,042	471	19	552	1,187	937	164	32	26	28	0	2,200	2,200	1,385
Pensacola, Fla.	1,604	1,202	106	296	2,189	1,138	759	136	74	65	17	5,967	4,850	2,547
Perth Amboy, N. J. . . .	3,443	3,094	160	189	3,615	2,889	163	83	346	134	0	9,627	9,146	7,960
Petersburg, Va.	2,211	1,261	579	371	2,184	1,738	137	72	177	0	60	4,416	2,324	2,054
Pittsfield, Mass.	5,728	3,621	1,935	172	5,708	4,877	549	184	36	36	26	4,964	4,964	1,705

Table X-B—Revenues, Expenditures, and Debt for Cities Over 25,000: 1949—Continued

City	GENERAL REVENUE (in thousands)				GENERAL EXPENDITURES (in thousands)							DEBT (in thousands)		
												Gross Debt End of 1949	Net Long-Term Debt End of 1949	
	Total	Local Taxes	Aid From Other Govts.	Charges and Misc.	Total	Operation	Capital Outlay	Provision for Debt Retirement	Interest	Contrib. to Employee Retirement	Other		Total	General Govt. Only
25,000 to 50,000—Continued														
Plainfield, N. J.	$3,566	$3,298	$199	$69	$3,596	$2,771	$433	$237	$96	$59	$0	$2,166	$1,900	$1,900
Port Arthur, Tex.	1,519	1,115	14	390	1,689	938	472	166	113	0	0	4,928	4,788	4,442
Port Huron, Mich.	1,274	698	417	159	1,991	1,146	666	111	39	29	0	2,770	2,727	2,577
Portsmouth, Ohio	1,636	949	334	353	1,568	1,006	25	412	60	65	0	3,158	2,873	1,280
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	4,764	3,172	1,432	160	4,361	3,840	0	324	74	123	0	2,471	2,426	2,307
Quincy, Ill.	909	684	116	109	989	772	95	58	18	46	0	1,092	901	901
Raleigh, N. C.	2,482	1,826	376	280	2,873	1,928	653	155	77	41	19	3,962	3,947	2,453
Revere, Mass.[6]	2,922	2,164	664	94	3,544	2,879	191	442	20	12	0	1,151	951	935
Richmond, Ind.	948	477	134	337	1,106	765	228	34	8	34	37	1,261	1,207	1,050
Riverside, Calif.	2,362	1,154	384	824	2,336	1,736	425	15	3	157	0	235	232	54
Rochester, Minn.	1,454	773	94	587	1,503	1,139	338	19	1	0	6	219	219	219
Rock Island, Ill.	1,649	991	137	521	1,613	933	254	176	157	70	23	5,815	5,282	3,998
Rocky Mount, N. C.	1,192	467	248	477	1,283	888	285	62	36	3	9	4,303	4,114	1,310
Rome, Ga.	1,149	823	166	160	1,178	1,137	0	25	7	9	0	703	628	207
Rome, N. Y.	3,119	1,674	851	594	3,395	2,419	709	197	16	54	0	2,489	2,477	2,457
Royal Oak, Mich.	1,587	914	295	378	1,544	1,043	314	60	97	25	5	4,666	4,451	3,618
Salem, Mass.	4,579	2,917	1,567	95	4,645	4,010	238	240	25	30	102	1,691	1,691	1,312
Salem, Ore.	1,004	650	155	199	1,183	1,041	32	56	7	32	15	2,405	2,074	520
San Angelo, Tex.	930	671	19	240	1,116	697	310	50	31	18	10	1,238	1,234	986
San Bernardino, Calif.	2,357	1,289	640	428	2,868	2,076	596	29	13	154	0	358	358	255
Santa Ana, Calif.	2,318	1,706	297	315	2,077	1,465	265	122	32	158	35	1,569	1,435	1,429
Santa Barbara, Calif.	1,895	1,438	316	141	1,650	1,363	82	75	23	107	0	1,344	1,199	405
Sharon, Pa.	878	721	35	122	895	538	228	100	19	10	0	927	872	872
Sheboygan, Wis.	3,947	2,455	866	626	4,023	3,656	142	113	22	90	0	826	826	826
Sioux Falls, S. D.	1,524	1,188	105	231	1,931	1,396	460	49	15	0	11	472	393	393
South Gate, Calif.	1,576	598	506	472	2,017	1,207	728	59	4	19	0	77	59	11
Spartanburg, S. C.	1,161	944	110	107	1,163	916	56	129	44	9	9	2,436	2,255	1,244
Stamford, Conn.[7]	2,216	1,969	187	60	2,622	1,668	509	307	59	78	1	2,659	2,621	2,621
Steubenville, Ohio	1,084	665	308	111	1,380	780	393	120	13	74	0	873	602	602
Superior, Wis.	2,672	1,499	1,032	141	2,973	2,697	40	79	48	109	0	1,301	1,301	1,301
Taunton, Mass.	3,503	2,008	1,299	196	4,254	3,038	986	96	11	64	59	1,343	1,343	1,314
Torrington, Conn.	1,895	1,548	261	8	1,979	1,722	176	60	12	9	0	829	281	281
Tucson, Ariz.	2,757	1,506	629	622	3,514	1,642	1,436	265	50	121	0	3,716	3,238	2,992
Tuscaloosa, Ala.	968	666	110	192	1,055	555	190	108	70	11	121	2,614	1,741	947
Tyler, Tex.	2,147	1,380	451	316	2,354	1,710	336	183	93	4	28	5,035	4,845	2,602
University City, Mo.	1,006	757	99	150	1,142	795	75	175	36	42	19	1,053	1,037	1,037
Waltham, Mass.	4,901	3,146	1,599	156	5,027	4,038	637	257	34	20	41	1,794	1,794	1,556

Warren, Ohio	1,605	881	551	173	2,628	1,161	886	485	12	84	0	3,464	2,591	2,591
Warwick, R. I.	2,144	1,484	444	216	2,289	2,093	0	119	73	4	0	4,096	3,446	2,390
Washington, Pa.	545	447	37	61	586	434	92	54	5	1	0	137	137	137
Watertown, N. Y.	2,907	1,653	943	311	2,937	2,484	209	126	19	67	32	838	798	600
Waukegan, Ill.	743	587	99	57	727	608	13	48	2	56	0	1,022	907	362
Wausau, Wis.	2,228	1,279	665	284	3,106	2,073	874	55	27	56	21	2,152	2,152	2,152
Wauwatosa, Wis.	3,045	1,607	990	448	3,240	2,328	723	124	15	50	0	1,302	1,252	1,129
West Allis, Wis.	3,968	2,586	1,065	317	4,231	3,812	82	201	39	97	0	1,095	1,095	1,074
West New York, N. J. . .	2,996	2,695	241	60	3,268	2,541	250	255	173	49	0	4,364	4,084	4,084
West Orange, N. J. . . .	1,294	1,243	39	12	1,329	999	32	170	86	42	0	2,633	2,633	2,633
West Palm Beach, Fla. .	2,160	1,929	0	231	2,197	1,333	212	197	386	69	0	10,461	9,961	9,961
White Plains, N. Y. . . .	5,891	4,758	784	349	6,022	4,156	924	523	237	182	0	6,635	6,433	5,904
Wichita Falls, Tex. . . .	1,370	880	2	488	1,339	993	147	92	94	0	13	5,717	5,603	2,387
Wilkinsburg, Pa.	668	613	19	36	813	449	147	152	50	0	15	1,472	1,472	1,472
Williamsport, Pa.	954	704	224	26	1,096	677	349	35	12	23	0	521	334	334
Wilmington, N. C.	1,719	1,172	331	216	1,777	1,354	200	85	70	59	9	3,981	3,493	2,077
Woonsocket, R. I.	3,059	2,143	883	33	3,238	2,774	53	245	107	59	0	3,528	3,328	2,936
Wyandotte, Mich.	2,442	885	369	1,188	2,635	2,210	241	89	19	76	0	620	538	433
Yakima, Wash.	2,384	672	951	761	2,516	977	1,253	80	12	57	137	1,146	1,019	590
Zanesville, Ohio	866	370	330	166	1,050	692	225	79	9	45	0	1,053	932	418

NOTES ON FINANCE DATA, TABLE X-B

[1] Data are for fiscal year 1948.

[2] DEBT includes an unsegregable amount for water-supply system.

[3] Data are for fiscal year 1948 except for "Provision for Debt Retirement," "Interest," and DEBT.

[4] Data are for fiscal year 1948 except for "Provision for Debt Retirement" and "Interest."

[5] Data for GENERAL REVENUE and GENERAL EXPENDITURES are for fiscal year 1946; data for DEBT are for fiscal year 1948.

[6] Data are for fiscal year 1947.

[7] Data are for fiscal year 1948 except for DEBT.

Centralized Purchasing in Cities

GROWTH in the number of central purchasing units in cities over 25,000 has shown a modest gain during the last decade compared with growth in the number of cities in this population class. The last Year Book purchasing survey was reported in 1940. Of the 310 cities over 30,000 at that time (1930 census), 189 cities reported to the Year Book, and 123 (65 per cent of those reporting) operated a central purchasing unit. The 1950 census shows 474 cities over 25,000. A total of 335 cities reported for this Year Book, and 224 (67 per cent of those reporting) operate central purchasing departments.

Table 1 summarizes the extent of centralized purchasing in 1950 for 224 cities, and shows by population groups the number of cities that have full-time purchasing agents and the number of cities where the purchasing agent also serves in other capacities. The 111 other reporting cities in Table 1 either stated that they did not have a central purchasing agent or did not have records on their operations that would allow comparison with the practices of other cities.

TABLE I

EXTENT OF CENTRALIZED PURCHASING
IN CITIES OVER 25,000: 1950

Population Group	No. of Cities	No. of Cities Reporting	Cities With Central Purchasing Depts.			
			No.	% of Cities Reporting	Full-Time Purchasing Agent	Part-Time Purchasing Agent
Cities over 500,000	18	18	18	100	18	0
250,000 to 500,000	21	18	18	100	18	0
100,000 to 250,000	67	54	41	76	39	2
50,000 to 100,000	125	93	65	70	48	17
25,000 to 50,000	243	152	82	54	27	55
All cities over 25,000 . . .	474	335	224	67	150	74

Table XI shows specific data on purchasing department operations, practices, and costs for the 224 cities that have central purchasing in effective operation. The data discussed in this article are summarized for the 224 cities in Table XI.

Operating data from Table XI are summarized in Table 2 by medians for each population group. The median is used because reported information is characterized by wide extremes. The number of employees, for example, ranges from one in a number of cities to 662 in New York City, and the annual cost of purchasing operations from $2,250,000 in New York to the partial salary of a single official in a small city.

Operating Costs for Central Purchasing. Even though median operating costs reported in Table 2 are remarkably close, ranging from one and one-quarter cents per dollar of goods purchased to slightly under three-fourths of one cent, the total range runs from nearly 6 cents in Asheville, North Carolina, to less than one-sixth of one cent in Pomona, California. This spread may be due partly to variation in the types of services each agency furnishes, and partly to the volume and relative cost of goods purchased. Heavy capital expenditures, such as machinery, in a single year may make the operating costs for that year abnormally low. Because of this wide variation from city to city, the figures shown are not directly comparable on a dollar-to-dollar basis. They will, however, serve as a measure and a standard for evaluating operation of a given local purchasing agency.

The term "centralized purchasing" covers a variety of organizational patterns and purchasing services. In some cities the purchasing agency includes a central stores system and inspection service while in others procurement is the only function. Overhead and indirect expenses may also enter into operating costs. There is no standard method of allocating these costs and some cities include all overhead items such as rental and lighting, while others consider only salaries and direct expenses as operating costs.

TABLE 2

PURCHASING DEPARTMENT OPERATING COSTS AND VALUE OF GOODS PURCHASED IN CITIES OVER 25,000: 1950

Population Group	No. of Cities Reporting	Median No. of Employees	Median Volume of Purchases (in thousands)	Median Departmental Operating Costs	
				(in thousands)	Per Dollar of Purchases
Cities over 500,000.	18	26	$6,792	$81.0	$.0125
250,000 to 500,000	17	8	3,096	27.0	.0072
100,000 to 250,000	33	5	1,839	18.4	.0086
50,000 to 100,000	43	3	800	9.8	.0110
25,000 to 50,000	51	2	400	4.4	.0010
All cities over 25,000 . . .	162	3	950	11.5	.0108

Purchase Order Limits Without City Council Approval. Of the 215 cities that reported on the dollar amount that could be purchased without council action on a single order, 53 per cent have a ceiling of $500, 20 per cent have a ceiling of $1,000, and 19 per cent (41 cities) have no limit on the amount that can be purchased without special council authorization; in most of these 41 cities, approval of the annual budget also includes approval of major items to be purchased.

Other Purchasing Services. Most of the reporting cities, 85 per cent, have some arrangement for buying a variety of supplies on an annual requirement contract basis. Less than one-half (47 per cent) maintain central stores facilities, and about one-third (30 per cent) operate a central printing and duplicating shop. Over 60 per cent of the cities keep current lists of prequalified bidders. This practice enables the city to invite bids or quotations by mail and insures that quotations will be made in good faith and by firms that are reliable from the standpoint of furnishing specified materials in quantity at the times required.

Buying Locally. Most purchases are made locally. Of the 178 cities that reported on this question, 116 (65 per cent) bought more than 60 per cent of all items locally. This policy is justified in the large cities where a wide range of products is manufactured and distributed. In cities under 100,000 population, however, a city may pay a premium by buying locally products which are neither manufactured nor regularly distributed within the city.

Cooperative Purchasing. Cooperative purchasing with other units of government often results in substantial savings to the cooperating units. Forty-seven cities reported that they had cooperative agreements, nine with other cities, 16 with local school systems, nine with the county, 14 with the state, and 17 with such other local governmental units as housing authorities and separate utility boards. The California East Bay cities of Oakland, Berkeley, Richmond, and San Leandro collaborate on buying gasoline, cement, lumber, radio equipment, and fire hose.

Cincinnati, Ohio, participates in a joint purchasing program with Hamilton County, the board of education, the municipal university, and the public library in buying coal, oil, soap, paint, and some pharmaceuticals. The Michigan Municipal League maintains a cooperative purchasing service for its member cities. The League purchases from the same companies that supply the state and the city of Detroit requirements on a number of items and is thus enabled to buy at the same quantity prices. The League purchasing service also sells a number of items independently, including fire hose and embossed street name signs. Milwaukee and Kenosha, Wisconsin, purchase jointly with Milwaukee County.

TABLE XI

CENTRALIZED PURCHASING DATA FOR 224 CITIES OVER 25,000

The data in this table were obtained by questionnaire from city officials in January, 1951. The first letter in the second column shows the official serving as purchasing agent and the second letter the official who appoints him; figures show the number of full-time employees assigned to direct work of the purchasing department including warehousing and printing where these services are provided. The column headed "Cost of Purchases" shows the value of equipment and supplies purchased during 1950. The two columns headed DEPARTMENT COSTS 1950 show the total cost of operation and the unit cost per dollar value of goods purchased. The column "Per Cent Bought Locally" includes the total volume of purchases placed with local concerns including representatives of manufacturers or distributors whose main office or factory is elsewhere. "Maximum Purchase Without Council Approval" is the maximum amount of single purchase that can be made by the purchasing agent without approval by the local governing body; NL in this column means specific council approval is not required on any purchase. Y (Yes) or N (No) in the two columns headed "Prequalified Bidders; Annual Contracts" and "Central Stores; Printing and Duplicating" indicates whether or not a city maintains lists of prequalified bidders (for explanation, see text); purchases on annual requirement contracts; maintains central stores and warehousing; or operates a printing and duplicating plant as a function of the purchasing department. Under "Intergovernmental Buying" are shown the units of government with which cities cooperate in order to purchase supplies and equipment at the most favorable quantity prices. Leaders (. . .) indicate information not reported.

APPOINTING AUTHORITY
A—City Manager
B—Separate Board
C—City Council
Ch—Ex Officio: designated by charter
F—Finance official (e.g. director, auditor, comptroller, treasurer)
M—Mayor
X—Other administrative official

OFFICIAL SERVING AS PURCHASING OFFICER
A—City Manager
B—Aide to Manager or Mayor
F—Finance official (e.g. director, auditor, comptroller, treasurer)
K—City Clerk
M—Mayor
P—Full-time purchasing officer
X—Other administrative official

INTERGOVERNMENTAL BUYING
A—Other cities
B—School system
C—County
D—State
E—Other governmental units

City	1950 Pop. (in thousands)	Purchasing Agent, By Whom Appointed; No. of Employees	Cost of Purchases 1950 (in thousands)	DEPARTMENT COSTS 1950 Total Operation (in thousands)	DEPARTMENT COSTS 1950 Per Dollar of Purchases	Per Cent Bought Locally	Maximum Purchase Without Council Approval	Prequalified Bidders; Annual Contracts	Central Stores; Printing and Duplicating	Inter-Gov't. Buying
Over 1,000,000										
Chicago, Ill.	3,606	PM49	$41,308	$ 723.3	$.0175	40%	$2,500	Y-Y	Y-Y	E
Detroit, Mich.	1,839	PM40	16,149	194.7	.0120	...	1,000	N-Y	N-Y	No
Los Angeles, Calif.	1,958	PM13	7,500	61.7	.0082	95	NL	N-Y	Y-N	No
New York, N. Y.	7,835	PM662	46,816	2,230.0	.0476	...	NL	N-Y	Y-N	No
Philadelphia, Pa.	2,065	PM59	9,047	210.2	.0233	95	...	Y-Y	Y-N	No
500,000 to 1,000,000										
Baltimore, Md.	940	P. .15	2,000	46.7	.0233	80	1,000	N-Y	Y-N	No
Boston, Mass.	791	PM28	7,000	94.0	.0134	80	...	N-Y	N-N	No
Buffalo, N. Y.	577	PM21	2,634	73.3	.0314	80	NL	Y-Y	Y-N	B
Cincinnati, Ohio.	501	PA15	6,792	62.2	.0092	...	NL	N-Y	N-Y	BCE
Cleveland, Ohio	906	PF26	11,721	96.5	.0082	80	500	N-Y	N-N	No
Houston, Tex.	594	PM11	5,250	35.2	.0067	85	1,000	N-Y	N-Y	No
Milwaukee, Wis.	633	PB28	6,500	81.0	.0125	85	2,000	Y-Y	Y-Y	ACE
Minneapolis, Minn.	517	P. .9	10,000	38.0	.0038	60	1,000	..-Y	N-N	No
New Orleans, La.	567	PF18	6,000	53.5	.0089	95	1,000	Y-Y	N-N	No
Pittsburgh, Pa.	674	PM22	3,000	66.4	.0221	...	500	N-Y	Y-N	No

Table XI—Centralized Purchasing Data for 224 Cities Over 25,000—Continued

City	1950 Pop. (in thousands)	Purchasing Agent, By Whom Appointed; No. of Employees	Cost of Purchases 1950 (in thousands)	DEPARTMENT COSTS 1950			Maximum Purchase Without Council Approval	Pre-qualified Bidders; Annual Contracts	Central Stores; Printing and Duplicating	Inter-Gov't. Buying
				Total Operation (in thousands)	Per Dollar of Purchases	Per Cent Bought Locally				
500,000 to 1,000,000—continued										
St. Louis, Mo.	853	PM39	$ 5,097	$ 130.9	$ .0257	...%	$ NL	Y-Y	N-Y	No
San Francisco, Calif.	761	PE76	14,212	278.0	.0095	...	NL	Y-Y	Y-Y	No
Washington, D. C.	798	PC35	11,316	111.0	.0097	...	3,000	Y-Y	Y-N	E
250,000 to 500,000										
Atlanta, Ga.	327	PC5	5,000	28.0	.0056	...	5,000	Y-Y	Y-N	No
Birmingham, Ala.	299	PC4	1,000	13.7	.0137	90	500	N-Y	Y-N	D
Columbus, Ohio	375	PM4	2,782	10.1	.0036	50	500	N-Y	Y-N	No
Dallas, Tex.	433	PF10	5,073	33.2	.0065	90	500	N-Y	N-Y	No
Denver, Colo.	413	PX16	6,000	65.0	.0108	90	NL	Y-Y	N-Y	D
Fort Worth, Tex.	277	PA4	2,000	14.3	.0071	10	500	Y-Y	Y-N	No
Indianapolis, Ind.	425	PM8	6,500	...	...	85	2,000	Y-Y	N-N	No
Kansas City, Mo.	453	PF9	2,943	32.0	.0109	80	NL	Y-Y	Y-Y	E
Louisville, Ky.	367	PM5	4,000	18.5	.0046	92	NL	Y-Y	Y-Y	ABC
Newark, N. J.	438	PC20	2,500	68.0	.0272	75	1,000	N-Y	N-N	No
Oakland, Calif.	381	PA8	1,400	16.0	.0114	95	500	N-Y	N-Y	A
Portland, Ore.	371	PC4	2,500	15.2	.0061	95	250	Y-Y	Y-N	No
Rochester, N. Y.	331	PF8	7,500	27.0	.0036	85	500	N-Y	Y-Y	BC
St. Paul, Minn.	309	PM13	6,000	43.5	.0072	70	500	Y-Y	N-N	No
San Antonio, Tex.	407	PM6	2,036	20.3	.0100	95	100	N-Y	N-N	No
San Diego, Calif.	321	PA12	2,000	50.6	.0253	80	1,000	Y-Y	Y-Y	BC
Seattle, Wash.	463	PF12	14,000	37.6	.0268	...	NL	N-Y	N-N	BC
Toledo, Ohio	301	PA5	3,096	19.5	.0063	85	500	Y-Y	N-Y	No
100,000 to 250,000										
Albany, N. Y.	134	PM3	...	7.5	...	90	500	N-Y	N-N	D
Austin, Tex.	132	PA5	5,483	14.6	.0080	10	NL	Y-Y	Y-Y	No
Baton Rouge, La.	124	PM5	...	16.9	...	95	NL	Y-Y	N-Y	No
Berkeley, Calif.	113	PA6	852	37.4	.0439	35	1,000	Y-Y	Y-Y	A
Bridgeport, Conn.	159	PB8	...	22.8	...	...	500	Y-Y	Y-Y	No
Cambridge, Mass.	121	PA7	1,900	28.7	.0151	...	NL	Y-Y	Y-Y	BE
Charlotte, N. C.	133	PA3	2,250	11.9	.0053	75	1,000	Y-Y	N-N	No
Corpus Christi, Tex.	108	PA6	950	19.0	.0199	95	1,000	Y-Y	Y-Y	No
Dayton, Ohio	243	PA5	1,100	19.3	.0175	...	500	Y-Y	Y-Y	B
Des Moines, Iowa	177	PC6	970	16.1	.0166	95	500	Y-Y	Y-Y	E
Duluth, Minn.	104	PC4	750	12.8	.0171	60	100	Y-Y	N-Y	No
El Paso, Tex.	130	P. .3	1,628	11.2	.0069	90	2,000	Y-Y	N-N	No
Evansville, Ind.	110	PF2	1,856	6.0	.0033	92	500	Y-N	N-N	No
Flint, Mich.	163	PA9	2,920	31.8	.0109	50	500	Y-Y	Y-N	No
Gary, Ind.	132	P. .3	100	...	...	90	NL	Y-N	N-Y	No
Grand Rapids, Mich.	176	PA4	1,800	13.0	.0072	80	100	N-Y	Y-Y	B
Hartford, Conn.	177	PF11	2,500	44.8	.0179	...	NL	N-Y	Y-Y	D
Knoxville, Tenn.	124	PF5	2,208	19.3	.0095	90	NL	Y-Y	Y-N	No
Little Rock, Ark.	101	PM2	799	5.5	.0069	95	50	Y-Y	Y-N	No
Long Beach, Calif.	244	PA13	10,211	46.8	.0046	80	1,500	N-Y	Y-N	No
Miami, Fla.	247	PA7	1,384	23.9	.0173	80	1,500	Y-Y	N-N	E
Mobile, Ala.	127	P. .2	1,000	5.7	.0057	90	100	Y-Y	N-N	No
Montgomery, Ala.	105	PC1	360	8.5	.0236	65	...	Y-Y	N-N	No
Nashville, Tenn.	173	PM5	2,875	23.2	.0081	75	1,000	Y-Y	Y-Y	No
Norfolk, Va.	189	PA5	1,839	17.1	.0093	90	NL	Y-Y	N-Y	D
Omaha, Neb.	247	PC4	641	13.5	.0211	96	100	Y-Y	N-N	E
Pasadena, Calif.	104	PA4	2,030	16.6	.0082	35	2,500	N-Y	N-N	No
Phoenix, Ariz.	105	PA11	2,704	45.6	.0168	9	500	Y-Y	Y-N	No
Providence, R. I.	248	PF19	2,520	55.1	.0206	80	500	Y-Y	N-Y	No
Richmond, Va.	230	PA17	8,584	68.5	.0079	80	NL	Y-Y	Y-N	No
Sacramento, Calif.	136	PA4	840	18.1	.0214	...	1,000	Y-Y	Y-Y	No

TABLE XI—CENTRALIZED PURCHASING DATA FOR 224 CITIES OVER 25,000—Continued

City	1950 Pop. (in thousands)	Purchasing Agent, By Whom Appointed; No. of Employees	Cost of Purchases 1950 (in thousands)	DEPARTMENT COSTS 1950			Maximum Purchase Without Council Approval	Pre-qualified Bidders, Annual Contracts	Central Stores; Printing and Duplicating	Inter-Gov't. Buying
				Total Operation (in thousands)	Per Dollar of Purchases	Per Cent Bought Locally				
100,000 to 250,000—continued										
Salt Lake City, Utah	182	PF6	$ 1,607	$ 18.4	$ .0114	90%	$ 100	N-Y	N-N	No
Shreveport, La.	126	PF3	...	...	...	...	1,000	..-Y	N-N	No
Spokane, Wash.	160	PC5	4,000	20.0	.0050	...	100	..-Y	Y-N	..
Springfield, Mass.	163	PM15	2,600	48.9	.0188	...	NL	Y-Y	Y-Y	No
Tacoma, Wash.	143	PB4	5,200	14.2	.0027	72	1,500	Y-Y	Y-N	ABE
Tampa, Fla.	124	PM3	...	10.7	...	...	1,000	Y-Y	N-N	No
Wichita, Kan.	166	PA4	900	12.0	.0133	90	NL	Y-Y	N-Y	BE
Yonkers, N. Y.	153	XB4	1,750	13.5	.0077	...	1,000	Y-Y	N-N	No
Youngstown, Ohio	168	F...	...	...	...	...	1,000	..-Y	N-N	No
50,000 to 100,000										
Alameda, Calif.	63	PA3	250	11.5	.0460	50	1,000	Y-Y	Y-N	No
Albuquerque, N. M.	97	PA3	1,200	9.0	.0075	90	500	Y-N	N-N	No
Alhambra, Calif.	51	PC3	795	9.0	.0113	40	500	Y-Y	Y-N	No
Amarillo, Tex.	74	PC2	839	6.5	.0078	68	1,000	Y-N	N-N	No
Asheville, N. C.	52	PA2	202	11.9	.0588	90	500	Y-Y	Y-Y	No
Augusta, Ga.	72	KC2	1,000	...	...	50	500	Y-Y	N-N	No
Aurora, Ill.	51	K...	...	...	...	...	500	N-Y	N-Y	No
Bay City, Mich.	52	PC3	...	...	...	...	500	N-Y	Y-Y	No
Bayonne, N. J.	77	PC5	...	7.5	...	80	1,000	Y-Y	N-N	No
Beaumont, Tex.	94	FA2	...	9.0	...	75	1,000	N-Y	N-N	B
Binghamton, N. Y.	81	PM3	269	...	...	60	1,000	Y-Y	N-N	No
Charleston, W. Va.	73	BA1	760	...	...	70	500	N-Y	N-N	No
Columbia, S. C.	86	XC3	...	5.1	...	...	1,000	Y-Y	N-N	No
Columbus, Ga.	80	AC2	554	...	...	100	500	N-N	N-Y	No
Covington, Ky.	64	PA2	500	5.0	.0100	...	500	N-Y	N-Y	No
Cranston, R. I.	55	PB2	...	5.7	...	...	200	Y-Y	N-N	No
Dearborn, Mich.	95	PF7	1,941	26.5	.0137	3	500	Y-Y	Y-N	B
Durham, N. C.	70	PA2	753	7.2	.0095	50	1,000	Y-Y	Y-Y	No
Evanston, Ill.	73	PM3	1,000	11.0	.0110	10	500	Y-Y	N-N	No
Fresno, Calif.	91	PF2	...	7.9	...	...	1,000	Y-Y	N-N	No
Greensboro, N. C.	74	PA4	665	16.1	.0242	37	2,000	Y-Y	Y-Y	ACDE
Hamilton, Ohio	58	PA4	823	11.5	.0139	69	1,000	Y-Y	Y-Y	No
Jackson, Mich.	51	PA2	...	6.0	...	80	500	N-Y	N-N	E
Jackson, Miss.	98	PC3	1,000	6.9	.0069	...	500	N-Y	N-N	No
Johnstown, Pa.	63	F. .3	80	...	...	95	500	Y-Y	N-N	No
Joliet, Ill.	52	PM1	260	...	...	75	500	Y-N	N-Y	No
Kalamazoo, Mich.	57	PC5	1,308	11.1	.0085	...	NL	Y-Y	Y-Y	No
Kenosha, Wis.	54	PA3	631	11.5	.0182	49	NL	Y-Y	Y-N	C
Lawrence, Mass.	80	PC3	1,500	10.0	.0067	60	500	Y-Y	N-N	No
Lexington, Ky.	54	PA1	250	3.2	.0128	95	1,000	Y-Y	Y-Y	No
Lincoln, Neb.	97	PF3	750	12.5	.0167	30	500	N-Y	Y-N	No
Lowell, Mass.	97	PA5	1,250	13.5	.0108	80	NL	N-Y	N-Y	No
Lubbock, Tex.	71	PA2	1,052	6.2	.0065	56	2,000	Y-Y	Y-N	No
Madison, Wis.	96	PA4	800	15.0	.0187	90	NL	N-Y	Y-N	No
Medford, Mass.	66	PA3	600	10.1	.0169	...	100	Y-Y	N-N	No
Mount Vernon, N. Y.	72	F. .1	201	...	...	90	500	N-Y	N-N	No
Muncie, Ind.	58	XM1	280	...	...	75	NL	N-Y	N-N	No
New Rochelle, N. Y.	60	ACh2	1,150	9.9	.0087	90	500	Y-Y	N-N	No
Niagara Falls, N. Y.	91	PC6	1,500	13.4	.0089	90	250	Y-Y	Y-N	No
Oak Park, Ill.	63	X. .1	980	2.8	.0030	5	100	N-N	N-N	No
Ogden, Utah	57	PM1	750	3.9	.0052	90	100	Y-Y	N-N	No
Pontiac, Mich.	73	PA2	850	6.0	.0071	60	NL	Y-Y	Y-N	No
Port Arthur, Tex.	57	PA2	...	7.0	...	...	500	Y-Y	Y-N	No
Portland, Me.	77	PA4	1,069	12.4	.0116	...	500	Y-Y	Y-Y	No
Portsmouth, Va.	71	ACh3	750	...	...	70	NL	Y-N	Y-Y	D

Table XI—Centralized Purchasing Data for 224 Cities Over 25,000—Continued

City	1950 Pop. (in thousands)	Purchasing Agent, By Whom Appointed; No. of Employees	Cost of Purchases 1950 (in thousands)	DEPARTMENT COSTS 1950		Per Cent Bought Locally	Maximum Purchase Without Council Approval	Pre-qualified Bidders; Annual Contracts	Central Stores; Printing and Duplicating	Inter-Gov't. Buying
				Total Operation (in thousands)	Per Dollar of Purchases					
50,000 to 100,000—continued										
Pueblo, Colo.	64	FCh2	$ 500	$ 9.8	$.0180	80%	$NL	N-N	N-N	No
Quincy, Mass.	83	PA6	2,400	13.4	.0056	80	NL	N-Y	N-N	No
Richmond, Calif.	99	FA2	334	11.7	.0350	65	300	Y-Y	Y-Y	A
Roanoke, Va.	91	PA3	1,351	9.7	.0072	75	NL	Y-Y	N-N	No
St. Petersburg, Fla.	96	P. .6	2,369	18.8	.0079	...	1,000	..-Y	Y-Y	No
Saginaw, Mich.	92	PA1	1,206	9.5	.0079	62	2,000	Y-Y	Y-Y	No
San Angelo, Tex.	52	PA2	...	3.9	...	70	100	Y-Y	Y-N	No
San Jose, Calif.	95	PA5	1,000	...	...	82	500	Y-Y	N-Y	No
Santa Monica, Calif.	71	PA3	731	14.7	.0210	25	1,000	Y-Y	Y-N	No
Schenectady, N. Y.	92	PA4	800	16.7	.0208	...	500	N-Y	Y-Y	BC
Sioux City, Iowa	84	PM3	300	8.0	.0266	90	300	Y-Y	N-N	No
Springfield, Mo.	66	PF2	508	6.4	.0126	95	100	Y-Y	Y-N	No
Springfield, Ohio	78	PC2	900	7.9	.0088	60	1,000	Y-Y	Y-N	No
Stamford, Conn.	74	PF5	...	15.9	...	65	200	Y-Y	Y-N	No
Stockton, Calif.	72	PA2	900	8.9	.0099	80	3,000	Y-Y	Y-N	No
Waco, Tex.	84	FC2	705	6.5	.0092	90	500	N-Y	N-N	No
Waterloo, Iowa	64	FC1	229	5.0	.0218	90	5,000	N-Y	N-N	No
Wheeling, W. Va.	58	PA1	584	3.1	.0053	67	500	Y-Y	N-N	No
Wichita Falls, Tex.	68	XM2	500	5.5	.0110	50	NL	Y-Y	Y-N	No
Winston-Salem, N. C.	87	PA4	1,000	...	...	60	1,000	Y-Y	Y-Y	No
25,000 to 50,000										
Abilene, Tex.	47	PA2	2,000	6.0	.0030	75	2,000	N-Y	N-N	No
Albany, Ga.	31	PA1	408	4.1	.0100	75	500	Y-Y	Y-N	No
Alliance, Ohio	26	XM1	272	...	...	69	1,000	Y-Y	N-N	No
Alton, Ill.	32	FM1	...	...	...	80	100	N-N	N-N	No
Bakersfield, Calif.	35	PA3	328	12.1	.0366	80	500	Y-Y	Y-N	No
Bangor, Me.	31	PA2	420	6.9	.0164	80	500	Y-N	Y-N	No
Beloit, Wis.	30	ACh..	240	...	...	60	500	N-Y	Y-N	No
Billings, Mont.	32	FM1	500	3.0	.0060	100	1,000	Y-Y	N-N	No
Bremerton, Wash.	28	KCh1	653	4.0	.0061	...	500	N-Y	N-N	No
Butte, Mont.	33	KM..	84	...	...	90	1,000	Y-Y	N-N	No
Charlottesville, Va.	26	ACh1	...	...	...	...	NL	Y-Y	Y-N	D
Cheyenne, Wyo.	32	KF1	200	3.5	.0175	...	200	N-N	N-N	No
Clarksburg, W. Va.	32	PA2	84	3.3	.0392	75	500	N-N	N-N	No
Columbia, Mo.	32	F. .4	500	5.5	.0110	30	...	N-N	N-N	No
Concord, N. H.	28	ACh1	250	0.5	.0020	50	NL	Y-Y	Y-Y	D
Council Bluffs, Iowa	45	KA2	115	5.9	.0515	75	200	N-Y	Y-N	No
Dubuque, Iowa	50	BA1	200	3.3	.0150	60	5,000	Y-Y	Y-Y	No
Eau Claire, Wis.	36	FA2	...	2.5	...	...	500	Y-N	Y-Y	B
Elmira, N. Y.	50	ACh2	500	4.2	.0084	75	500	Y-Y	Y-N	B
Eugene, Ore.	36	FA1	400	...	...	85	NL	N-Y	N-N	No
Ferndale, Mich.	30	ACh1	...	...	...	20	250	N-N	Y-N	E
Fort Lauderdale, Fla.	36	XA2	901	4.0	.0044	35	500	N-Y	N-N	No
Gainesville, Fla.	27	PA2	750	5.0	.0067	60	100	Y-Y	Y-N	No
Garfield, N. J.	28	EM1	500	4.0	.0080	75	1,000	Y-Y	N-Y	No
Hagerstown, Md.	36	PC3	900	8.5	.0094	70	NL	Y-Y	Y-N	No
Hamtramck, Mich.	43	XC1	189	4.0	.0212	7	500	..-N	Y-N	No
Hattiesburg, Miss.	29	KM1	2,401	...	...	80	...	N-N	N-N	No
High Point, N. C.	40	PF4	850	12.5	.0147	...	1,000	Y-Y	Y-N	No
Huntington Pk., Calif.	29	PC3	115	11.1	.0097	...	NL	N-N	Y-N	No
Lackawanna, N. Y.	28	PM2	350	5.5	.0157	60	500	Y-Y	N-Y	No
Lima, Ohio	50	MCh1	1,049	3.5	.0033	25	1,000	N-Y	N-Y	No
Lincoln Park, Mich.	29	FM..	...	...	...	...	500	Y-Y	Y-Y	No
Lynchburg, Va.	48	BA2	400	10.1	.0252	75	NL	Y-Y	Y-N	D
Lynwood, Calif.	26	PCh2	228	2.5	.0110	5	1,000	Y-N	N-N	No

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City	1950 Pop. (in thousands)	Purchasing Agent, By Whom Appointed; No. of Employees	Cost of Purchases 1950 (in thousands)	DEPARTMENT COSTS 1950		Per Cent Bought Locally	Maximum Purchase Without Council Approval	Pre-qualified Bidders; Annual Contracts	Central Stores, Printing and Duplicating	Inter-Gov't. Buying
				Total Operation (in thousands)	Per Dollar of Purchases					
25,000 to 50,000—continued										
Marion, Ohio	34	X...	$ ...	$ ...	$...	...%	$1,000	N-Y	N-..	No
Meridian, Miss.	42	ACh2	342	2.8	.0082	80	500	Y-Y	Y-N	No
Miami Beach, Fla.	46	ACh..	352	...	...	15	500	..-N	Y-N	No
Morgantown, W. Va.	25	ACh1	65	...	...	5	500	Y-Y	Y-N	No
Muskegon, Mich.	48	ACh1	950	4.4	.0046	50	500	N-Y	Y-N	No
Muskogee, Okla.	37	XA3	312	3.1	.0099	80	500	Y-Y	N-N	No
New London, Conn.	30	PA4	276	11.8	.0426	80	300	Y-Y	Y-Y	D
Newport, Ky.	31	KA1	137	4.2	.0307	40	500	Y-N	Y-N	No
Newport News, Va.	47	KA1	500	3.6	.0072	95	...	Y-Y	N-N	D
Norman, Okla.	27	ACh1	216	...	...	15	200	N-Y	N-N	No
N. Little Rock, Ark.	42	MCh..	1,329	...	...	75	300	Y-N	N-N	No
Nutley, N. J.	27	FF1	100	3.6	.0360	25	1,000	N-Y	N-N	No
Odessa, Tex.	29	F. .2	278	9.0	.0324	85	500	Y-N	N-..	No
Palo Alto, Calif.	25	PA5	500	23.4	.0467	15	3,000	Y-Y	Y-N	No
Panama City, Fla.	26	ACh1	225	...	...	85	100	N-Y	N-N	No
Petersburg, Va.	35	XC1	173	2.8	.0162	41	...	Y-Y	Y-N	D
Plainfield, N. J.	42	FC1	400	6.0	.0150	75	1,000	N-Y	N-N	No
Pomona, Calif.	35	PC1	1,080	1.7	.0016	90	250	Y-N	N-N	No
Port Huron, Mich.	36	PA1	352	3.9	.0111	60	NL	N-Y	N-N	No
Portsmouth, Ohio	37	XA..	...	...	...	...	750	Y-Y	N-N	No
Provo, Utah	29	FC3	...	...	...	50	...	N-N	N-N	No
Redondo Beach, Calif.	25	A...	94	2.5	.0263	31	1,000	Y-N	N-N	No
Reno, Nev.	32	ACh2	250	1.3	.0052	90	1,000	N-Y	N-N	No
Rocky Mount, N. C.	28	PA2	850	5.1	.0060	25	200	N-Y	Y-N	No
Roswell, N. M.	26	ACh1	567	...	...	25	500	Y-N	N-..	No
Royal Oak, Mich.	47	ACh..	226	...	...	67	500	N-Y	N-N	E
St. Cloud, Minn.	28	XC1	48	...	...	98	250	..-Y	N-N	No
Salem, Ore.	43	KA6	869	...	...	90	250	N-Y	N-Y	No
Salina, Kan.	26	ACh1	...	...	...	80	500	Y-N	Y-N	No
San Leandro, Calif.	27	BA2	128	...	...	45	NL	N-Y	N-N	A
San Mateo, Calif.	42	X...	...	...	...	60	300	Y-Y	Y-N	No
Sandusky, Ohio	29	ACh1	128	...	...	90	500	Y-Y	N-N	No
Santa Ana, Calif.	46	PC3	...	...	...	...	500	Y-Y	N-N	A
Sharon, Pa.	26	FC..	...	...	...	...	500	N-N	N-N	No
Sheboygan, Wis.	42	PM5	600	12.0	.0200	88	500	Y-Y	Y-Y	No
Spartanburg, S. C.	37	PA1	...	...	...	...	NL	N-N	N-N	No
Superior, Wis.	35	ACh2	629	4.5	.0072	75	500	Y-N	Y-N	No
Tallahassee, Fla.	27	PA3	925	10.0	.0108	50	200	Y-Y	Y-Y	No
Tyler, Tex.	39	KA2	214	3.3	.0154	25	NL	N-Y	Y-Y	No
University City, Mo.	40	FA1	295	4.4	.0149	95	1,000	Y-Y	Y-Y	E
Warwick, R. I.	43	PC2	150	3.6	.0240	5	500	N-Y	N-Y	No
Washington, Pa.	26	XC1	338	1.2	.0037	95	500	N-N	N-N	No
Watertown, N. Y.	34	PA3	889	9.1	.0102	50	500	Y-Y	N-N	No
Wauwatosa, Wis.	33	PM3	300	8.0	.0267	7	500	N-Y	N-N	No
West Palm Beach, Fla.	43	PA3	...	8.7	...	80	500	Y-Y	Y-N	No
White Plains, N. Y.	44	PX3	558	11.2	.0199	42	500	N-Y	N-N	D
Wilmington, N. C.	45	PA2	2,000	6.0	.0030	60	1,000	Y-Y	Y-N	No
Wyandotte, Mich.	37	PC2	1,850	9.3	.0050	5	500	N-N	N-N	No

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Part Four

MUNICIPAL ACTIVITIES

Administration
Planning
Welfare
Health
Housing
Public Works
Utilities
Fire
Police
Traffic
Recreation
Education
Libraries
Law and Courts

Model Municipal Ordinances

General Administration

Summary of 1950 developments in:

ORGANIZATION   REPORTING   COUNCIL-MANAGER PLAN

Administrative Organization

By H. G. Pope

Executive Director, Public Administration Service, Chicago

IN TERMS of both the forces pressing for improved administration at the local level of government and the gains achieved, the year 1950 was not unlike the years immediately preceding. Sharply rising costs of providing public services, without corresponding increases in revenues from existing sources, made the need for economy overshadow demands for new or expanded services. As a consequence, increased economy in operations, without a lowering in the level of services, necessarily has become the primary goal of most public administrators.

A number of local public jurisdictions have recognized that one method of reaching this goal is through the improvement of internal organizational arrangements and administrative practices; their efforts have met with some success. That these improvements must go beyond the internal affairs of the agency to include cooperative action with its neighbors has been realized by many local units. Thus any meaningful discussion of advancements made in 1950 in the administration of local government services must give recognition to the external as well as the internal organizational relationships of our cities, counties, and other local units. In some areas gains were made, in others ground was lost; certainly, much remains to be done.

Joint Action Among Local Units. Local units of government are giving increased attention to problems arising from the fact that the area circumscribed by their legal boundaries is frequently not the logical service area for a particular program and sometimes is unsuited to locally administered public services in general. Among the actions taken in 1950 to meet these problems were (1) the consolidation of two or more units into one jurisdiction, (2) informal agreements or contractual arrangements for cooperative action or the provision of a specific service by one unit to other units for a fee, and (3) the establishment of one jointly financed agency to administer a program for two or more units of local government.

Several instances occurred in the past year where neighboring cities and towns merged to form one city, including Milton and Freewater, Oklahoma; Haltom and Oak Knoll, Texas; and Fairfield and Osborn, Ohio. Britton, Oklahoma, a city of 6,000 population, dissolved its city government to be annexed to Oklahoma City, as did a number of other small cities and towns adjacent to larger municipalities. That such proposals do not always succeed is demonstrated by the recent attempt of the cities of Newport News, Phoebus, and Hampton and the counties of Elizabeth City and Warwick, Virginia, to consolidate into one city; the plan was rejected by the voters of all but two of the units.

Both informal and contractual arrangements between neighboring or overlapping local jurisdictions for the provision of services, one to the other, are becoming more and more frequent. Typical of these are fire and police protection, joint collection and disposal of trash and garbage, property assessment and tax collection, and common use of recreational facilities. In the majority of these cases one jurisdiction does not have the facilities to provide the needed services, whereas a nearby unit is able to offer the services under an existing program. The relative cost of the services, self-provided as against contracted, is normally the controlling factor.

The establishment of a jointly administered and financed unit to provide a specific service to two or more independent jurisdictions is most often a city-county arrangement. This technique has been effectively employed in planning, public health, parks, recreation, welfare, and civil service programs. Typical recent examples of such action are the organization of a regional plan commission made up of all municipalities and the county government of Franklin County (Columbus), Ohio, and the city-county health unit for the city of Kingsville and Kleberg County, Texas. The cities of Chehalis and Centralia, Washington, have demonstrated the value of this kind of organizational arrangement through the joint administration of their water supply, garbage disposal, and animal control activities.

Developments during 1950 with respect to the organization and administration of public school systems represent no marked departure from previously recognized trends. The consolidation of many small systems into relatively fewer large systems is continuing at a rapid rate. At the same time, more and more city school systems are apparently being completely removed from all control by the city government as, for example, was recently accomplished by charter amendment in St. Paul, Minnesota. Similarly, an act passed by the last session of the New York Legislature removes the school systems of all cities of that state under 125,000 population from budgetary control by the city administration and provides for the levy of a separate school tax. At the present time, slightly over one-half of the school systems in cities of more than 10,000 population are required to submit budgets to some municipal agency (usually the city council) for review and approval.

Federal-Local Relationships. Other than in the civil defense activity there were no new federal programs inaugurated during the past year that presented particular organizational or administrative problems at the local government level. There was considerable activity among the larger cities in urban redevelopment and slum clearance, with Norfolk, Detroit, Chicago, and Philadelphia among the cities taking early steps in this direction. Closely allied to this program which aims at the elimination of blighted areas is, of course, the public housing program; there has been a marked tendency to administer both by one local unit—normally the housing authority. To a lesser extent, off-street parking authorities—or municipalities where this activity is administered as a normal municipal service—are participating in this program in that blighted areas are often cleared for this use. The situation in regard to rent controls remained relatively unchanged during 1950 with most local units awaiting and expecting further federal action as a result of recent international developments.

During the year 1950, public jurisdictions at all levels were faced with a new responsibility—that of providing an organization and program for the nonmilitary or civil defense of the areas and peoples served in the event of major disaster. The threat or possibility of atomic warfare has caused local, state, and federal governments to move ahead rapidly in mustering all available resources to meet an atomic bomb attack should one occur. While the federal government provided initial leadership in this program, local officials were instrumental in pressing for early formulation of a national policy as well as seeking technical advice and financial assistance. Many local units did not wait for the National Security Resources Board to develop its detailed plan or blue print for their role in civil defense before initiating a local program; this was particularly true in the coastal areas and large industrial centers.

At the local level the pattern has been for the legislative and executive authorities to provide for a civil defense council made up of both private citizens and key public officials. The size of the jurisdiction has been the controlling factor in determining if a full-time or part-time director and staff are needed; in the smaller cities a public safety or other official is usually designated ex officio director. The Puget Sound area represents a good example of what has been accomplished at the local level in this program; not only was Seattle one of the first cities to develop a civil defense organization and program, but a high degree of cooperation has been attained among all local jurisdictions in this endeavor. By the end of 1950 nearly all major cities had taken steps to provide for a civil defense organization. That civil defense is not a program affecting only very large cities is demonstrated by the fact that such cities as Bellwood, Illinois; Chatham, New Jersey; Toronto, Ohio; and Sparta, Wisconsin; all under 10,000 population, have established civil defense councils and begun developing a program.

Internal Improvements. A number of cities and counties took positive action during the year 1950 to strengthen their administrative organization in an effort to provide more effective services to their residents at a minimum cost. An encouraging sign was the passing of the 1,000 mark for the number of local jurisdictions operating under the council-manager plan; during the year there were 66 new adoptions of the plan. Particularly encouraging is the increasing interest in the manager plan for county government. Two counties (Santa Clara County, California, and Fairfax County, Virginia) adopted the manager plan, and voters of San Mateo

County, California, expressed approval of the plan by a three-to-one majority in a referendum on whether the county-manager plan should be abandoned.

Home Rule. Some progress was made during 1950 by local jurisdictions in their efforts to gain greater freedom of self-determination in matters of form, organization, and authority of the local governing agency. Most notable among these advances was the New Jersey act which permits cities to select one of three basic forms, mayor-council, council-manager, or small municipality-council, of which there are fourteen acceptable variations. Among the jurisdictions gaining home-rule charters during the year were the city of New Orleans and St. Louis County. Colorado cities now enjoy greater autonomy as a result of the passage of a constitutional amendment permitting city councils to submit charter changes directly to the local electorates. Similarly, the need for simplifying the Iowa Code relating to cities and towns so as to provide greater freedom of local action has been recognized and is being studied by a committee established by the General Assembly. Thus, while it cannot be said that great strides were made with respect to the extension of home rule during the past year, some significant steps were taken.

Frequently the effective provision of public services is rendered difficult, if not impossible, by unduly restrictive or obsolete charter provisions permitting little or no administrative flexibility. In recognition of this, citizen groups and local public officials in many jurisdictions are pressing for new or revised charters. Among those reported are Annapolis, Frederick, Friendsville, Mount Airy, and Salisbury, Maryland; Wilmington, Delaware; Naugatuck and West Haven, Connecticut; and Vancouver, Washington. The efforts of the people of Ogden, Utah, to obtain a charter, up for popular vote in 1951, is of particular interest in that it represents the first such attempt by a Utah city. One of the more conspicuous failures in attempted charter revision occurred in the city of St. Louis, Missouri, where the people rejected a proposed new charter by a vote of nearly two-to-one.

During 1950 a number of cities sought to improve their facilities for effective services to their residents through major realignments in administrative organization and practices. This type of action was frequently preceded by a comprehensive study of existing organization and practices, oftentimes utilizing technical assistance from outside consultants and citizen groups. Several of these appear to be of particular significance or interest in that they concern large cities. New York City is undertaking an extensive "management survey" of the city administration at a cost estimated variously but reportedly in the neighborhood of $1,500,000 and involving the use of a citizen committee, a specially recruited survey staff, and outside consulting firms. Similarly, Los Angeles had its "Little Hoover Commission" and a similar development is pending at San Francisco.

Phoenix, Arizona, has effected major organizational changes following recommendations made as a result of a survey made nearly five years previously. As a result of the adoption of the council-manager plan, the city of Des Moines, Iowa, reports consolidation of administrative units under five major departments; public safety, public works, health, finance, and property management. Eau Claire, Wisconsin, under a new manager, has accomplished an extensive reorganization of its administrative departments. Palo Alto, California, adopted an administrative code to supplement the provisions of its new charter.

In addition to the more extensive studies and administrative reorganizations previously mentioned many units of local government have, during the past year, improved their administration in specific functional areas. Most of these have aimed at the consolidation of similar programs into a single operational unit, the strengthening of executive authority with the attendant fixing of executive responsibility, and the centralization of so-called "staff services." For example, Albuquerque, New Mexico; Alexandria, Virginia; High Point, North Carolina; Lubbock, Texas; Raleigh, North Carolina; San Rafael, California; and Springfield, Ohio, were among the cities which either established or significantly strengthened planning agencies. Other cities strengthening their central staff services, often with respect to personnel, were Seattle, Washington; Winston-Salem, North Carolina; Pittsfield, Massachusetts; and Port Arthur, Texas. In this same direction, a special questionnaire circulated by the International City Managers' Association revealed that 101 of 346 reporting council-manager cities had at least one administrative assistant to the manager.

Typical of the trend to reduce the number of organizational units and to group like programs together into one unit were the actions of Tacoma, Washington, and West Bend, Wisconsin, in expanding the jurisdiction of their public works departments and of Dayton, Ohio and Hartford, Connecticut in centralizing equipment management. On the other hand, New York City, Los Angeles, and Louisville, in creating new traffic departments, were among the numerous cities which added to the number of their operating departments.

Several cities reported reducing the number of elective officials to centralize and clarify legislative and administrative responsibility. Typical offices removed from the ballot were clerk, treasurer, assessor, police chief, engineer, and public works director. A still unusual organizational arrangement, but one that is viewed with increasing interest by municipal officials, is the complete integration of police and fire protection activities into one operating unit as was accomplished by the city of Sunnyvale, California.

Boards and Commissions. In 1950 Cambridge, Massachusetts, substituted a health department for a board of health; McCook, Nebraska abolished its board of public works; and Burbank, California made its park, recreation, and library commissions advisory only as examples of the efforts of local public jurisdictions to reduce the number of independent and quasi-independent boards and commissions engaged in providing public services more appropriately administered by the municipal government. Similarly, the multiple executive within the municipal organization has been giving way to the single executive. These moves generally have the support of both students and practitioners of public administration.

Boards and commissions made up of representatives of varied public interests still have an important role in local government, provided their activities are limited to policy, quasi-judicial, or advisory matters. Planning, civil service, and education are examples of municipal and county programs in which advisory boards can make useful contributions to the administrator. The year 1950 was one in which the number of boards with administrative authority within the municipal organization did not change drastically while the number of independent boards and commissions and advisory boards was greatly increased.

Of 97 cities in the population group, 5,000 to 10,000, reporting administrative changes in 1950, more than 60 per cent announced the creation of at least one new board or commission while one city reported eight. The most common types were planning, recreation, parks, civil defense, and sanitation but almost all municipal-type programs were represented at least once. Other than in the planning and civil defense areas there seems to be no particular pattern; one city establishes a commission in the same field in which another chooses to abolish its commission. Data received from larger cities indicate no marked increase or decrease in the use of boards and commissions, other than the introduction of such groups in the civil defense organization or, as in the cases of Toledo, Ohio; Laconia, New Hampshire; and Richmond and Sacramento, California, with respect to housing and urban redevelopment.

The great majority of new independent agencies or authorities, aside from school districts, are of a self-sustaining or proprietary nature. An example of the increase in the number of such agencies is found in Pennsylvania where 47 were created in the six-month period ending June 15, 1950. The need for turning to this administrative arrangement is explained in part by constitutional debt limits imposed on municipalities; thus, in many instances, if a large extension of a sewer system is needed, the only method of financing the project is through an independent authority free from the debt limitation. The service areas in which such authorities are most frequently found are water, housing, redevelopment, off-street parking, transportation, airports, and sewers. In certain programs such as parks, recreation, libraries, and schools the unfortunate device of earmarking a fixed portion of the property tax and other revenue sources by constitution, statute, or charter remains all too common.

Municipal Reporting in 1950

By Richard H. Custer

Town Manager, Windsor, Connecticut

A RECORD number of municipalities issued a general annual report in 1950, the report was shorter and better distributed than formerly, and, surprisingly, it cost less to publish than in 1949. Municipal officials also made greater use in 1950 of radio, leaflets, and other special devices, including television, to inform citizens about activities of their local government. The use of one or more of these various media for reporting to citizens was particularly common in council-manager cities. These facts were determined mainly from questionnaires returned to the International City Managers' Association by 134 United States cities which issued general annual reports during 1950.

Other highlights of the year in municipal reporting included publication of an excellent monograph entitled "Tips on Town Reports" by the Institute for Public Service of the University of Connecticut, and participation by many municipalities or local government departments in state and regional competitions for excellence in their reporting technique.

Annual Reports. A total of 154 municipalities, including United States and Canadian cities and counties, are known to have published annual reports in 1950. Three years ago less than a hundred such reports were issued, and in 1949 only 109 cities used this means of informing their citizens. Despite the increased number of reports in 1950, it is obvious that the residents of most communities were denied access to any written and authoritative source of information about the year's activities of their local government. Citizens of council-manager municipalities fared most favorably in this respect, as 83 per cent of the cities and counties which issued reports operate under that form of government.

Twenty-four cities informed the International City Managers' Association that during 1950 they prepared an annual report for the first time. All but two of these were council-manager municipalities. The 24 cities were: Glendale, Manahttan Beach, Merced, San Carlos, South Pasadena, and Stockton, California; Glencoe and Hinsdale, Illinois; Abilene and Hutchinson, Kansas; Lebanon, Missouri; Burlington, Carolina Beach, Durham, and Winston Salem, North Carolina; Chandler, Oklahoma; Albany, Grants Pass, Roseburg, and Salem, Oregon; Quakertown, Pennsylvania; Dallas, Texas; and Ellensburg and Pullman, Washington. Almost half of the cities replying to the questionnaire—62 out of 134—indicated they have issued a report each year for the last decade, however.

The typical city summarized its activities of 1950 in a report of 43 pages, as compared with a median length of 48 pages in 1949. Twelve cities presented on a few pages of newspaper size the information they believed of interest to citizens, while 10 other cities issued printed booklets over 100 pages in length.

Encouraging progress was made by cities in reducing the late appearance of their reports. The typical city had its 1950 report ready for distribution 14 weeks after the close of its municipal year, while the average citizen in 1949 had to wait 22 weeks before receiving his copy. Equally encouraging was the fact that the reports were more widely distributed to citizens in 1950 than ever before, with a copy being printed for every six persons in the typical city. In 1949, one report was prepared for every 10 citizens. Eleven cities printed one copy per capita in 1950.

Detailed information on these points is presented in Table 1, which is based on the 130 returned questionnaires. The 1950 census figure was used in computing population per copy printed, and the figures for publication expense do not include costs of distribution or personal services in preparing the reports.

1. *Contents*. The contents of many 1950 reports and the manner in which information was presented reached a high level of excellence, and special effort was made by some municipalities to increase the readability of their report over the previous year. A reduction in textual and statistical material together with increased use of pictorial devices, for example, was reported by Napa, Pasadena, San Diego, and Santa Monica, California; East Hartford and Windsor, Connecticut; Winnetka, Illinois; Auburn, Brunswick, Madawaska and Stonington, Maine; and Dallas, Texas. The city managers in Berkley, Michigan, and Dayton, Ohio, stated they had revised the editorial style of their report in 1950 to make the contents more understandable by the average citizen.

TABLE I

SUMMARY OF DATA ABOUT ANNUAL MUNICIPAL REPORTS OF 134 CITIES: 1950

Population Group	No. of Cities	Population Per Copy Printed		Number of Pages		No. Weeks, End of Period Covered to First Distribution		Publication Expense	
		Range	Median	Range	Median	Range	Median	Range	Median
Cities over 100,000......	16	1-1269	33	8-112	62	6-78	32	$ 23-32,995	$ 3,100
50,000 to 100,000........	15	2-509	13	15-191	33	5-39	15	15-3,933	1,250
25,000 to 50,000.........	21	1-358	13	4-348	54	1-45	20	25-4,880	637
10,000 to 25,000.........	33	2-76	4	1-76	33	3-85	19	25-1,350	500
5,000 to 10,000..........	26	1-349	6	10-140	40	1-32	6	0-927	229
Under 5,000............	23	1-19	3	1-165	61	1-39	8	10-1,257	252
All cities	134	1-1269	6	1-348	43	1-85	14	0-32,995	468

The typical 1950 report was a booklet 6x9 inches in size, but various other sizes of booklet were used and 13 cities utilized newspaper size and format. Oxnard and South Pasadena, California, Boulder, Colorado, and Glencoe, Illinois, issued their reports on a single sheet with multiple folds designed to permit reading of the report in sequence as it was unfolded. Rockland, Maine, printed a booklet-type report and had the text reproduced in the local newspaper, while San Jose, California, ran a series of daily newspaper articles at the end of the year and then combined them in a booklet for general distribution.

Booklet-type reports. An attractive front cover on many of the booklet-type reports invited citizens to read further. Two-color designs on glossy paper were used effectively in a number of cases, and novel titles were employed to arouse reader interest. Greenwich, Connecticut, pictured a prospector "staking his claim" with the title "Your Stake in '49," while Glendale, California, under the title "Don Jose Comes Home," reported municipal activities as they would appear to the city's Spanish founder of that name. Sedalia, Missouri, used the cover design of a national news-magazine and the title "TIME For Annual Report."

Citizens who did read further in these booklet reports discovered that their interior attractiveness in many cases was equal to that of the cover. Several cities used color in the printing of major captions, page borders, and line or bar charts. Red charts on grey background increased the effectiveness of statistical presentation in the Hartford, Connecticut, report, for example, while the paper stock in the 10-page report of Stockton, California, alternated between two shades of color. Appeal to reader interest also was created by pictorial treatment of subject matter in many of the 1950 reports. Among others, the reports of Saginaw, Michigan; Jackson, Mississippi; Fargo, North Dakota; and Dallas, Texas, carried at least one photograph of municipal activity on every page of text. The Dallas report in particular was profusely illustrated. In general, photographs were well selected, portraying some specific activity of the city or presenting a before and after view of some local improvement, rather than relatively lifeless poses of personnel or equipment.

The 1950 booklets also were shorter than their 1949 predecessors, and greater use was noticeable of techniques for condensing and summarizing information. A listing of major activities or accomplishments appears early in many of the reports, with later pages devoted to more detailed treatment of them. On a page entitled "One Work-Day with the City of Dallas" the report of that city listed and pictorialized all municipal activity of an average day in such terms as "issued 74 building permits, graded seven miles of streets," etc. Important fiscal information was summarized effectively in many reports to provide citizens with a brief and understandable account of the municipality's financial condition.

In three pages the report of Grosse Pointe Park, Michigan, for example, informed the citizen of the amount and sources of revenue for the year, the amount and object of expenditures, the percentage distribution of the taxpayer's dollar among municipal activities, and the reduction of debt over an 11-year period. This type of condensed fiscal information was supplemented in other reports by total or per capita departmental receipt and expenditure figures appearing on the page devoted to each department.

Problems or plans of the future also appeared in summary form in several 1950 reports. Montgomery County, Maryland, and Pontiac, Michigan, for example, were among those municipalities which presented a one-page review of future plans. Hartford, Connecticut, on the other hand, devoted one-fourth of its report to a discussion of several major problems facing the city.

Newspaper-type reports. The 12 cities which employed newspaper size and format for their 1950 reports were Manhattan Beach, California; St. Petersburg, Florida; Mason City, Iowa; Hutchinson, Junction City and Wichita, Kansas; Grand Haven and Port Huron, Michigan; Chandler, Oklahoma; Hearne and Walde, Texas; and Richmond, Virginia. The Wichita report, as in several years past, appeared as a Sunday supplement to the city's two local newspapers, and the Hutchinson, St. Petersburg, and Walde reports also formed part of a regular Sunday edition. The two latter reports were printed as a public service by the local newspaper, while the Richmond report—a weekday supplement—was paid for by the city at advertising rates. Local merchants helped meet the cost of the Manhattan Beach report, which comprised a special edition of the local newspaper and included commercial adversiting.

The manner of presenting the contents of the newspaper-type reports varied in 1950 from a straight narrative description of departmental activities, as in the Grand Haven report, to typical newspaper treatment of numerous factual stories under individual headlines, as in the Richmond and Wichita reports. The Mason City, Port Huron, and St. Petersburg reports, by devoting each page to a different function or department of government most nearly approached the integrated treatment of subject matter that is typical of booklet type reports.

Report Standards and Competition. The growing importance of attractive and readable annual reports was recognized in 1950 by several semipublic bodies. Besides the University of Connecticut publication on standards for town reports in that state, there appeared in print articles containing suggested standards for annual reports on two special functions of local government—waterworks and housing. The former was developed by a committee of the American Water Works Association and published in the August, 1950, issue of that organization's journal, while the latter, written by Marian Massen and entitled "Better Annual Reports are Possible," appeared in the January, 1951, issue of the Journal of Housing.

Two of these publications were related to yearly contests among annual reports. Miss Massen's article, for example, was the aftermath of a competition, sponsored by the National Association of Housing Officials, among the 1950 annual reports of local housing authorities. The University of Connecticut has sponsored a contest among reports in that state for a number of years. The Maine Municipal Association conducts a similar competition annually, while a regional contest for the north-eastern states is held each year by the New England Council.

2. Distribution. A record number of citizens had an opportunity to read a report of their local officials' activities in 1950, not only because more cities issued reports but also because the typical city printed more copies of its report than previously. Every sixth person in those cities issuing reports in 1950 had a copy printed for him, while in 1949 there was a copy for only one in ten. Among the largest cities, Pasadena, California, and Wichita, Kansas, published a copy for every citizen, the latter city using newspaper circulation as a means of distribution. Four other cities using a newspaper-type report, and five issuing a booklet type, printed sufficient copies for their entire population. Fifteen cities had enough copies for every second person.

The newspaper-type reports were delivered to all regular subscribers and were available at newsstands, while various methods were used to distribute the booklet-type reports. Atchison, Kansas; Midland, Michigan; Scarsdale, New York; Ironton, Ohio; and Arlington County, Virginia, among other methods, delivered copies to local service clubs for distribution to members, and a few cities used Boy Scouts for house-to-house delivery. Paid delivery firms or city employees were used for such delivery in only 22 cases, while in 38 cities a copy was mailed to all taxpayers or public utility customers. By far the most popular methods of distribution, however, were mailing to a special list of citizens and delivery over the counter at offices in the city hall.

Publicity on the availability of reports generally was limited to newspaper articles, although radio publicity was given in Oglesby, Illinois;

Wichita, Kansas; and Norfolk, Virginia, while Los Angeles, California utilized television for this purpose. Appearance of the report was mentioned in talks before civic organizations in many cities. Burbank, California, attached a gummed label to utility bills reminding citizens of availability of the report.

3. Type and Cost. Although commercial letter-press printing remained the prevalent method of reproduction in 1950, 21 cities produced good results with offset printing, several of which stated they used this method to save expense. Nineteen cities used other printing techniques, chiefly stencil-duplicating on city-owned equipment. This marked an increase over 1949 both in use of the offset-method and in utilization of municipally-owned equipment.

Perhaps as a partial result of these changes in printing technique, the typical city spent only $468 on printing its 1950 report, as compared with $600 a year ago. As in 1949, Philadelphia expended the greatest sum for printing, but also distributed the greatest number of copies of an excellent booklet-type report.

Leaflets. In 1950 leaflets were distributed to citizens at least once during the year by 84 municipalities, or 10 per cent more cities and counties than used this public information device in 1949. Slightly over half of the places which issued special leaflets also distributed an annual report during the year. Those cities reporting the publication of leaflets during the year were: Alameda, Burbank, Glendale, Lindsay, Long Beach, Newport Beach, Pomona, San Diego, San Leandro, Santa Monica, California; Boulder, Colorado; East Hartford, Farmington, Hartford, Manchester, Stratford, Connecticut; Fort Lauderdale and Ocala, Florida; Griffin and Marietta, Georgia; Brookfield, Hinsdale, Oglesby and Winnetka, Illinois; Emporia and Junction City, Kansas; Fort Thomas, Kentucky; Houlton and Mount Desert, Maine; Montgomery County, Maryland; Cambridge and Middleborough, Massachusetts; Berkley, Clawson, Escanaba, Flint, Garden City, Jackson, Marysville, Muskegon, Pontiac, Port Huron, and Saginaw, Michigan; Albert Lea, Hopkins and Mound, Minnesota; Greenwood, and Jackson, Mississippi; Kansas City and University City, Missouri; Carolina Beach and Guilford County, North Carolina; Grand Forks, North Dakota; Claremont and Keene, New Hampshire; Caldwell and W. Caldwell Boroughs and Plainfield, New Jersey; Schenectady and Yonkers, New York; Akron, Dayton, and Westerville, Ohio; Oklahoma City, Oklahoma; Eugene, Oregon; Dormont, Edgeworth, Mount Lebanon twp. and Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; Charleston County and Columbia, South Carolina; Dallas and Highland Park, Texas; Rutland, Vermont, Abingdon, Alexandria, Arlington County, Big Stone Gap, Henrico County, and Norfolk, Virginia; Shorewood and Wauwatosa, Wisconsin; St. John, New Brunswick; Shawinigan Falls and Westmount, Quebec.

Most of the leaflets issued by these cities explained the tax bill with which they were mailed but a few cities used leaflets to discuss needed improvements in the municipality or for some other special purpose. University City, Missouri, and Westerville, Ohio, for example, each distributed a two-color leaflet explaining the reason for a proposed bond issue before the voters. Boulder, Colorado, also used color effectively in a leaflet urging citizens to conserve water and explaining the reasons for the request. On the occasion of opening a new incinerator, Arlington County, Virginia, distributed a folder picturing the structure and describing the history and features of its construction, while Dayton, Ohio, during the year gave wide distribution to a folder called "At Your Service" listing the various city offices and facilities and their telephones.

Leaflets which concerned themselves with taxation or finance generally endeavored to explain the local tax bill in relation to municipal services or in relation to other costs of living. Berkley, Michigan, for example, used a leaflet entitled "The Biggest Value in Town" to show the weekly cost of various local services, explain major improvements included in the new city budget, and to indicate how one tax dollar is divided among city, county and school governments. Dormont, Pennsylvania, used a similar technique and pointed out that the average local taxpayer paid less per day than his telephone bill, a package of cigarettes, and his luncheon hamburger. The city of Columbia, South Carolina, also compared local taxes with the cost of living in effective two-color graphs and pictures, and Winnetka, Illinois, presented a bar chart of tax levies over a 10-year period as related to the purchasing power of the dollar. St. John, New Brunswick, distributed blotters showing in chart form the division of each tax dollar.

A few cities published periodic leaflets or newsletters dealing with municipal problems or activities. Windsor, Connecticut, issued a monthly newsletter to employees and interested citizens summarizing governmental activities, and the city manager of Winston-Salem, North Carolina, prepared a similar periodical each month. One-page discussions of specific municipal problems or activities were also published monthly in Oglesby, Illinois, and bi-monthly in Alameda and Glendale, California. Fox Point, Wisconsin, delivered to every home a quarterly bulletin on municipal affairs.

Radio and Movies. One out of almost every four of the 134 cities that returned questionnaires used radio or television to report to the public in 1950—an increase of 8 per cent over 1949. A number of cities sponsored regular weekly programs, and Pittsburg, Kansas, gave two broadcasts weekly as a means of informing citizens. One of these was made during the dinner hour presenting news on city activities and the other was a forum on which a different municipal project was discussed each time. Other cities with weekly radio programs were Wichita, Kansas; Pontiac, Michigan; and Los Angeles, Petaluma, and Stockton, California. The Petaluma series was outstanding in the number of departments participating. The city shared weekly 20-minute forums with the chamber of commerce, during which local finances, library service, recreation, and other subjects of interest to the public were discussed. In addition, fire and police inspectors and employees of the traffic bureau gave weekly talks. The library department of San Jose, California, and the recreation department of Arlington County, Virginia, carried on their own weekly broadcasts during the year.

Some cities favored programs consisting of informal talks or interviews. Norfolk, Virginia, featured interviews of municipal officials by a representative of the city manager's office with the radio name of "Henry Citizen." A similar type of program was sponsored by Burbank, California. City officials answered questions about some phase of local government posed by a local newspaper columnist. The mayor of Winston-Salem, North Carolina gave monthly informal radio talks on new developments in city departments, and a series of five programs by council members was presented by St. John, New Brunswick.

Radio was employed for special purposes in several cities during 1950. In Jackson, Mississippi, and Springfield, Vermont, city officials used broadcasts to inform citizens about specific issues pending before the voters, such as special taxes or bond issues. Both Dayton, Ohio, and Madawaska, Maine, used official broadcasts during public emergencies, resulting in the latter case in effective mass relief to citizens of a nearby Canadian city destroyed by a conflagration.

An unusual and successful arrangement was inaugurated in East Hartford, Connecticut, where several local merchants sponsored a weekly half-hour radio broadcast called "Your Town." Various city employees appeared on the series to explain the working of their departments.

Television was an important medium of municipal reporting in San Diego and Los Angeles, California. San Diego sponsored 26 television programs in the past year as well as 592 radio broadcasts. Dallas, Texas, used police files as a source of material for three television shows, and the television medium also was employed in Arlington County, Virginia.

The use of motion pictures as a medium of information was reported by 16 cities. During fire prevention week in University City, Missouri, all theaters showed a fire prevention trailer film provided by the fire department. The city's health department used movies on restaurant sanitation in a program of restaurant employee education. Similarly, Pasadena, California, used films in instructing food handlers as well as in training programs for the police, fire, and light departments. The latter films are available to the public.

Other cities that have made movies portraying local government activities are Auburn, Maine; Jackson, Michigan; and Wauwatosa, Wisconsin. Boulder, Colorado, prepared a color film during the year depicting the operation of the water utility plant and showed it before civic groups and at schools, while Carolina Beach, North Carolina, used specially prepared slides in local theaters to inform citizens on current municipal issues. Among the cities which found films useful in connection with traffic and safety campaigns were Winnetka, Illinois; Mount Desert, Maine; Midland, Michigan; Cincinnati, Ohio; Albany, Oregon; and Dallas, Texas.

Other Reporting Media. Allowing high school students to help manage the affairs of city government for one day a year has proved an excellent method of stimulating the interest of both youth and adults in municipal problems in several cities. On Civic Day in Berkley, Michigan, students worked side by side with regular employees. The student body first elected officials, who then made appointments of other posts in accordance with the city charter. The youth later wrote an essay on their impressions and criticisms of city operation, and unanimously agreed that Civic Day should be continued.

Bangor, Maine observed a Citizenship Day, and Bucksport, Maine, and Salem, Virginia conducted similar programs. Another kind of attempt to enlist the interest and cooperation of youth was made by the Seattle, Washington, police department, which instituted lectures and discussion periods devoted to police work. Civics classes in Jackson, Michigan, are using an 81-page manual entitled "Jackson City Government," prepared by the city manager's office.

Fifteen cities held open house for citizens, with one reporting very little interest in the affair. However, other cities, especially those that made an effort to arrange elaborate exhibits and demonstrations, had a large attendance. A highlight of the open house in Pasadena, California, was a demonstration of pole climbing and rescue work by the light, fire, and police departments. Dayton, Ohio, tried a three-night open house for the first time with very successful results. Each night was dedicated to some important group in Dayton. The opening night was "Bill Smith" night to honor the most representative citizens by reason of common name.

In Winston-Salem, North Carolina, in addition to an open house, a large number of business and industrial leaders were taken on a guided tour of city activities, with special attention to the automotive equipment display arranged for the open house. Burbank, California, held open house at the dedication of each of five new buildings during the year. A number of cities welcomed citizens who wished to tour city buildings or departments, although no general open houses were planned.

Neighborhood town meetings led by moderators chosen from neighborhood areas enabled Portland, Maine, city officials to ascertain the opinions of citizens and helped overcome public apathy. Citizens were encouraged to submit questions to city officials and questions asked at the meetings were also answered. The meetings have given the public a feeling of greater active participation in city government.

The city-owned and operated general hospital in Pontiac, Michigan, issued a unique and attractice pamphlet entitled "Welcome to Pontiac General Hospital." It illustrates what a municipal hospital can do to improve relations with the public. Sections are devoted to organization and facilities of the hospital, routines for various types of patients, special services available, and analysis of costs. A questionnaire is provided on which the patient can answer specific questions on accommodations, service, meals, and so on. A note of welcome signed by the director of the hospital and asking the patient to think of the hospital "as a place in which to get well" is included.

Newspapers can be an important medium of public reporting. Instead of an annual report, Winfield, Kansas, inserts an annual advertisement in the local paper, which last year called this special edition the Good Neighbor Edition. A diagram of the organization of the city government was included. A Portland, Oregon, newspaper published a series of pie charts prepared by the mayor's office showing average total taxes for typical taxpayers in 14 different categories. Paris and Baytown, Texas, and Midland, Michigan, also utilized the newspapers for information purposes, and Jackson, Mississippi, ran a series of city-sponsored advertisements prior to a referendum on a large local bond issue.

Cities Issuing Reports in 1950. General annual municipal reports are known to have been issued in 1950 by the 154 cities listed below. The listing is presented alphabetically by states within population groups:

Cities over 100,000: Mobile, Alabama; Los Angeles, Pasadena, and San Diego, California; Hartford, Connecticut; Wilmington, Delaware; Wichita, Kansas; Montgomery County, Maryland; Cambridge, Massachusetts; Newark, New Jersey; Yonkers, New York; Cincinnati, Cleveland, and Dayton, Ohio; Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; Dallas, Texas; Arlington County, Norfolk, and Richmond, Virginia; and Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

Cities 50,000 to 100,000: Alameda, Burbank, Glendale, San Jose, Santa Monica, and Stockton, California; St. Petersburg, Florida; Columbus, Georgia; Jackson, Pontiac, and Saginaw, Michigan; Jackson, Mississippi; St. John, New Brunswick; Schenectady, New York; Durham and Winston-Salem, North Carolina; Charleston, South Carolina; and Henrico County, Virginia.

Cities 25,000 to 50,000: Palo Alto, California; East Hartford, Greenwich, and Stratford, Connecticut; Mason City, Iowa; Hutchinson, Kansas; Bangor and Lewiston, Maine; Taunton, Massachusetts; Muskegon and Port Huron, Michigan; Meridian, Mississippi; University City, Missouri; Elmira and Jamestown, New York; Fargo, North Dakota; East Cleveland, Ohio; Salem, Oregon; Easton, Pennsylvania; Outremont and Westmount, Quebec; East Providence, Rhode Island; Warwick County, Virginia; and Eau Claire, Fond du Lac, and Wauwatosa, Wisconsin.

Cities 10,000 to 25,000: Manhattan Beach, Merced, Napa, Oxnard, Petaluma, San Carlos, and South Pasadena, California; Boulder, Colorado; Windsor, Connecticut; Thomasville, Georgia; Winnetka, Illinois; Atchison and Junction City, Kansas; Fort Thomas, Kentucky; Auburn and Bath, Maine; Berkley, Grosse Pointe Park, Marquette, and Midland, Michigan; Sedalia, Missouri; Claremont and Keene, New Hampshire; Garden City, and Scarsdale, New York; Burlington, North Carolina; Minot, North Dakota; Ironton, Ohio; Albany and Medford, Oregon; Shawinigan Falls, Quebec; Sumter, South Carolina; Kingsport, Tennessee; Fredericksburg, Virginia; and Pullman, Washington.

Cities 5,000 to 10,000: Glendale, Arizona; Golden, Colorado; Farmington, Rockville, and Windsor Locks, Connecticut; Glencoe and Hinsdale, Illinois; Abilene, Kansas; Brewer, Brunswick, Houlton, Rockland, and Rumford, Maine; Westminster, Maryland; Middleborough, Massachusetts; Columbia Heights and Hopkins, Minnesota; Lebanon, Missouri; Alliance and Lexington, Nebraska; Grants Pass, Hillsboro, and Roseburg, Oregon; Quakertown, Pennsylvania; Uvalde, Texas; Salem, Virginia; Brattleboro, Rockingham, St. Johnsbury (town), and St. Johnsbury (village), Vermont; Ellensburg, Washington; and Rhinelander, Wisconsin.

Cities under 5,000: Fillmore, California; Boothbay Harbor, Bucksport, Ellsworth, Madawaska, Mount Desert, Norway, Richmond, and Stonington, Maine; Marysville and St. Johns, Michigan; Carolina Beach, North Caroline; Carey and Westerville, Ohio; Chandler, Oklahoma; Hearne, Texas; Bellows Falls, Bethel, Randolph, and Springfield, Vermont; Fontana, Fox Point, and River Hills, Wisconsin.

Council-Manager Government

SIXTY-SIX cities adopted the council-manager plan in 1950, 53 by charter or under optional state laws and 13 by ordinance. This compares with 76 adoptions in 1949 and 81 in 1948. During the 10 years, 1940 to 1949, the average number of adoptions per year was 45. The total number of places with the council-manager plan on March 1, 1951, was 1,013.

The 53 places that adopted the plan by charter or by state enabling act in 1950 are: Palo Alto (25,290), and Santa Clara County (288,938), California; Delta (4,077), Sterling (7,470), and Wray (2,185), Colorado; La Grange, Georgia (24,954); Pocatello, Idaho (25,882); Savanna, Illinois (5,037); Iowa City, Iowa (27,081); Chanute (10,241), Great Bend (12,620), Lawrence (23,292), and Manhattan (18,996), Kansas; Brooks (744) (abandoned plan early in 1951), Carmel (944), Lisbon (4,317), Old Orchard Beach (4,556), St. Albans (1,034), and Wilton (3,451), Maine; Ipswich (4,935), Stoneham (13,208), and Wilmington (7,013), Massachusetts; Caspian (1,608), Cheboygan (5,507), Grosse Pointe Woods (10,407), Holland (15,742), and Negaunee (6,420), Michigan; Richfield, Minnesota (17,415); Grenada, Mississippi (7,387); Gordon (2,047), Kearney (12,106), and Sidney (4,894), Nebraska; Alamagordo, New Mexico (6,767); Cobleskill, New York (3,194); Newton, North Carolina (6,015); Yellow Springs, Ohio (2,876); Fairview (2,407), and Tonkawa (3,626), Oklahoma; Baker, Oregon (9,425); Clarks Summit, Pennsylvania (2,940); Berry Hill, Tennessee (1,238); Cleburne (10,558), Coleman (6,054), and Santa Anna (1,590), Texas; Bennington town (12,230), and Bennington village (7,988), Vermont; Ashland (1,297), Buena Vista (5,769), Danville (34,537), Fairfax County (98,255), Falls Church (7,534), and Virginia Beach (5,344), Virginia; and Puyallup, Washington (9,967).

The 13 municipalities that adopted council-manager ordinances during 1950 are: Jasper, Alabama (8,558); Avalon (1,498), Dixon (1,710), El Cajon (5,418), Hanford (9,829), Montebello (21,754), National City (21,132), Santa Paula (11,039), and Sierra Madre (7,288), California; Park Forest, Illinois (8,107); Lititz (5,548), and Warren (14,321), Pennsylvania; and Monticello, Utah (1,170).

Voters in 22 cities and two counties during 1950 rejected proposals to adopt council-manager government: Albany (17,545), Colton (14,420), and Merced County (69,396), California; Dalton, Georgia (15,962); Ottawa (10,051), and Wellington (7,770), Kansas; Eliot (2,528), Pittston (1,257), and Readfield (1,020), Maine; Fergus Falls, Minnesota (12,873); Natchez, Mississippi (22,678); Marceline, Missouri (3,150); Columbus (8,844), Imperial (1,561), and Omaha (247,408), Nebraska; Mansfield, Ohio (43,363); Henryetta, Oklahoma (8,010); San Antonio, Texas (406,811); Loudoun County, Virginia (21,063); Camas (4,705) and Pasco (10,177), Washington; Martinsburg, West Virginia (15,566); and Evansville, Wisconsin (2,530).

Of the 77 referenda held in 1950, 53, or 69 per cent, resulted in the adoption of council-manager government by the vote of the people or receipt of charters by legislative action. This compares with a 60 per cent favorable action in 1949, 58 per cent in 1948, 63 per cent in 1947, and 67 per cent in 1945.

Other Changes in Directory. Eleven cities that had adopted the plan in previous years were added to the directory in 1950: Corona (10,219), and San Rafael (13,830), California; Rockville, Maryland (6,948); Kings Mountain, North Carolina (7,193); Dormont (12,731), and Osborne (529), Pennsylvania, by ordinance; and Winter Park, Florida (8,219); Belle Meade (2,827), and Collinwood (591), Tennessee; and Luray (2,722), and Pulaski (9,136), Virginia, by charter.

Seven cities were removed from the directory in 1950 for various reasons: Britton Oklahoma, because it was annexed by Oklahoma City; Bessemer, Alabama, because the council rescinded the council-manager ordinance; Apex, North Carolina, and Drummondville, Longueuil, and Riviere-du-Loup, Quebec, because of the failure of the council to appoint a city manager in 1950; and Morehead, Kentucky, because it was put on the list in 1949 in error.

Cities Voting on Abandonment. Sixteen cities and one county held referenda during 1950 on the continuation of the council-manager plan. Voters in four of the 17 places decided to abandon it: Orient, Maine (176); Bethlehem (877), and Littleton (4,768), New Hampshire; and Madison, Wisconsin (95,594). The 13 places that voted in 1950 to retain the plan are: San Mateo County, California (234,080); Sterling, Kansas (2,239); Newport, Kentucky (31,015); Bar Harbor, Maine (2,533); Ashland (1,596), Derry (5,798), Meredith (2,173), Newport (5,047), New Hampshire; Chickasha, Oklahoma (15,753); Clarksville. Texas (4,350); and Bethel (1,525), Manchester (2,411), and Montpelier (8,585), Vermont. The four abandonments in 1950 make a total of 43 cities and counties where the people have voted out the council-manager plan, excluding seven places where the plan has been readopted.[1]

Legislation. In New Jersey the legislature provided four optional forms of the council-manager plan (Laws of 1950, Chapter 210, Articles 9-12). The four plans are identical in most respects but they permit local option as to the number of councilmen, concurrent or overlapping terms, ward representation, and partisan or nonpartisan elections. Louisiana amended its council-manager law to make it available to cities of more than 2,500 population in place of the former limit of 5,000. Mississippi enacted House Bill 579 which assigns to the city manager the duty of appointing all department heads and prohibits councilmen from serving on any board appointed by the council. Massachusetts provided that a councilman cannot be appointed manager within two years after his election (Chapter 353). In Bend, Oregon, a local referendum resulted in repeal of earlier charter amendments subjecting the manager to election by the people each four years.

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[1] The 39 other places which have abandoned the council-manager plan by vote of the people since 1908 are: Hot Springs, Arkansas; Santa Barbara, California; Fort Myers, St. Cloud, and Tampa, Florida; Mason City, Iowa; Fall River, Orange, and Waltham, Massachusetts; Albion, Michigan; Conway and Franklin, New Hampshire; Cape May and Trenton, New Jersey; Binghamton, New York; Akron, Ashtabula, Cleveland, and Lima, Ohio; Collinsville, Durant, Lawton, and Sulphur, Oklahoma; Cottage Grove, Oregon; Aberdeen, Huron, and Madison, South Dakota; Denton and Houston, Texas; Brandon, Cavendish, Hardwick village, Ludlow town and village, and St. Albans, Vermont; Rhinelander and Stevens Point, Wisconsin; Brandon, Manitoba, and St. Jerome, Quebec, Canada. For more details on abandonments see Arthur W. Bromage, Manager Plan Abandonments (National Municipal League, 1949). Seven places which abandoned the plan some years ago have since readopted it: San Mateo County, California; Ashland, Kentucky; Bennington town and village, and Brattleboro, Vermont; and Gainesville and Waco, Texas.

Unofficial Cities. A modified form of the council-manager plan was adopted in 1950 by several municipalities that provided for appointive administrators whose powers and duties are too circumscribed to qualify these places as having the council-manager plan. Some of these places are Napoleon, Ohio; Anaheim, California; Tuckahoe, New York; and Pharr, Texas. Cities and towns that have adopted modified manager plans are not included in the council-manager directory.

Growth of the Plan. A total of 1,013 places had adopted the council-manager plan as of March 1, 1951, and are included in the directory of 997 council-manager cities and 16 counties. Of this total number 974 are in the continental United States, three in Alaska, one in Puerto Rico, and 35 in Canada. This is approximately double the 517 places operating under the council-manager plan at the end of 1940 and considerably in excess of the 634 places that had the plan at the end of 1945. This reflects the large number of adoptions during the five years, 1946 through 1950, when the average annual increase was approximately 70 cities.

Maine with 108 places under the council-manager plan leads all other states, followed by California with 83 council-manager cities and counties, Texas with 80, Michigan with 78, and Virginia with 61. The population of all places operating under the council-manager plan now totals more than 23,000,000, according to the 1950 census.

More than one-third (35.4 per cent) of all cities in the United States over 25,000 now have council-manager government, and 30 per cent of the cities between 10,000 and 25,000 have this form of government (see Table 1).[2]

TABLE 1

PERCENTAGE OF COUNCIL-MANAGER CITIES TO TOTAL CITIES IN UNITED STATES

Population Group	Total No. of Cities in Group*	Cities with Council-Manager Plan†	
		No.	Per Cent
1,000 to 2,500	4,415	130	2.9
2,500 to 5,000	1,840	163	8.8
5,000 to 10,000	1,173	231	19.6
10,000 to 25,000	780	234	30.0
25,000 to 50,000	246	90	32.9
50,000 to 100,000	125	48	38.4
100,000 to 500,000	88	29	32.9
Over 500,000	18	1	5.5

* This column includes 1,418 unincorporated places, only 3 of which have populations of 25,000 or more, 29 have 10,000 to 25,000, 365 have from 2,500 to 10,000, and 1,021 have populations of 1,000 to 2,500.

† This column does not include 33 council-manager places of less than 1,000, 15 county-manager counties, three cities in Alaska, one city in Puerto Rico, and 35 in Canada.

[2] The council-manager plan was originally devised and promoted by the National Short Ballot Organization, of which Woodrow Wilson was president and Richard S. Childs was secretary, as a part of its effort to make government more responsible by reducing the number of elective offices. This organization had been promoting the commission plan, but when Mr. Childs read of the success of a "general manager" in Staunton, Virginia, in 1908-11 under a mayor and bicameral council, he argued that the concentration of administrative authority in such an appointive official under a single commission would remedy the weaknesses of the commission plan. The Short Ballot Organization drafted a charter for Lockport, New York, in 1911, but the first city to adopt its "commission-manager" or council-manager plan was Sumter, South Carolina, in 1912, and the first large city to do so was Dayton, Ohio, which put the plan into effect in 1914. In the meantime the National Municipal League, which since 1900 had recommended the strong mayor plan, at its 1913 conference received from its committee on commission government a report favorable to the council-manager plan. This committee, composed of Charles A. Beard, Ernest S. Bradford, Richard S. Childs, William Bennett Munro, and Clinton Rogers Woodruff, was influenced largely by the Lockport plan and by Mr. Childs. Accordingly, the League's model city charter was revised in 1915 to incorporate the council-manager plan, and ever since then the League has promoted the adoption of this form of local government.

Sources of Information: General

Sources of Statistics: General

U.S. Bureau of the Census. Cities Supplement--Statistical Abstract of the United States. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. September, 1944, 47 pp. 15 cents. Contains selected data for cities having population over 25,000 in 1940, including estimated population on November 1, 1943, and per cent change from 1940; detailed information concerning housing, including number of dwelling units and average monthly rent; typical net monthly electric bills; permits issued for new construction in 1942; vital statistics; detailed revenue, expenditure, and debt data for 1942; expenditure for education, number of teachers, enrollment, etc; number of employed persons with breakdown by industry groups; data on manufacturing, retail, and service establishments; number of registered voters in 1942; data on climate, etc.

--County Data Book Supplement--Statistical Abstract of the United States. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D.C. 1947. 431 pp. $2.75. Contains tables showing selected social and economic facts for each county in the United States; summarizes data for each of 138 metropolitan areas made up of whole counties; shows totals for each State and the United States; indicates comparable items in Cities Supplement and County Data Book.

--Historical Statistics of the United States, 1789-1945, a Supplement to the Statistical Abstract of the United States. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C. 1949. 363 pp. $2.50. Chapter P. Government. Gives statistics on state and local finances, some series back to 1890 and others from 1900. These figures are continued in the Annual issue of the Statistical Abstract beginning with the issue of 1949.

--Governmental Units Overlying City Areas. 1947. 55 pp. Contains information on the number of local government units overlying the 397 cities over 25,000, by state, by city population-size group, and by region; distribution of the 397 cities according to selected intergovernmental characteristics; distribution according to responsibility for selected functions, by function and city population-size group; governments other than city corporations responsible for selected local functions within the 397 cities, by city.

--Checklist of Basic Municipal Documents (State and Local Government Special Studies Number 27). Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C. 1948. 92 pp. 35 cents. Lists alphabetically by city over 2,000 currently-issued official serial publications and selected basic documents -- including charters, codes, manuals, and comprehensive city plans -- of the 92 cities having 1940 population over 100,000; also contains a subject index to city source materials listed.

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CIVIL DEFENSE FOR NATIONAL SECURITY. Report of the Office of Civil Defense Planning. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. 1948. 301 pp. $1.

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DYNAMIC ADMINISTRATION. The Collected Papers of Mary Parker Follett. Edited by H. C. Metcalf and L. Urwick. Harper and Brothers, 49 East 33 Street, New York. 1942. 320 pp. $3.50.

ELECTION ADMINISTRATION IN THE UNITED STATES. By Joseph P. Harris. Brookings Institution, 722 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C. 1934. 453 pp. $3.

ELEMENTS OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION. Edited by Fritz Morstein Marx. Prentice-Hall, Inc., 70 Fifth Avenue, New York 11. 1946. 637 pp. $6.65.

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POPULATION OF COUNTIES: APRIL 1, 1950. Bureau of the Census, Washington 25, D. C. November, 1950. 14 pp.

REORGANIZATION OF COUNTY GOVERNMENT. Report of the Nebraska Legislative Council, Lincoln, Nebraska. September, 1950. 49 pp.

SECOND ANNUAL INSTITUTE ON ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEDURES FOR THE TREASURERS OF WISCONSIN COUNTIES PRESENTED BY THE WISCONSIN COUNTY BOARDS ASSOCIATION AND OTHERS. University of Wisconsin, Bureau of Government, Madison. 1950. 53 pp. $1.

SIXTH REPORT OF THE TEMPORARY COMMISSION TO STUDY, CODIFY, REVISE AND MAKE UNIFORM EXISTING LAWS RELATING TO COUNTIES. New York State Legislature, Albany, New York. 1950. 54 pp.

Selected Periodicals: General

ADVANCED MANAGEMENT. Society for the Advancement of Management, 84 William Street, New York 7. $8.

AMERICAN CITY. American City Magazine Corporation, 470 Fourth Avenue, New York. $4.

AMERICAN MUNICIPAL NEWS. American Municipal Association, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago 37. $3.

AMERICAN POLITICAL SCIENCE REVIEW. (Bi-monthly.) American Political Science Association, 1785 Massachusetts Avenue, N. W., Washington 6, D. C. $6.60 (Especially local government notes section.)

CALIFORNIA PUBLIC SURVEY. Bureau of Public Administration, University of California, Berkeley.

GRA NOTES AND REFERENCES. Governmental Research Association, 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York 20. $5 (included in membership).

GRA REPORTER. (Bi-monthly.) Governmental Research Association (see above). Included in membership.

GOVERNMENTAL NEWS. (Quarterly.) 717 North 11 Street, Milwaukee, Wisconsin. $2.

I.U.L.A. BULLETIN. (Quarterly.) International Union of Local Authorities, 5 Paleisstraat. The Hague, Netherlands.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT SERVICE. National Association of Local Government Officers, 1 York Gate, London, N.W.1. 3d per issue.

MANAGEMENT REVIEW. American Management Association, 330 West 42 Street, New

York. $6.

NATIONAL MUNICIPAL REVIEW. (Monthly except August.) National Municipal League, 299 Broadway, New York. $5.

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION. (Quarterly.) Institute of Public Administration, 76a New Cavendish Street, London, W.1. $4.

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION. (Quarterly.) Institute of Public Administration, 18 Ashley Place, Victoria Street, London, S.W.1. $4.

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION REVIEW. (Quarterly.) American Society for Public Administration, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago 37. $6.

PUBLIC MANAGEMENT. International City Managers' Association, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago, Illinois. $4.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS ON GOVERNMENTAL PROBLEMS. (Weekly.) Joint Reference Library, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. $6.

STATE GOVERNMENT. Council of State Governments, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. $5.

UNITED STATES MUNICIPAL NEWS. (Semimonthly.) United States Conference of Mayors, 730 Jackson Place, N.W., Washington, D.C. $2.

WASHINGTON NEWS LETTER. (Forty-eight issues per year.) American Municipal Association, Washington Office, Transportation Building, Washington 6, D.C. $4 to municipal officials, $10 to others. (Includes AMERICAN MUNICIPAL NEWS.)

STATE LEAGUE JOURNALS

ALABAMA LOCAL GOVERNMENT JOURNAL. 14 South Hull Street, Montgomery. $5.

ARKANSAS MUNICIPALITIES. Arkansas Municipal League, 401 Main Street, North Little Rock. $2.

BOROUGH BULLETIN. (Monthly, except August.) Pennsylvania State Association of Boroughs, Hanover, Pennsylvania. $2.50.

COLORADO MUNICIPALITIES. Colorado Municipal League, 327 Norlin Library, Boulder, Colorado. $3.

FLORIDA MUNICIPAL RECORD. Florida League of Municipalities, 206 Rutland Building, Fourth and Central, St. Petersburg 4. $2.

ILLINOIS MUNICIPAL REVIEW. Illinois Municipal League, 537 South Fourth Street, Springfield. $2.50.

INTERMOUNTAIN CITY. Idaho Municipal League, Box 787, Weiser. $3 in intermountain area; $4 elsewhere.

KANSAS GOVERNMENT JOURNAL. League of Kansas Municipalities, Capitol Federal Building, Topeka. $6.

KENTUCKY CITY. (Quarterly.) Kentucky Municipal League, University of Kentucky, Lexington. $1.

LEAGUE OF CITIES OF THE THIRD CLASS IN PENNSYLVANIA. (Bi-monthly.) League of Cities of the Third Class in Pennsylvania, 302 Municipal Building, Harrisburg. $2.50.

LEAGUE OF IOWA MUNICIPALITIES MONTHLY MAGAZINE. 208 Tama Building, Burlington. $3.

LEAGUE OF NORTH DAKOTA MUNICIPALITIES BULLETIN. (Irregular.) Myron H. Atkinson, Executive Secretary, Bismarck.

LEAGUE OF OREGON CITIES NEWS LETTER. University of Oregon.

LOUISIANA MUNICIPAL REVIEW. Louisiana Municipal Association, 907 Main Street, Baton Rouge. $4.

MAINE TOWNSMAN. Maine Municipal Association, 97 Water Street, Hallowell, Maine. $2.

MARYLAND MUNICIPAL NEWS. Maryland League of Municipalities, University of Maryland, College Park.

MICHIGAN MUNICIPAL REVIEW. Michigan Municipal League, 205 South State Street, Ann Arbor. $2.

MINNESOTA MUNICIPALITIES. League of Minnesota Municipalities, 15 University Library, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis 14. $2.50.

MISSOURI MUNICIPAL REVIEW. Missouri Municipal League, 214 Guitar Building, Columbia. $2.

MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION, Supplement to BOROUGH BULLETIN, contributed by Associated Institutes of Government of Pennsylvania Universities. 3437 Woodland Avenue, Philadelphia.

MUNICIPALITY. League of Wisconsin Municipalities, 30 East Johnson Street, Madison. $2.50.

NEBRASKA MUNICIPAL REVIEW. League of Nebraska Municipalities, Continental Building, Lincoln. $1.

NEW JERSEY MUNICIPALITIES. (Monthly, October to June.) New Jersey State League of Municipalities, 1212 Trenton Trust Building, Trenton. $2.25.

NEW YORK STATE MUNICIPAL BULLETIN. New York State Conference of Mayors, 6 Elk Street, Albany.

SOUTH DAKOTA MUNICIPALITIES. League of South Dakota Municipalities, University of South Dakota, Vermilion. 50 cents.

SOUTHERN CITY. North Carolina League of Municipalities, Raleigh.

TENNESSEE TOWN AND CITY. Tennessee Municipal League, Cotton States Building, Nashville 3, Tennessee. $3.

TEXAS MUNICIPALITIES. League of Texas Municipalities, 2220 Guadalupe Street, Austin. $2.50.

VIRGINIA MUNICIPAL REVIEW. League of Virginia Municipalities, Travelers Building, Richmond. $2.

WASHINGTON MUNICIPAL BULLETIN. (Irregular.) Association of Washington Cities, 262 Smith Hall, University of Washington, Seattle 5.

WEST VIRGINIA MUNICIPALITY. League of West Virginia Municipalities, P.O. Box 2851, Charleston. $2.

WESTERN CITY. League of California Cities, 458 South Spring Street, Los Angeles. (Also official journal for Oregon, Arizona, Montana, Utah, and Washington leagues.) $2.

Planning and Zoning

Developments in 1950

By Walter H. Blucher

Executive Director, American Society of Planning Officials, Chicago

PLANNING was never more urgently needed. Hopes for a peaceful world and a climate of security in which to build an ever better way of living have deteriorated swiftly in the past few months. Some plans for cities and towns of the future will have to be shelved; some of the beginnings made will be halted, or at least altered. This is a period of mobilization under a threat of war. All physical and human resources must be directed to preparedness for defense against aggression. Once again, we are in a period of scarcity and of priorities. It is in such a period that planning becomes most urgent. The times call for stock taking.

Fortunately, a good deal of stock taking occurred in the United States during 1950. We know a lot more about our nation as a result of the census reports of population and of housing. First, more than four-fifths of the national population increase in the past 10 years took place within 168 metropolitan areas. Within these metropolitan areas, the central cities showed a gain of 5.7 million, or 13 per cent, whereas the outlying suburbs gained 9.0 million, or 35 per cent. In business, also, the rate of growth in the suburbs exceeded that in central cities. These figures signify the extent of problems to be dealt with: problems such as the journey to work and its pressures on transit, traffic, and parking in central cities; the effect on the tax base of the city; competition from outlying business centers; provision of utilities and services by suburbs; county control of the new developments; metropolitan government; and there are many others.

Second, communities throughout the country were busy taking stock of themselves to see if they could qualify for federal slum clearance and redevelopment funds. Only a few were able to meet the requirements established under the 1949 Housing Act: "A general plan for the development of the locality as a whole"; "a duly authorized local public agency"; "an effective community planning program"; "administrative and regulatory measures needed for controlling and guiding the development of the community." These were necessary and were found lacking by many cities.

Third, the shortage of well-trained, experienced planning personnel was revealed to be a serious one. Jobs in the middle and top salary brackets were frequently unfilled for long periods. Competition salary-wise was keen at all levels and during the year many agencies found that their salary schedules needed revision to bring them in line with the prevailing rates.

Fourth, stock-taking of the value of so-called "positive" versus "negative" approach to planning occurred here and there, and the result was a policy change toward deliberate guidance into good development rather than mere prevention or control of the bad.

State Planning. Forty-two states and Puerto Rico and Alaska have official agencies for state planning and development. There is wide variation in budgets for this purpose and in activities. A number of states have well-established programs of assistance to local communities. Many of them are responsible for, and are active in development of physical and economic resources. They are responsible for some splendid analytical surveys of state resources and facilities and extremely useful guides to planning and zoning directed to local communities. In recent months there has been emphasis on industrial development. New responsibilities are in connection with industrial mobilization and civil defense. State planning and development agencies are maturing and although planning on the state level makes slower progress than the development activities, there are many signs pointing to fuller acceptance of the planning responsibility.

Regional Planning. The great variety of planning programs commonly included in the general term "regional planning" are sometimes carried on by specially created agencies and sometimes by joint planning action. Some of the agencies are official, some quasi-official, and others unofficial citizen groups. All taken together, there is relatively little planning on a "regional" basis, although in a number of areas planning programs extend beyond municipal boundaries. Some of the regional planning organizations newly formed in 1950 were the Washington Regional Planning Council, the Tri-County Planning Council including San Francisco and 17 peninsula cities, and the East Bay Metropolitan Planning Council, including Oakland, Richmond, Berkeley, and a number of other cities on the east side of San Francisco Bay.

Some regional planning is under way in the south-central area of Connecticut. Two new regional planning agencies were organized in New Jersey; the Southern New Jersey Development Council and the Commission on Regional Interstate Projects. A regional planning commission for Franklin County, Michigan, was also organized in 1950. This is by no means an exhuastive list, but merely indicates some of the areas in which there are new planning activities on a metropolitan and regional basis.

County Planning. Extensive and varied programs are being carried out by county planning commissions. Economic studies, population forecasting, land use surveys, zoning ordinances, subdivision regulations, highway plans, parking and traffic studies, recreation plans, public relations programs, technical aid to municipalities are all developing rapidly at the county level. A review of activities reported in these pages during recent years illustrates the rapid growth in extent and importance of county planning.

The accomplishments during 1950 are so numerous that only a few can be mentioned to typify the varied programs. An example of economic surveys is the program prepared for Dorchester County, Maryland. Population forecasts were made by several counties, including Middlesex County, New Jersey; Broome County, New York; and San Mateo County, California. Typical of counties that assist localities with their zoning ordinances was the work done in Middlesex and Bergen County, New Jersey; and Erie

County, New York. Fresno County, California, adopted an airport zoning ordinance.

Subdivision regulations, highway studies, and parking plans were part of the program of nearly every county planning board. Planning agencies were set up in Washington County, Oregon; St. Clair County, Michigan; and Delaware County, Pennsylvania.

City Planning. The growing acceptance of the city planning idea is indicated in the expansion of city planning powers and in larger planning budgets. New York City's planning budget was greatly enlarged. In Roanoke and Alexandria, Virginia, the duties and powers of the planning commission were clarified and strengthened. In Ogden, Utah, the city planning commission was revived. Massachusetts reported 206 towns with planning boards, 140 of which have zoning ordinances which for the most part are being revised. New Hampshire reported 48 towns with planning boards, 38 of which have zoning ordinances and an additional 16 considering the adoption of zoning. In the last two years, both South Dakota and Oklahoma adopted legislation providing for the creation of planning commissions. Nine additional communities in New Jersey and five in Wisconsin organized planning boards during the past year.

In 1950 comprehensive planning surveys in process of preparation or adopted included those for Merced, California; Lincoln, Nebraska; Youngstown, Ohio; Rockville, Maryland; Oak Park, Michigan; Petersburg, Virginia; Xenia, Ohio; Washington, D.C. Of the economic and social studies, typical were the population studies of Dearborn, Michigan; Oshkosh, Wisconsin; and Hackensack, New Jersey. An outstanding economic base study was that for Philadelphia. Others included the study of the economy of Stanislaus County and its influence on the growth of Modesto, California, and the reports on the manufacturing economy of the Detroit region. Land use and development problems and subdivision regulations received attention in many areas. Among the amended subdivision ordinances were those for Pasadena and for Williamsburg, Virginia.

We have come a long way in recent years in securing a sound foundation for physical plans. Few cities today tend to omit basic economic and social surveys as a first step in the preparation of plans for land use, highways, etc. Modernized zoning ordinances are sweeping the country. Nearly every large city has made revisions to bring zoning in line with current thinking and current requirements. An impressive list of smaller towns have done likewise. The number of communities adopting their first zoning ordinances grows longer each year.

It is not the number which is most important, however, but the fact that so many of these new or revised zoning ordinances are based on sound economic research and careful land use surveys; that they are introducing innovations in zoning principles and procedures. We are becoming more realistic with respect to commercial and industrial land uses and with respect to the parking problem. Differentiation is being made between various types of commercial uses. Light industrial zoning is increasing. Most new ordinances contain off-street parking and loading provisions. Planned neighborhood communities with mixed uses are being effected through zoning.

One of the most important zoning events of the year was the publication of the proposed revised zoning ordinance for New York City, which incorporates a number of new ideas. Another was the study instituted by the National Industrial Zoning Committee on principles of industrial zoning and factual information about various types of industry to provide a sound basis for improving zoning provisions. There is no doubt that both of these developments will have great influence on our future zoning.

Among the communities which were preparing or which adopted zoning ordinances during the past year were: Antioch, Concord, Glendale, Merced, and Sonoma, California; Berkley and Grand Rapids, Michigan; Bessemer, Homewood, and Huntsville, Alabama; Greensboro, North Carolina; Norfolk, Virginia; Indianapolis, Marion, and Rushville, Indiana; Henderson and Lewisburg, Tennessee; Ogden City, Utah; White Plains, Rye, and Poughkeepsie, New York; Farmington, Connecticut; York, Pennsylvania; and Chicago Heights, Illinois (incorporating a number of innovations). A rezoning study received attention in Pittsburgh and Philadelphia. Louisville was busy with problems of industrial classification. Initial steps were taken in Baltimore to modernize the zoning ordinance and zoning map.

There was great interest in highway and traffic planning and a multitude of studies were made throughout the country. Denver is formulating one of the most ambitious street plans in the country. The first segment of Atlanta's express highway program was opened in June. Engineering plans were completed for the first part of Philadelphia's comprehensive express highway system. Norfolk, Virginia, and Eugene, Oregon, adopted highway plans. Toledo's proposed thoroughfare plan was published. There were many other highway and traffic studies. Those for Sacramento, San Francisco, Oakland, Baltimore, San Diego, Tacoma, Poughkeepsie, are only a few among them.

Many cities are facing up to the parking problem. Provisions are being incorporated in many zoning ordinances to make it compulsory to provide off-street parking in connection with various types of future buildings. In addition, municipal responsibility for providing parking spaces is widely accepted. Nearly 40 per cent of the cities with a population of over 10,000 now own and operate one or more off-street parking lots.

Wide powers are granted to the New York City parking authority which was created under 1950 enabling legislation. Rhode Island also enacted a new off-street parking statute. California voters, in a referendum, approved a constitutional amendment to remove any legal doubt as to the right of cities to pledge parking meter revenues for retirement of bonds for off-street facilities. Municipal construction and operation of off-street parking facilities was upheld by the supreme courts of Illinois, Missouri, and Florida. Idaho approved a constitutional amendment to permit municipalities to issue revenue bonds for off-street parking facilities.

Some cities prepared long-range capital improvement programs. They vary from a simple listing of proposed projects and costs to a detailed analysis of needs and methods of financing; and even to programs under varying circumstances, such as the recent one for San Francisco. Some 1950 capital improvement programs were those for Oakland; New Haven;

Dyersburg, Tennessee; Merced, California; Philadelphia; Richmond; Cincinnati; and Cleveland.

Excellent studies have been made in recent years on parks and recreation, shoreline development, civic centers, location of school sites, etc. Cities also have begun to be seriously concerned with some of the newer problems, such as air pollution control, drive-in theaters, self-service gasoline stations. Much has been done on the problem of airports. The question of the desirability of annexing outlying territory is receiving a great deal of attention.

The urban redevelopment program provided for under Title I of the Housing Act of 1949 now extends to more than 200 cities and counties in the continental United States and insular possessions. The Housing and Home Finance Agency reports that at the end of the calendar year 1950, a total of 222 localities in 31 states, the District of Columbia, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands, had capital grant reservations outstanding in the amount of $172,896,023. Slum clearance programs and redevelopment projects are fairly well advanced in a number of cities. Most of these programs have been highly publicized: Chicago, Detroit, Indianapolis, Los Angeles, Nashville, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Providence, Baltimore, Minneapolis, Norfolk, Washington, D.C., to name a few. Some of these are for residential purposes. Others, such as in Pittsburgh, are redevelopment for commercial use. The participating communities range from an Illinois town with a population of 864 to New York City, and all 18 of the cities with populations over 500,000 are included.

Some 40 colleges and universities in the United States now teach city and regional planning, about half of them offering degrees. The programs vary considerably in emphasis. There has been much controversy about the type of planning instruction which should be given. At the end of 1950, a very important document was published—the report of the Schuster Committee in Great Britain on the qualifications of planners. In the Fall a conference was held at the University of North Carolina to discuss the need for a different type of training in regional planning. A field of study of planning education and the performance records of recently graduated students on the job will be made during 1951.

This brief summary indicates some strong points and some weaknesses. Our most serious needs are better trained planners, greater public understanding and support for planning; more thinking and more research on basic planning data; and more than ever now—in view of current programs for decentralization, civil defense, and industrial mobilization—a national planning policy and a national planning agency. What are the things we must do to get what we want and how shall we do them? This is the planner's challenge in the years to come.

Professional Organization. The American Society of Planning Officials (1313 East 60 Street, Chicago) answered several hundred inquiries for subscribers to the Society's Planning Advisory Service, providing technical information and critical analysis on a wide variety of planning matters. In addition, the Society prepared for subscribers special Information Reports dealing with subdivision control, 1950 census data, trailers and trailer camps, street naming and house numbering systems, urban land use, self-service gasoline stations, cemeteries, population forecasting, budgets and salaries of community planning agencies, composition and function of the planning commission, air pollution control, motor truck terminals, and the role of the planning commission in civil defense. The Society's monthly Zoning Digest bulletins reported all legal decisions in zoning at the State appellate level. Other publications included the monthly News Letter, the proceedings of the annual national planning conference, a report on urban redevelopment decisions, and several bibliographies.

City Planning Data

INFORMATION on official planning agencies, their organization, employees, and expenditures are shown in Table XII for 336 cities over 25,000 population. Cities of 10,000 to 25,000 are not shown in Table XII, but are included in this discussion. Washington, D. C., also is omitted from Table XII because its planning work is done by a commission appointed by the President and by the National Park Service. Of the 1,228 cities over 10,000 population, 942 cities reported to the Year Book with 646 having an official planning agency, 86 an unofficial planning agency or committee, and 210 no planning agency (see Table 1). The balance of this discussion will be confined to the 646 cities with official planning agencies.

TABLE I

CITY PLANNING DATA FOR CITIES OF OVER 10,000 POPULATION

Population Group	No. of Cities in Group	No. of Cities Reporting	Type of Planning Agency			Official Planning Agencies with:		
			Official	Unofficial	None	Full-Time Employees	Part-Time Employees	Expenditures Over $1,000
Over 500,000	18	17	17	0	0	15	0	15
250,000 to 500,000	21	21	20	1	0	19	0	18
100,000 to 250,000	67	58	53	1	4	43	2	43
50,000 to 100,000	125	111	95	4	12	42	25	55
25,000 to 50,000	243	197	151	15	31	32	53	49
10,000 to 25,000	754	538	310	65	163	21	85	68
All cities over 10,000	1,228	942	646	86	210	172	165	248

Planning Agency. The number of members on city planning commissions varies from two to 55 with 484 of 614 reporting cities having from five to nine members and a median membership of seven.

The mayor and the city council predominantly make the appointments to planning commissions in every population group—in 572 out of 606 reporting cities. In 31 cities the city manager makes the appointments, and in three cities the public works director.

City-County Planning Agencies. Cities were not asked specifically about belonging to city-county or regional planning commissions, but seven indicated such organizations: Tuscon, Arizona; Rockford, Illinois; Las Vegas and Reno, Nevada; Winston-Salem, North Carolina; Eugene, Oregon; and Ogden, Utah. The data for these cities in Table XII are for the planning agency as a whole.

The Planning Director. A total of 336 cities reported the city official serving as planning director. One hundred and forty of these cities have a full-time planning director with 71 being cities over 100,000 population. The 140 full-time planning directors are selected by the city planning agency in 46 cities, by the city manager in 45 cities, by the city council in 18 cities, by the mayor in 17 cities, by the civil service commission in three cities, by the finance director in one city, and 10 cities did not report.

The remaining 196 cities over 10,000 that do not have full-time planning directors use the city engineer as planning director in 65 cities, the city manager in 49 cities, the chairman of the planning commission in 33 cities, the building official or city inspector in 16 cities, the mayor in eight cities, and the public works director in seven cities. In 18 cities other administrative officials serve as planning director—zoning officials, city clerks, finance directors, and so forth.

Employees. The planning agency had one or more full-time employees in 172 cities; an additional 165 cities had at least one part-time employee with the planning agency. Seventy-seven out of 90 reporting cities over 100,000 have one or more full-time staff members, but only 21 out of 310 cities from 10,000 to 25,000 have at least one full-time employee.

Expenditures. A total of 248 cities over 10,000 population indicated 1950 planning agency expenditures of $1,000 or more. By contrast, 41 cities over 25,000 population reported no municipal appropriations for the city planning agency.

TABLE XII

CITY PLANNING DATA FOR CITIES OVER 25,000: 1950

his table includes 336 cities over 25,000 population that have official planning agencies. a were reported to the Year Book early in 1951 by municipal officials. Under PLANNING ENCY the first column shows the number of appointive members of the planning agency, whom appointed (see code), and the number of ex-officio members. Under "Who Serves as nning Director," "P" shows that the city has a full-time director of planning, and the ll letter to the right of "P" (see code) shows the official or agency that appoints the full- e planning director. Where the city does not have a full-time planning director, other bols are used (see code) for the city official who serves as planning director in addition is other duties. Under "Number of Full- and Part-time Employees" the first figure shows number of full-time employees, and the second figure the number of part-time employees. er "Expenditure 1950" (in thousands) are shown the total operating expenditures of the cial planning agency for 1950 or the last fiscal year ending in 1950. An asterisk (*) refers notes at the end of the table. "L" means less than $50. Leaders (. . .) indicate data not orted.

ECTION OF PLANNING GENCY

-City Manager
-City Council
-Mayor
-Commissioner of Public Works

WHO SERVES AS PLANNING DIRECTOR

A—City Manager
B—Building Official, City Inspector
E—City Engineer
H—Chairman of Planning
M—Mayor
P—Full-time Planning Director
W—Dir. Public Works.
X—Other Administrative Official

WHO APPOINTS PLANNING DIRECTOR

a—City Manager
c—City Council
f—Commissioner of Finance
m—Mayor
p—Planning Commission
s—Civil Service Commission

City	PLANNING AGENCY			
	Number, How Selected, Ex Officio	Who Serves as Planning Director	Number Full- and Part-time Employees	Expenditures 1950 (in thousands)
ver 1,000,000				
cago, Ill.	14M20	Pm	26-0	$147.7
roit, Mich.	9M	Pp	37-0	199.9
Angeles, Calif. . .	5M	Pp	76-0	347.0
York, N. Y.	5M2	H	80-0	577.3
adelphia, Pa. . . .	8M1	Ps	59-0	. . .
00,000 to 1,000,000				
imore, Md.	6M3	Pp	. .-. .	. . .
ton, Mass.	9M	Pp	10-2	39.7
alo, N. Y.	11C	Pp	9-0	33.1
cinnati, Ohio	5M2	Pp	15-2	73.4
veland, Ohio	6M	Pm	27-2	131.5
ston, Tex.	3M1	Pm	17-0	62.7
waukee, Wis.	7M	Pp	25-0	95.9
neapolis, Minn. . .	4M5	Pp	11-0	46.5
Orleans, La.	.M	Pm	17-0	74.6
sburgh, Pa.	9M	Pm	. .-. .	112.2
Louis, Mo.	9. .6*	. . .	14-1	52.9
Francisco, Calif. .	5M2	Pp	26-0	159.5
250,000 to 500,000				
Akron, Ohio	5. .2	Pm	6-0	23.2
Atlanta, Ga.	8M1	Pm	8-0	31.3
Birmingham, Ala. . . .	12C5	P. .	5-0	. . .
Columbus, Ohio	3M2	Pm	4-0	28.0
Dallas, Tex.	15C	Pa	24-0	83.9
Denver, Colo.	5M1	Pm	28-2	77.2
Fort Worth, Tex.	5C	Pa	5-0	21.2
Indianapolis, Ind.	5M4	Pm	8-0	30.4
Jersey City, N. J. . . .	7M2	. . .	. .-. .	. . .
Kansas City, Mo.	8M5	Pa	28-1	112.3
Louisville, Ky.	6. .4	Pp	21-6	96.1
Memphis, Tenn.	8M4	E	4-1	15.7
Newark, N. J.	6C3	P. .	3-0	17.3
Oakland, Calif.	7C1	Pa	10-0	49.6
Portland, Ore.	9M	Pf	6-0	29.0
Rochester, N. Y.	8C1	Pp	8-0	42.8
St. Paul, Minn.	5M1	Pm	5-0	12.8
San Diego, Calif.	7A2*	Ps	18-0	67.2
Seattle, Wash.	6M3	Pc	16-0	87.2

TABLE XII—CITY PLANNING DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	PLANNING AGENCY			
	Number, How Selected, Ex Officio	Who Serves as Planning Director	Number Full- and Part-time Employees	Expenditures 1950 (in thousands)
250,000 to 500,000—continued				
Toledo, Ohio	5M	Pp	7-0	69.6
100,000 to 250,000				
Albany, N. Y.	.M	E	2-0	8.2
Allentown, Pa.	5C	Pc	4-0	. . .
Austin, Tex.	9C2	Pa	5-0	20.2
Baton Rouge, La.	8M	Pc	4-0	27.3
Berkeley, Calif.	11C	Pa	6-1	23.0
Bridgeport, Conn.	5M1	Pp	4-0	6.3
Cambridge, Mass.	7A	Pa	5-3	20.0
Charlotte, N. C.	5C	H	1-5	6.7
Corpus Christi, Tex.	.C	Pa	4-0	21.7
Dayton, Ohio	7C1	Pp	9-1	37.0
Des Moines, Iowa	15. .	Pa	3-0	7.3
Duluth, Minn.	12M1	Pp	3-0	11.6
El Paso, Tex.	5M	Pp	1-2	. . .
Erie, Pa.	5C1	Pc	1-0	10.0
Evansville, Ind.	9M	Pm	3-0	11.8
Fall River, Mass.	7M	Pm	3-0	10.5
Flint, Mich.	6C3	Pp	3-0	13.3
Fort Wayne, Ind.	6M3	Pp	. .-. .	16.7
Gary, Ind.	7M2	. . .	0-1	1.2
Grand Rapids, Mich.	6M4	Pp	4-9	16.9
Hartford, Conn.	6A1	E	0-2	. . .
Knoxville, Tenn.	4C3	Pc	3-0	12.0
Long Beach, Calif.	6A1	Pp	11-0	50.2
Miami, Fla.	9C	Pp	6-0	47.0
Mobile, Ala.	5C3	H	. .-. .	. . .
Montgomery, Ala.	6C3	P	2-0	6.8
Norfolk, Va.	4A1	Pa	6-0	37.5
Oklahoma City, Okla.	9M	Pa	5-1	17.7
Omaha, Neb.	5M1	. . .	5-0	28.2
Pasadena, Calif.	9C	Pa	7-0	31.5
Paterson, N. J.	2M5	Pp	2-1	. . .
Phoenix, Ariz.	7C	Pa	7-1	39.5
Providence, R. I.	7M1*	Pp	9-2	40.1
Richmond, Va.	4C3	Pp	6-8	73.8
Sacramento, Calif.	7C2	Pa	7-0	33.5
Salt Lake City, Utah	8C3	Pc	4-0	15.0
Savannah, Ga.	11M	. . .	0-0	0.0
Scranton, Pa.	7M	. . .	. .-. .	. . .
Shreveport, La.	9M	Pm	2-1	12.0
South Bend, Ind.	5M3	. . .	1-1	9.0
Spokane, Wash.	7C4	Pc	8-1	13.6
Springfield, Mass.	6M3	Pp	4-0	12.4
Syracuse, N. Y.	5M	X	4-3	19.7
Tacoma, Wash.	7W3	X	4-0	18.1
Trenton, N. J.	7M2	X	. .-. .	12.0
Tulsa, Okla.	9M3	Pp	3-1	9.4
Utica, N. Y.	5C	. . .	. .-. .	. . .
Waterbury, Conn.	5M2	Pp	2-1	10.2
Wichita, Kan.	15C	Pa	4-0	10.0
Wilmington, Del.	6M	. . .	. .-. .	. . .
Worcester, Mass.	3A	Pa	3-0	1.4
Yonkers, N. Y.	7M	Pp	6-0	33.8

City	PLANNING AGENCY			
	Number, How Selected, Ex Officio	Who Serves as Planning Director	Number Full- and Part-time Employees	Exp tures (in t san
Youngstown, Ohio	4M3	E	. .-. .	. .
50,000 to 100,000				
Alameda, Calif.	5M	. . .	0-1	
Albuquerque, N. M.	7C	Pa	4-0	1
Alexandria, Va.	5C2	Pp	2-1	. .
Alhambra, Calif.	9M3	B	1-2	
Altoona, Pa.	.C	. . .	. .-. .	. .
Amarillo, Tex.	7C	X	0-2	. .
Asheville, N. C.	5C	. . .	1-0	
Atlantic City, N. J.	.M	. . .	. .-. .	
Augusta, Ga.	4C1	. . .	0-2	
Aurora, Ill.	15M	E	0-1	
Bay City, Mich.	5. .2	Pc	2-0	
Beaumont, Tex.	7C	. . .	. .-. .	. .
Bethlehem, Pa.	5C	. . .	0-2	
Brockton, Mass.	.M	. . .	0-0	
Burbank, Calif.	4. .3	Pa	4-0	2
Cedar Rapids, Iowa	.M	. . .	. .-. .	
Charleston, W. Va.	13M	. . .	1-1	
Chester, Pa.	5C	. . .	. .-. .	
Cleveland Heights, Ohio	4C2	. . .	0-4	. .
Cranston, R. I.	6M2	Pp	1-0	
Davenport, Iowa	13M4	Pp	3-0	
Dearborn, Mich.	7M1	E	2-0	2
Decatur, Ill.	9M3	. . .	0-0	1
Durham, N. C.	4C1	Pa	4-0	1
East Chicago, Ind.	5M3	B	. .-. .	
East Orange, N. J.	7M2	. . .	. .-. .	
Evanston, Ill.	12M3	B	1-1	
Fresno, Calif.	6C3	Pc	4-2	1
Gadsden, Ala.	3C	. . .	2-0	. .
Glendale, Calif.	5C	Pa	8-0	3
Green Bay, Wis.	3. .2	Pp	1-1	. .
Greensboro, N. C.	9C	Pa	4-0	1
Greenville, S. C.	5M6	E	0-2	3
Hamilton, Ohio	5A2	A	0-2	
Hammond, Ind.	8M	. . .	0-1	
Hoboken, N. J.	6C1	E	. .-. .	
Jackson, Mich.	6C3	Pa	1-0	
Johnstown, Pa.	5C	. . .	0-1	1
Kalamazoo, Mich.	8C3	Pa	4-0	2
Kenosha, Wis.	7A1	. . .	. .-. .	
Lakewood, Ohio	6C1	Pc	2-6	
Lancaster, Pa.	5M	E	0-1	
Lansing, Mich.	8M1	Pp	3-0	1
Lawrence, Mass.	.M	. . .	. .-. .	. .
Lexington, Ky.	4M3	Pp	2-1	1
Lincoln, Neb.	9M2	. . .	. .-. .	. .
Lorain, Ohio	4M3	X	. .-. .	. .
Lowell, Mass.	.A	. . .	. .-. .	. .
Lubbock, Tex.	7C3	Pa	2-1	. .
McKeesport, Pa.	5C	. . .	. .-. .	. .
Macon, Ga.	3M	. . .	0-0	
Madison, Wis.	3A4	. . .	3-1	1
Medford, Mass.	7A	A	0-1	

TABLE XII—CITY PLANNING DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	PLANNING AGENCY			
	Number, How Selected, Ex Officio	Who Serves as Planning Director	Number Full- and Part-time Employees	Expenditures 1950 (in thousands)
,000 to 100,000—continued				
t Vernon, N. Y.	3M2	...	0-6	L
ie, Ind.	6M4	E	0-1	1.0
Britain, Conn.	6M	...	0-0	0.6
Rochelle, N. Y.	7M	P. .	3-0	13.7
on, Mass.	5M2	H	0-2	6.5
ara Falls, N. Y.	4C1	P. .	4-0	12.9
n, Utah	7M	...	0-7	2.9
ndo, Fla.	7M	Pm	1-0	1.6
aic, N. J.	.1	...	0-1	1.3
field, Mass.	5M	X	0-1	14.4
iac, Mich.	7A2	Pa	2-0	14.5
Arthur, Tex.	.C	...	. .-. .	...
land, Me.	5C	Pp	6-0	13.4
smouth, Va.	7M	...	. .-. .	...
cy, Mass.	5A	...	0-5	...
ne, Wis.	4M1	X	1-2	11.3
igh, N. C.	5C	Pa	2-2	...
mond, Calif.	5M4	X	3-2	17.6
oke, Va.	5A3	X	0-2	...
ford, Ill.	15M	P. .	. .-. .	...
oseph, Mo.	5. .	...	. .-. .	...
etersburg, Fla.	9A	E	0-1	0.3
naw, Mich.	6A3	Pa	4-0	17.2
Angelo, Tex.	9C	E	0-0	0.0
Jose, Calif.	5C1	Pa	8-0	35.0
a Monica, Calif.	7C1	Pa	6-0	27.7
nectady, N. Y.	8A1	Pp	3-0	17.5
x City, Iowa	11M	Pp	1-0	3.4
x Falls, S. D.	9C	...	. .-. .	...
n Gate, Calif.	4C1	B	0-6	3.3
ngfield, Ohio	5C2	Pa	2-1	16.3
nford, Conn.	5M1	P. .	3-2	...
kton, Calif.	9M	Pa	0-0	5.0
e Haute, Ind.	9M	...	0-9	1.0
eka, Kan.	15C	...	0-1	6.1
n City, N. J.	6M1	...	1-0	...
o, Tex.	9C	A	. .-. .	...
erloo, Iowa	.M	Pp	1-5	11.8
eling, W. Va.	9M	...	0-1	...
es-Barre, Pa.	5C	...	. .-. .	0.0
ston-Salem, N. C.	7. .2	Pp	6-0	17.9
k, Pa.	5C	...	0-0	0.0
,000 to 50,000				
ene, Tex.	9C	...	0-9	0.0
n, Ill.	5M	H	0-0	0.0
terdam, N. Y.	5M2	E	0-6	0.0
erson, Ind.	5M2	E	0-7	0.3
Arbor, Mich.	7C	Pm	1-2	9.0
eton, Wis.	4M3	M	0-0	0.0
and, Ky.	6M1	A	0-1	0.1
ersfield, Calif.	6C3	Pa	1-1	3.2
gor, Me.	5C	Pa	1-0	5.3
berton, Ohio	4M3	M	3-4	0.0
le Creek, Mich.	9M	Pc	1-1	...

City	PLANNING AGENCY			
	Number, How Selected, Ex Officio	Who Serves as Planning Director	Number Full- and Part-time Employees	Expenditures 1950 (in thousands)
Bellingham, Wash.	5M2	...	0-0	...
Beloit, Wis.	3A4	E	0-0	0.0
Beverly, Mass.	9M	E	0-1	0.4
Billings, Mont.	7M2	H	. .-. .	...
Bloomfield, N. J.	6C2	...	0-1	6.9
Bloomington, Ind.	5M4	...	0-1	2.3
Bremerton, Wash.	8M4	E	0-1	0.7
Bristol, Conn.	5M1	...	0-0	0.0
Brownsville, Tex.	8C	...	0-1	...
Charlottesville, Va.	7M	A	. .-. .	0.0
Chelsea, Mass.	5M	...	. .-. .	1.9
Colorado Springs, Colo.	10C	Pa	1-0	...
Columbia, Mo.	5M4	...	. .-. .	0.0
Compton, Calif.	5C	...	0-2	0.5
Council Bluffs, Iowa	35M	...	0-1	0.3
Cumberland, Md.	4M1	...	0-1	0.7
Danville, Ill.	4M15	...	1-0	6.8
Danville, Va.	3C2	...	. .-. .	...
Dubuque, Iowa	7C	B	0-2	3.3
East Cleveland, Ohio	0. .5	E	0-3	0.0
Easton, Pa.	5C	...	0-1	10.4
Elmira, N. Y.	7M1	...	0-1	0.0
Elyria, Ohio	5M2	...	0-1	0.1
Enid, Okla.	5. .2	E	. .-. .	0.0
Eugene, Ore.	7M3	Pp	3-0	14.2
Everett, Wash.	6W3	...	0-1	0.1
Fargo, N. D.	5C5	...	. .-. .	...
Fayetteville, N. C.	5C	...	0-3	1.8
Ferndale, Mich.	.C	E	0-0	0.2
Fitchburg, Mass.	5M	...	0-0	0.0
Fond du Lac, Wis.	3C4	...	0-1	0.0
Fort Lauderdale, Fla.	10C	...	0-1	...
Gainesville, Fla.	5C	...	0-1	1.8
Gloucester, Mass.	5C	H	0-5	0.3
Grand Forks, N. D.	5M3	E	0-0	0.0
Great Falls, Mont.	5M	E	0-0	0.0
Greenville, Miss.	6C1	...	. .-. .	...
Hackensack, N. J.	5C2	...	1-2	6.6
Hagerstown, Md.	4M1	...	. .-. .	...
Haverhill, Mass.	7M1	E	0-2	0.4
Hazleton, Pa.	5C1	...	0-0	0.0
Hempstead, N. Y.	5M	...	1-0	0.2
High Point, N. C.		Pa	2-0	5.6
Highland Park, Mich.	5M3	Pc	1-1	...
Huntington Park, Calif.	11C2	...	0-0	0.2
Hutchinson, Kan.	9C	A	0-1	0.0
Independence, Mo.	3M	...	0-0	...
Inglewood, Calif.	5C2	B	0-2	2.9
Iowa City, Iowa	7M	...	. .-. .	0.0
Jackson, Tenn.	5C2	...	0-0	0.7
Jamestown, N. Y.	5M1	B	0-2	0.9
Johnson City, Tenn.	9C1	. . .*	1-2	...
Joplin, Mo.	8M2	...	0-0	...
Kankakee, Ill.	15M1	...	0-9	6.7
Kingston, N. Y.	5M	...	1-0	0.9
Kokomo, Ind.	5M4	Pp	2-0	6.1

Table XII—City Planning Data for Cities Over 10,000—Continued

City	PLANNING AGENCY			
	Number, How Selected, Ex Officio	Who Serves as Planning Director	Number Full- and Part-time Employees	Expenditures 1950 (in thousands)
25,000 to 50,000—continued				
La Crosse, Wis.	4M3	E	. .–. .	0.0
Lackawanna, N. Y.	7M	. . .	0-1	2.0
Lafayette, Ind.	6M3	. . .	0-2	0.3
Lima, Ohio	4M1	. . .	0-1	0.7
Lincoln Park, Mich.	7M2	. . .	. .–. .	0.0
Lynchburg, Va.	9C	Pa	1-0	5.6
Lynwood, Calif.	7C2	X	0-1	0.7
Manitowoc, Wis.	4M3	. . .	0-0	. . .
Mason City, Iowa	7. .	. . .	. .–. .	0.0
Massillon, Ohio	3M4	E	0-0	0.0
Maywood, Ill.	7M	. . .	0-0	. . .
Melrose, Mass.	9M	. . .	0-0	0.1
Miami Beach, Fla.	9C4	E	1-2	5.4
Michigan City, Ind.	7M2	. . .	0-9	6.4
Mishawaka, Ind.	7M	B	0-0	. . .
Morgantown, W. Va.	5C	. . .	0-1	2.9
Muskegon, Mich.	6C3	Pa	. .–. .	. . .
Nashua, N. H.	4M1	. . .	0-0	0.0
New Brunswick, N. J.	6M1	. . .	. .–. .	. . .
New London, Conn.	5C	. . .	0-2	0.1
Newark, Ohio	3M2	. . .	. .–. .	4.0
Newburgh, N. Y.	3M2	. . .	. .–. .	. . .
Newport, Ky.	5M2	H	0-6	0.1
Newport, R. I.	7M2	. . .	. .–. .	2.0
Norman, Okla.	9M2	H	0-0	5.0
Northampton, Mass.	.M	. . .	0-0	. . .
Norwalk, Conn.	8M1	Pp	3-0	13.3
Norwood, Ohio	3M2	. . .	. .–. .	L
Nutley, N. J.	6M3	. . .	0-2	1.8
Odessa, Tex.	5C2	W	. .–. .	. . .
Orange, N. J.	9M1	. . .	. .–. .	. . .
Oshkosh, Wis.	5M3	Pc	2-0	9.0
Ottumwa, Iowa	14C	. . .	. .–. .	. . .
Owensboro, Ky.	5M2	. . .	0-1	0.6
Palo Alto, Calif.	7M1	. . .	0-1	4.2
Parkersburg, W. Va.	5C2	. . .	. .–. .	L
Pensacola, Fla.	5C	A	0-0	. . .
Perth Amboy, N. J.	6M3	. . .	0-1	2.2
Petersburg, Va.	4M3	E	0-3	12.0
Plainfield, N. J.	6M1	. . .	. .–. .	0.3
Pocatello, Idaho	5C1	. . .	. .–. .	0.0
Pomona, Calif.	13C2	Pc	3-0	13.9
Port Huron, Mich.	6C3	E	0-4	6.0
Portsmouth, Ohio	3. .	. . .	2-0	. . .
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	5M	. . .	0-5	5.0
Provo, Utah	5C2	Pc	1-2	2.4
Quincy, Ill.	12C3	. . .	. .–. .	1.5
Redondo Beach, Calif.	7M2	. . .	1-0	7.1
Redwood City, Calif.	6A2	. . .	. .–. .	4.0
Reno, Nev.	3M	. . .	4-0	20.4
Revere, Mass.	9A	A	0-1	0.3
Riverside, Calif.	6M3	X	2-0	9.8
Rochester, Minn.	.M	. . .	. .–. .	. . .
Rock Island, Ill.	8M2	W	0-0	0.0
Rocky Mount, N. C.	5C	. . .	. .–. .	. . .
Rome, N. Y.	7M	. . .	. .–. .	1.0
Roswell, N. M.	5C2	A	. .–. .	. . .
Royal Oak, Mich.	6M3	. . .	. .–. .	0.8
St. Cloud, Minn.	15C4	E	. .–. .	0.0
Salem, Mass.	5M	. . .	0-0	0.3
Salem, Ore.	7M4	. . .	0-0	0.3
Salina, Kan.	9M	H	0-0	0.0
San Leandro, Calif.	7C	. . .	0-1	. . .
San Mateo, Calif.	5C1	Pa	3-1	12.3
Santa Ana, Calif.	7C2	Pa	1-1	8.2
Santa Barbara, Calif.	5M3	Pm	1-1	5.0
Shaker Heights, Ohio	1M1	. . .	. .–. .	2.5
Sharon, Pa.	5C	. . .	. .–. .	0.3
Sheboygan, Wis.	4M3	. . .	0-12	0.0
Superior, Wis.	5A3	W	0-1	2.8
Tallahassee, Fla.	5C2	. . .	. .–. .	0.0
Taunton, Mass.	7M	. . .	0-7	0.2
Tucson, Ariz.	9M	Pp	10-6	57.1
Tuscaloosa, Ala.	6C3	H	0-0	0.6
Tyler, Texas	7C	. . .	. .–. .	0.0
University City, Mo.	5C4	W	0-1	1.0
Warren, Ohio	7M2	B	1-0	0.3
Washington, Pa.	4C	. . .	0-1	0.0
West Allis, Wis.	3M3	E	0-0	0.0
West Palm Beach, Fla.	7C	. . .	0-1	0.8
White Plains, N. Y.	7M	Ps	3-0	13.4
Wilmington, N. C.	5A	. . .	0-6	0.0
Wyandotte, Mich.	9M	. . .	0-1	. . .
Yakima, Wash.	6W1	Pp	1-0	. . .

JOHNSON CITY, TENNESSEE: The planning director is director for that area of the state planning commission.

PROVIDENCE, RHODE ISLAND: Five members of the plan commission are appointed by the mayor, two by the city council.

ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI: Board of public service appoints members of the planning commission.

SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA: Four members of the plan commission are appointed by the city manager, three by the city council.

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Public Welfare

Developments in 1950

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PUBLIC welfare, as well as all activities of government, was affected by developments in the international field. The "cold war" with Russia and the "hot war" in Korea, together with the gradual mobilization for defense, had their effects on public welfare planning and expenditures. As this country gradually authorized billions of dollars for mobilization and preparedness, many people in government and on the street questioned if other expenditures of federal, state, and local governments would not have to be reduced.

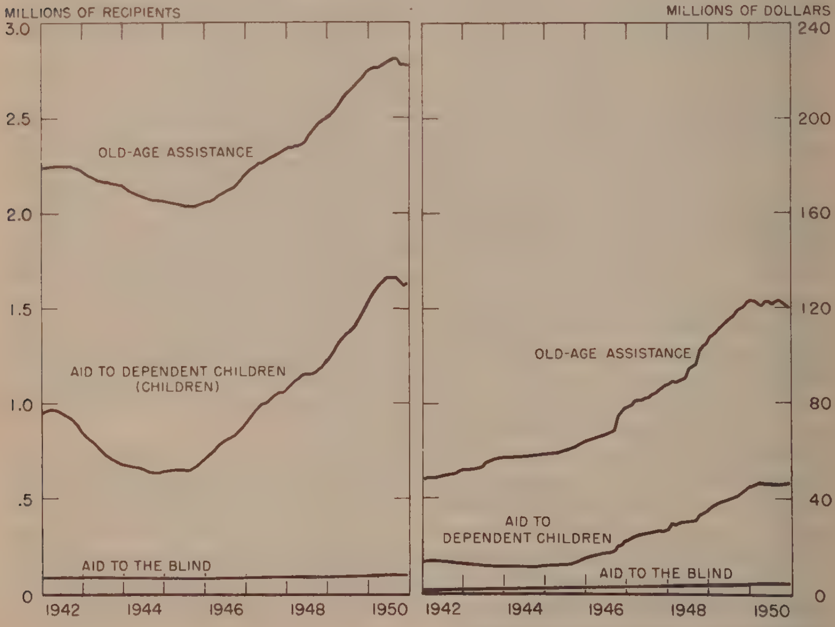
During the year 1950 the United States reached an all-time high for the number of people employed and also for the national income. Nevertheless, five million people had need for public aid during the year. Most of these were outside of the nation's labor market. They were the aged, the disabled, the widows with dependent children, and the blind. In addition, families who were just able to buy the necessities of food, clothing, and shelter found themselves unable to meet emergency doctor and hospital expenses and some had to turn to public welfare departments for assistance with medical care. As "war work" picked up in the latter half of 1950, the number of those receiving aid began to decrease. There was again a demand for day care centers for children as widows sought to place their children during the day while they went to work. Some of the older persons also returned to the labor market.

Probably the most important development in the area of public welfare during 1950 was the amending by Congress of the Social Security Act. Minor amendments have been made to the Act since it was first passed in August, 1935. The 1950 amendments were really the first basic improvements made in the law since the first passage of the Social Security Act. The amendments became law on August 28, 1950, when President Truman put his signature to HR 6000. The new social security bill became Public Law 734.

The major provisions of the new social security law may be summarized briefly. They extend coverage and liberalize the benefits of the federal old-age and survivors insurance program, broaden and liberalize federal grants to the states for public assistance, for maternal and child health, and for child welfare services, and restrict the authority of the Secretary of Labor in connection with state unemployment insurance laws.

The new law makes three important changes in the federal old-age and survivors insurance program. First, coverage is extended to approximately 10 million additional persons, including the nonfarm self-employed other than doctors, lawyers, engineers, and members of certain other professional groups. Regularly employed domestic and farm workers, a small number of federal employees who are not covered under the civil service retirement program, and a few others—members of very small occupational groups—are also included; and workers in Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands are covered. In addition to the automatic coverage extended to these groups, the opportunity to be included is extended to the 15 million people who work for state and local governments and are not under retirement systems and to about 600,000 employees of nonprofit organizations.

The second major change substantially liberalizes the amount of benefits payable to individuals. For a retired worker the average benefit is increased from around $26 a month to $46 for persons who are on the rolls now and to around $50 to $55 a month for those who retire after the



Source: Federal Security Agency, Social Security Administration

RECIPIENTS AND PUBLIC ASSISTANCE PAYMENTS IN THE UNITED STATES, JANUARY, 1942 TO DECEMBER, 1950

Includes data for programs administered without federal funds in states without plans approved under the Social Security Act.

new law takes full effect. This increase means that, for a man and wife who are both aged 65, average benefits will be around $75 to $80 a month.

The new law also increases insurance benefits for widows and orphans. The average monthly benefit for a widow and two children will be increased immediately from about $50 a month to $90-$95 and to $100-$105 a month when death occurs after the new law takes full effect.

The third group of major changes provides for payment of benefits in cases in which no benefits were payable previously. Benefits will now be paid to dependent husbands and dependent widowers, to children of insured women under certain circumstances, and with respect to an individual who could not have met the insured status requirement under the old law but is insured under the more liberal requirements in the new law. Lump-sum death payments will be made, moreover, in the case of all insured deaths. Eligible beneficiaries may earn as much as $50 a month in covered employment and still receive benefits (as against a maximum on earnings of $14.99 under previous law); moreover, for those aged 75 or over there is now no withholding of benefits because of work in covered employment.

Public Law 734 makes four significant changes in the public assistance provisions of the Social Security Act. Perhaps the most important is the addition to the federal grants-in-aid program of a new category—federal grants-in-aid to the states for needy individuals who are permanently and totally disabled.

Another important change remedies a basic defect in the aid to dependent children program. Before the change there was no provision for the need of the parent or other relative with whom the child was living. The new legislation includes the relative with whom the dependent child is living as a recipient for federal matching purposes.

Third, the federal government will match expenditures for assistance to aged and blind persons in certain types of public medical institutions. Under the old law no expenditures made to persons in public institutions were matchable. Further, if the state plan includes provision for payments to persons in any private or public institution, the state must establish or designate some state agency that will be responsible for establishing and maintaining standards for such institutions. This requirement will raise the standards of those institutions that have been understaffed and underfinanced, that have been firetraps, and in which people have been badly treated.

Fourth, federal matching funds will be available for direct payments made by the states to doctors, hospitals, or other persons furnishing medical care. Under previous law the federal government did not participate in the cost of medical care unless payment for such care was made directly to the assistance recipient. This new provision will make it possible to develop working relations with the medical profession, hospitals, public health officers, and other groups to improve the quality and quantity of medical care for the five million persons receiving assistance under the Social Security Act.

Another major provision in the amendments authorized increases in federal grants for maternal and child health services, child welfare services, and services for crippled children. A total of $22,000,000 had been authorized for grants to the states for the maternal and child health, child welfare, and crippled children programs under title V of the Social Security Act. This total is increased to $37,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1951, and to $41,500,000 for each year thereafter.

State Legislation. About 14 state legislatures met in regular or special sessions during 1950. Most of these gave no major attention to public welfare. Governments and legislative leaders were watching Congressional action on HR 6000 and were waiting developments by the federal government. It was foreseen that state legislatures would be required to act after the passage of HR 6000, so state leaders waited during 1950 while the federal government completed its study of the social security program and enacted legislation to remedy some of its basic faults. Most of the state legislatures will meet in regular session in 1951, and all of them will consider legislation dealing with various aspects of the public welfare program.

Old Age Security. As mentioned above, the Social Security Act was amended to provide coverage for more people under the old-age and survivors insurance plan. Approximately 10,000,000 more people will be covered. In October, 1950, almost 3,200,000 retired workers and their dependents were receiving monthly benefit from the old-age and survivors insurance plan. Of this number, 1,600,000 were retired workers.

Public Assistance. All categories of public assistance showed an increase in the number of recipients in the first part of 1950. In the latter part of the year, the case-loads began to decrease as employers gradually accepted marginal workers for employment. In October, 1950, 2,780,000 persons received old age assistance. This was an increase of 3 per cent over the same month in 1949. The amount expended increased 1 per cent over the amount spent in the same month a year earlier. The average monthly grant to old age assistance recipients was $43.49 in October, 1950. This varied from a low of $20.27 in Alabama to $78.33 in Colorado. A total of 1,600,000 children living in 650,000 homes received aid to dependent children in October, 1950. This was an increase of 12 per cent over the number of the families receiving such aid in October, 1949. Expenditures increased 9 per cent in the same period. The average monthly grant per family was $71.02. This varied from a low of $18.07 per family in Mississippi to $107.82 per family in Massachusetts.

The number of blind persons receiving aid increased 5 per cent, with 97,000 blind persons receiving this aid in October, 1950. Their average monthly grant was $46.13. This varied from a low of $22.65 in Alabama to a high of $82.38 in California.

General assistance is financed from local and state funds. There were 391,000 cases receiving this type of care in October, 1950, which was a decrease of 21 per cent under the corresponding month in 1949. Expenditures decreased 26 per cent from the same month in 1949. The average grant per case was $45.62. Part of this decrease in expenditures for general relief was caused by the advent of a new category of "Aid to Permanently and Totally Disabled." This type of assistance became effective on October 1, 1950, as a result of the amendments to the Social Security Act. Fifteen states reported that in October they made payments amounting to $3,000,000 for 69,000 needy persons under this new program.

Of the 69,000 persons receiving aid to the permanently and totally disabled, 99 per cent were individuals who had previously been benefiting from another type of aid, either as the recipient or as an individual whose personal requirements were included in determining the amount of the recipient's payment. Practically all the recipients of disability assistance came from the general assistance rolls, although a few persons were shifted to the new program from old-age assistance, aid to dependent children, and aid to the blind. This shift from general assistance, as well as increasing employment opportunities, contributed to the decline of 17 per cent in general assistance cases from the preceding month, and of 15 per cent in payments and accelerated the downward trend evident in the six preceding months.

This new assistance program was of special interest to local officials as it provided federal financial participation for relief expenditures that had previously been paid primarily from general assistance funds. Since local governments are responsible for a large percentage of this cost, this new category meant some help to hard pressed local governments in financing the cost of welfare expenditures.

Other Developments. Another major event in 1950 in this field was the Midcentury White House Conference on Children and Youth. More than 5,000 delegates and international guests gathered in Washington, D.C., early in December to discuss how we could provide for children and youth and give them a fair chance to achieve a healthy personality. Local and state committees and groups had worked for over a year in gathering material, analyzing its content and preparing reports that served as a basis of discussion at the conference. There were over 72 major recommendations voted on by the delegates. These recommendations pertained to every type of activity concerned with children and youth. The conference delegates unanimously adopted a "Pledge to Children" which will serve as the guiding light in the next decade in working with our younger citizens.

Professional Organization. The American Public Welfare Association (1313 East 60 Street, Chicago 37) is the national association serving public welfare officials through agency and individual memberships. The organization held its annual round table conference in Chicago early in December. Regional meetings were held in 1950 in Rapid City, South Dakota; Columbus, Ohio; New York City; Santa Fe, New Mexico; Boise, Idaho; and Fort Munroe, Virginia. The Association has a number of national committees at work on various problems in the public welfare field.

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See also Law and Courts.

Public Health

Developments in 1950

By Ira V. Hiscock

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FAVORABLE mortality rates were established in 1950 in comparison with earlier years in the United States. Decreases were recorded for infant and maternal deaths, for appendicitis, influenza, and pneumonia and for several communicable diseases including tuberculosis. Degenerative diseases took a toll similar to that of 1949. Early reports on motor vehicle deaths indicate an increase. Reported cases of poliomyelitis were slightly above the five-year average but some 10,000 lower than the nearly 40,000 for 1949. Whooping cough cases were above those of recent years. Birth rates changed only slightly, the figure for the first ten months being 23.5 per 1,000 population for the entire country.

Legislation and Appropriation. The general trend in health legislation has been from a local to a state to a national level, coupled with governmental participation in health service programs. Public Law 507 authorized the creation of a National Science Foundation with functions of encouraging research, interchange of information, of evaluation and correlation, of registration of personnel; proposed divisions include medical and biological sciences. Important bills failed to receive congressional action, such as those to provide substantial federal sums to help in furthering needed full-time local health units, school health services, medical education, and public health personnel education. The House vetoed a plan to provide for a cabinet department covering health, education, and security.

Illustrative of changes locally was the reorganization of city government in Des Moines, Iowa, under a council-manager plan, with public health as one of five major departments whose heads are appointed by and report directly to the manager. Public health functions were established with a full-time director; the department became responsible for medical, nursing, and health education services, laboratory work, sanitation, and public health statistics. Activities of public works include engineering, sewage treatment, street cleaning, construction and maintenance of streets, sewers, sidewalks, and bridges.

Federal appropriations for public health amounted to over $456,000,000 of which over $83,000,000 were in reserve. Of these totals, $150,000,000 were for hospital construction grants (one-half in reserve), $14,500,000 for venereal disease control with $1,951,000 in reserve, for example; the "reserve" sums being designated by the Bureau of the Budget after Congress made appropriations for federal agencies.

An editorial in the American Journal of Public Health (August, 1950) quoted the Surgeon General of the Public Health Service as stating that after several years of increasing specialization "it may be that we are not only moving to put the human body together again in our fields of research medicine and health service—but that we are putting together the human mind in our efforts toward social action." The editorial observed also that federal grants-in-aid are consistently administered so as to build up and strengthen state departments; and the state departments in turn are making every effort to foster a sense of local responsibility for public health in every local area.

Dental Care. Based on eight years of research with several thousand children, the Public Health Service reported that a 2 per cent solution of sodium fluoride topically applied to the teeth of children will reduce new dental decay by 40 per cent. This is of importance when one considers another observation that 95 per cent of the population have dental defects, 35 per cent of all children have one or more decayed permanent teeth by the time they enter school, and 75 per cent of 16-year-old children have lost one or more permanent teeth.

Many communities have been organizing services to combat tooth decay. Furthermore, preliminary reports of dental findings are favorable after three years of water fluoridation in Newburgh, New York, in contrast with results in Kingston, New York, where there is no fluorine in the water supply. Additional communities, including New Britain, Connecticut, have arranged for this treatment of water supplies during 1950. In Wisconsin 15 cities add fluorine to municipal water supplies, and 38 others plan to adopt the procedure.

New Organizations. In the fall of 1949 the mayor of Baltimore created a new office of housing and law enforcement directly responsible to the health commissioner and to the mayor. Its purpose, as developed further in 1950, is to secure maximum cooperation between departments, and with an advisory committee of city officials and private citizens to plan for expansion and improvements of the Baltimore plan which has attracted wide attention for effectiveness.

The first example of three-county cooperation in health service in the state of Kansas is the local health unit made up of Dickinson, Ottawa, and Saline counties under a full-time health officer. This follows by a year the first bi-county unit in the state in Butler and Greenwood counties. Such organizations have been in operation in certain other states for several years and deserve more study in conjunction with the success of coordination of activities with regional hospital and other related activities.

The Illinois State Health Department consolidated its 15 divisions into six major units, each with subordinate bureaus. This followed in general the recommendations of a management survey of the department completed by a United States Public Health Service team. The six main divisions, of interest also in forming local organizations, are general services, personal health services, hospital and institutional services, local health services, environmental health services, and laboratory services.

Among numerous health surveys was a study of Philadelphia's extensive public health services, through a cooperative project of the Health and

Welfare Council, the department of health, and the Philadelphia City Planning Commission. The survey evolved from efforts to decentralize further the city's public health services through health centers. A report of the tuberculosis study including a significant discussion of medical social services was published in Public Health Reports of March 3, 1950. A health survey of the Territory of Hawaii, made under the auspices of Oahu Health Council, chambers of commerce, and medical and other professional groups, official and voluntary, resulted in a report suggesting a long-term program.

Civil Defense. Local communities have devoted increasing attention to emergency plans and civil defense programs. In a report entitled "United States Civil Defense," issued by the National Security Resources Board, it is suggested the state health officer be in charge of civil defense health and medical services. The services include: first aid and ambulance, emergency hospital, casualty, health supplies, blood, laboratory, sanitation, nutrition, medical, veterinary, records, morgue, and health transportation.

Cooperative Action. Three voluntary agencies concerned with mental health merged into one organization (the National Mental Health Foundation, the National Committee for Mental Hygiene, and the Psychiatric Foundation), becoming the National Association for Mental Health. In the nursing field, after careful study, the American Nurses Association and the National Organization for Public Health Nursing voted in favor of a proposed consolidation of six national nursing organizations. The four other agencies have not taken action. The plan is for the formation of two organizations to replace the six, the first, the American Nurses Association for professional graduate nurses, and the second, the Nursing League of America for professional nurses and lay persons.

Midcentury White House Conference. This Fifth White House Conference on children and youth held in Washington was attended by nearly 6,500 delegates including 500 young people. Special attention was directed to the "mental, emotional and spiritual qualities essential to a healthy personality." Thirty-five working groups exchanged ideas, reviewed information assembled in states and territories, leading to 66 conference-approved recommendations having to do with the need for more research; professional, public, and parental education; high standards for foster care, nursery schools, hospitals, and other child-caring institutions; housing, and many other features. It was proposed that state and local groups follow up the conference recommendations.

Health Councils. The local and state health council movement is growing in America. Late in 1950 the National Health Council issued a directory containing a list of 34 state and 1,190 local community health planning councils identified in the course of a nationwide survey. A working definition of existing health councils reads: "A state or local federation of groups and individuals organized for the purpose of joint planning, coordination, and promotion of health activities. It may be called a 'health federation,' a 'health committee,' a 'health division' of a community welfare council or council of social agencies, etc., or simply a 'health council.'"

Hospitals. At the end of the third quarter of 1950 there were close to 39,400,000 persons in Blue Cross Plans, according to the Blue Cross

Commission of the American Hospital Association. Based on 1950 United States census, the 83 Blue Cross plans serving 47 states and the District of Columbia have enrolled slightly over 24 per cent of the population.

According to C. Rufus Rorem, in Hospital Management for December, 1950, annual operating costs of hospital care in the United States are approximately $3,500,000,000, as compared with less than $1,000,000,000 fifteen years ago. The national cost per inhabitant is about $18 per year, about one-half of which is spent in nongovernment hospitals financed primarily by the patients individually or through Blue Cross and insurance plans. In 1949 over twice as many patients were hospitalized (16,700,000), as in 1934.

Miscellaneous. Health departments in most of the larger cities now work through district health centers. In some parts of the country, as in California, for example, there is a trend toward employing public health engineers as directors of sanitation programs, such a step being taken in 1950 in Sacramento, San Diego, and San Jose. In Colorado a serious outbreak of rabies in the Denver area prompted cities to re-examine dog control ordinances and many cities took steps to require inoculation against rabies as a prerequisite to licensing. Los Angeles conducted a health inspection program which combined rat control, cleaning up yards and premises, and inspecting the interior of dwellings, apartments, hotels, and industrial establishments. The Los Angeles city council adopted an ordinance which covers requirements concerning the construction and installation of equipment in all types of food establishments.

Professional Organization. Members of the several professions making up the public health movement met in St. Louis, some 4,000 strong, at the annual conference of the American Public Health Association (1790 Broadway, New York). Subjects discussed by over 450 speakers in 129 meetings ranged from Aureomycin to yeast, from atomic energy to water resources (see Public Health Reports, Vol. 65, No. 49, December 8, 1950). The most important of the resolution adopted by the Governing Council reaffirmed support of the local unit plan of administrative health service and clarified the policy of the Association with respect to study and publication of programs for the extension of medical care to sections of the population which now lack such care.

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Housing

Developments in 1950

By Dorothy Gazzolo

Associate Director, National Association of Housing Officials, Chicago

MAJOR landmarks in the 1950 housing year can be summarized as follows: (1) There was a 36.1 per cent rise in the number of dwelling units started during the year—a total of 1,395,600 units, all-time high for the country. (2) The nation's second country-wide housing census was taken (the first one occurred in 1940). Although final tabulations had not been made at year's end, a preliminary analysis provided a series of reliable figures on the size and quality of the country's housing inventory. Of major interest: (a) housing supply totals 45,875,000 dwelling units, farm and nonfarm; (b) about 5.7 million units without inside flush toilet; 6.8 million without private bath; 2.5 million dilapidated; (c) average household size—3 persons; (d) 53 per cent of dwellings owned by occupants—highest proportion in history of country; (e) vacancy rate, 1.7 per cent. (3) The first anniversary of the Housing Act of 1949 fell in July. The record then was one of extremely slow progress in the production of the publicly aided low-rental housing and in the initiation of the new program of urban redevelopment authorized by the Act. The latter six months of the year, however, showed a gradual improvement in the rate at which the programs were proceeding. (4) The Housing Act of 1950 was signed by the President in April as a means of assisting private builders in the financing of low- and moderate-cost housing and in order to set up a final time schedule for the disposition of all federally owned housing built during World War II. (5) The national defense mobilization that began mid-year after the outbreak of hostilities in Korea set off a series of housing controls, none of which, however, seriously affected 1950 housing production and sales—but did halt the disposition program that had just got under way. (6) During 1950 there were no new programs of direct state and city housing aid launched, as had been characteristic of each of the previous postwar years, although there was considerable activity under existing programs.

Production. The year's record-smashing total of some 1.4 million dwelling units started is attributed by the Bureau of Labor Statistics to a national "easy credit policy, combined with long-accumulated housing needs and high consumer purchasing power." Rental-type housing starts, however, fell behind, dropping from 23 per cent of the 1949 production total to 17 per cent in 1950.

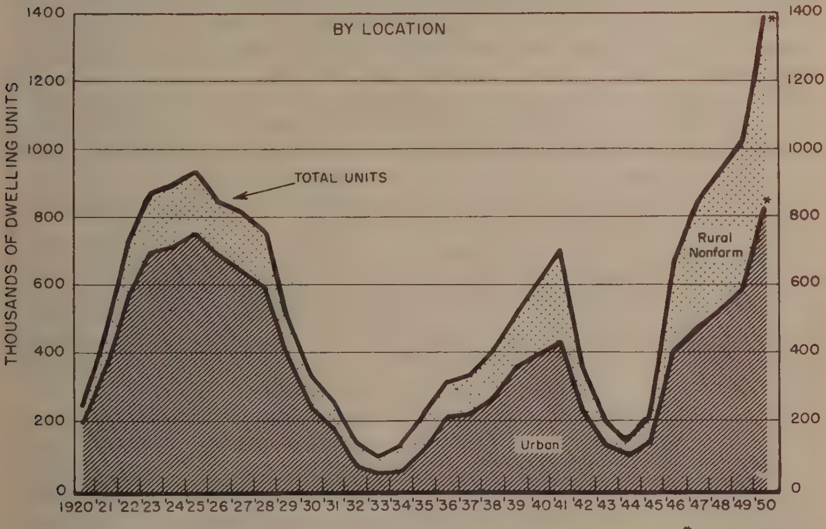
Location of the new 1950 housing was 59 per cent urban and 41 per cent in outlying "nonfarm" areas. This distribution showed a greater gain over 1949 for urban building than for rural nonfarm construction; up 40 per cent for the former, 30 per cent for the latter.

Public housing made up only 3 per cent of the housing starts for the year: 42,600 units. Of this number, 65 per cent was built with federal aid and the balance under state and city programs. The 1950 record on public housing was up 17 per cent over the 1949 figure.

Prefabricated housing was produced during the year in a volume of 55,000 units—20,000 more than during 1949. There was continued discussion during the year about the possibility of raising the figure much higher in the future, in the hope that high volume production would mean lower costs and thus an answer to the need for a bigger supply of housing within the reach of low-income families.

Cooperative housing starts were also higher during 1950 than in any previous year. Most of the activity was in New York state, as a result of state financial aid and strong encouragement from the New York State Division of Housing. In New York City alone 1,600 new apartment units were completed and 1,700 started during 1950 through cooperative housing organizations.

Small projects in Denver; in Cushing, Percy, and Walters, Oklahoma; in



Source: United States Department of Labor, in Housing Statistics

TOTAL PERMANENT NONFARM DWELLING UNITS STARTED, 1920 TO 1950

Dwellings started during the year 1950 exceeded the 1949 record by 36 per cent; starts in urban places were up 50 per cent, while those in rural-nonfarm locations were up 30 per cent. Urban housing made up 59 per cent of all starts in 1950, compared with 57 per cent in 1949.

Chicago and Detroit and outside Washington, D. C., were also under construction during the year. Further, the National Association of Housing Cooperatives reports, some 175 groups all over the country were planning developments and were working with the Federal Housing Administration in the hope of participating in the new FHA mortgage insurance program for cooperatives authorized in the Housing Act of 1950. Under the new FHA program, a $5,000,000 insurance fund was established under a new Section 213 of the National Housing Act.

Geographic distribution of the housing started in 1950 in urban areas shows that greatest advances over 1949 production came in the central states area, both north and south. Other regions all showed moderate increases over 1949 but the urban areas of the central states upped the record by over 123,000 units, more than 100,000 of the increase being in the one-family dwelling category. The north central increase represented some 78,000 of the 123,000 figure.

The drop in rental unit production characteristic of the year showed up principally in the Atlantic states.

Of the 15 metropolitan areas whose housing characteristics were studied by the Bureau of Labor Statistics during the year, all showed increased production during 1950 except Washington where there was a 22 per cent drop-off in the number of units started during the first 11 months of 1950 as compared with the same period in 1949. Boston and the New York-Northeastern New Jersey metropolitan area showed the smallest increases: 11 and 17 per cent, as compared with rates such as 63 per cent for Atlanta, 67 per cent for Chicago, 61 per cent for Dallas, 65 per cent for Detroit, 61 per cent for Philadelphia, 60 per cent for San Francisco-Oakland. Seattle showed only a moderate increase of 20 per cent, Miami 23 per cent. Detroit, Los Angeles, and Cleveland stood in between with rates of 47, 41, and 37.

Both Washington, D. C. and Boston showed heavy declines in multiunit construction.

Costs to Build, Buy. Residential construction costs for 1950 were up 5.5 per cent over 1949, according to the Department of Labor—and almost 120 per cent over 1939 costs. Of the units started during the year, $8,394 per unit was computed as the average cost-to-build. This figure is exclusive of sales profit, cost of land and development, and all nonconstruction expenses such as architectural and engineering fees.

To get some view of the average cost-to-buy for 1950, there must be a 33 per cent increase in the $8,394 figure—putting a more than $11,100 sales tag on the "average" house built during the year.

Average costs-to-build during 1950 in the 15 metropolitan areas studied by BLS, as mentioned earlier, ranged from a low of $7,500 in Los Angeles to $11,900 in Cleveland, with Chicago at $11,400, Washington at $11,100, Boston at $9,900, New York at $9,500, San Francisco at $9,400, Pittsburgh and Detroit at $9,300, Seattle at $8,900, Dallas and Philadelphia at $8,700, Miami and Atlanta at $7,800, with Denver not reported. A 33 per cent addition to all these figures yields the probable average selling price.

Mid-way in the year, cost rises became pronounced. Earlier there had been some evidence that they might be leveling off. Then came a sharp rise in lumber prices—from a 99.6 index in January to 164.9 in August, and a similar sharp climb for cement. These price climbs and other evidences of spiraling costs were not due to the Korean crisis but to supply situations that had developed earlier. However, taken with the threat of defense controls growing out of the Korean situation, building costs became increasingly unpredictable all through the summer and early fall.

Then the lumber index began to fall and was at 125.6 at the year's end, with cement at 187.6. Construction bids became less erratic, as contractors began to get some clearer view of materials and labor availability for the immediate future.

This period of cost uncertainty hit the federally aided low-rental housing program particularly hard, since it was operating under cost limits imposed in 1949 legislation that could not be easily adapted to the 1950 scene. In an effort to cope with the situation, the Public Housing Administration scaled down some of its space and density standards and put on an intensive national campaign to encourage simplified design and every possible economy. The already slow pace of the program was slackened even further during the July-October period of cost uncertainty but by the year's end the new standards had gone into effect and the program was beginning to take on greater speed (see below).

Financing. Home mortgages written during the year on nonfarm properties and in amounts of $20,000 or less came to more than $16,000,000,000 and covered over three million transactions: another set of all-time high figures. There was a 22 per cent rise in the number of such mortgages written in 1950 over the 1949 total and a 37 per cent increase in dollar volume. Average size of these mortgage recordings was $5,300.

Savings and loan associations did the biggest share of the mortgage recording business, with commercial banks next in line, individuals third, insurance companies fourth, and mutual savings banks last. Of the new housing started during the year, 50 per cent was financed through FHA insured mortgage loans and VA guaranteed loans.

Federal Agency Set-Up. The federal agencies through which housing programs are administered underwent few changes during the year. The Housing and Home Finance Agency continued as the principal coordinating agency for: (1) the Home Loan Bank Board—providing a credit reserve for home financing institutions; (2) the Federal Housing Administration—insuring loans for housing purchase, construction, and repair; (3) the Public Housing Administration—administering a program of federal loans and grants to local government agencies for public low-rent housing and managing and disposing of federally owned war housing (in addition, during the year, it was assigned responsibility for taking over management and eventual disposition of 40 farm labor camps formerly under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of Agriculture).

In addition to the above coordination function, HHFA during the year continued to administer directly a division of slum clearance and urban redevelopment and a research division (see below). Under the Housing Act of 1950 it assumed an added responsibility for a program of direct loans to educational institutions for student and faculty housing, a program that did not function during the year, however, as a result of the defense program. Later, under three presidential reorganization plans, HHFA had transferred to it for direct administration (1) the lending functions of the government program for the production and distribution of prefabricated housing—formerly administered by RFC; (2) the functions of the General Services Administration relating to advance planning of local public works and disposition of World War II federal public works projects; (3) the secondary mortgage lending function of the Federal National Mortgage Association.

Outside the jurisdiction of HHFA, housing functions were handled by other federal agencies as follows: rent control—Office of Housing Expediter; rural housing loans and services—Farmers Home Administration in the Department of Agriculture; housing statistics—Bureau of Labor Statistics and Bureau of the Census.

With the coming of defense planning in the latter half of the year, housing functions were also performed (1) in the National Security Resources Board; (2) in a new agency—the National Production Authority in the Department of Commerce; and (3) in the Federal Reserve System, where consumer credit controls were established in cooperation with HHFA.

World War II Housing. The federal government at the end of 1950 still had under active management some 280,000 units of World War II housing and another 18,335 units in inactive status. It had succeeded in divesting itself of responsibility for more than 640,000 units of such housing since the close of the war. Under the Housing Act of 1950, a series of deadlines and procedures had been set up to complete the job by December, 1952. Just as the wheels were beginning to turn on this new disposition program, the Korean situation arose and in July all disposition activities were halted, pending decision as to where and when World War II housing would be required once more for defense production workers or civilian workers at military installations. By year's end there was evidence of such needs in Seattle, San Diego, Bremerton, Baltimore—in fact, most of the cities where defense industries and installations had grown up in the '40's. Decisions on new occupancy regulations and disposition plans had not been reached at year's end.

Veterans Temporary Housing. Included in the figures on war housing above are 267,000 units that were assigned for veterans housing use under various programs from 1945 forward. By the end of 1950 only about 37,000 units of this housing remained in federal ownership. The rest had been turned over to local governments or to educational institutions—they, in turn, in most instances, continuing to operate it as veterans housing. The halt on disposition mentioned above undoubtedly prevented complete "localization" of this program by year's end.

Low-Rental Housing. Although less than 3 per cent of the housing starts in 1950 were low-rental units financed directly by public funds, that program was the focus of more public attention and controversy than perhaps any other aspect of the year's operation.

Opposition to the program has existed since it was first initiated in the early '30's. After World War II, during which the program had been halted, an expansion of the prewar program was authorized by Congress in the Housing Act of 1949. Opponents of the Act—principally, organized homebuilders and realtors—thereupon developed a campaign for killing it off in the localities and the full force of their campaign hit during 1950. The opposition technique was to seek to stop local housing authorities, which are the local agencies that do the planning, building, and managing job, at any and every point at which they sought to move.

Since housing authorities must get a variety of local city administration approvals for their programs, the opposition found many ways in which to carry out their plan. City councils were called upon by the realtors and builders not to sign agreements with housing authorities allowing tax exemption as the required form of local subsidy. City councils were called upon not to give city services to local authority projects. City councils were called upon to refuse building permits or zoning waivers for projects. State and city laws were challenged in the courts—injunctions were sought to stay all action pending decisions. Every piece of local governmental machinery that could be used to delay action was exploited.

But the opposition technique that caused the greatest delay, confusion, and nationwide publicity was the forcing to a local referendum of the entire issue of whether or not a local public housing program should proceed. Such referenda were held during the year in more than 30 cities—and one state-wide initiative for a constitutional amendment was forced via the same technique, in California. Public housing lost in several major cities, such as Seattle, Portland, Houston, and also in the state of California. It won in Miami; Little Rock; Bay City, Michigan; and Waco, Texas—in total, the number of losses exceeding the wins in a proportion of about 5 to 3.

In the city councils, however, the fights were won by the opponents of the program in only a few cases. The chief effectiveness of the fights, however, was in slowing down the program and creating widespread misunderstanding of what it was seeking to accomplish. Such misunderstanding manifested itself particularly in citizen group protests against sites chosen for projects, requiring that long public hearings be held and that extensive public education campaigns be conducted via the press, radio, TV, and every means available.

This situation, coupled with the cost difficulties mentioned above, plus some disaffection between federal and local officials as to the degree of local autonomy that Congress had intended the program to enjoy, resulted in less than 32,000 units being put under construction as of the end of the year—28,600 of them having gotten under way only during the final six months of the year and thus being a long way from completion. Under the Housing Act of 1949, it was anticipated that the program would move at the rate of 135,000 units a year. However, even had the program been moving smoothly, this figure could not have been attained in 1950, since the President placed a limit of 30,000 units on the program in a July 18 series of defense housing controls. Similar quotas were in prospect for 1951 as the year closed.

Local interest in the program was evident, nevertheless. From August, 1949, to the end of 1950, a total of 701 applications for 444,394 units had been received by the Public Housing Administration. Reservations for programs were made by PHA for 305,250 units and actual cooperation agreements between local governing bodies and local housing authorities for programs totaling more than a quarter million units had been approved by PHA as of the year's end.

Urban Redevelopment. The second major program launched in the Housing Act of 1949 was one of slum clearance and urban redevelopment. More than 200 cities sought to qualify for federal aid under the program during 1950—such aid being in the form of both loans and grants for use in purchasing slum land, clearing it, and then selling it for a new and community approved use, at a possible write-down in price in order to encourage private investment in the area.

Cities of all sizes and in all parts of the country have submitted requests to the Housing and Home Finance Agency for a reservation of funds under the program: cities ranging in size from the 864 population of Clayton, Illinois, to the near eight million figure for New York City. Of the more than 200 cities, over 70 received funds for actual planning work during the year. Another 16 cities were in the active planning stage, using local or state funds for the job.

On the question of whether a program of this kind should proceed in a defense economy, the answer as of the end of 1950 seemed to be that it should continue as far and as fast as possible with the necessary planning and site assembly work, stopping at the point of actual demolition only if defense materials shortages would make it impossible to provide necessary relocation facilities for the families, industries, commercial establishments, etc., that would be removed.

Even aside from the defense situation, however, the relocation problem was seen during 1950 as posing a serious barrier to redevelopment. Considerable study was being given the problem during the year and in some cities local programs were devised to provide some solution to it. Cincinnati appropriated $175,000 to defray one-third of the cost of building some 70 relocation housing units for low-income families, the balance of the funds to come from the sale of Cincinnati housing authority first mortgage bonds. Chicago, back in 1947, augmented state funds with a $15,000,000 bond issue to start a relocation program and during 1950 several projects built with these funds were opened for occupancy and gave first priority as tenants to families being displaced from a site scheduled for redevelopment for the New York Life Insurance Company.

New York, Los Angeles, Detroit, Baltimore, and Providence all were coping with the problem in a variety of ways. Under the Housing Act of 1949, it is required that a "feasible plan" for relocation must be developed as a condition of federal aid.

State Action. South Dakota during 1950 became the 43rd state to enact enabling legislation under which public low-rental housing is authorized. Authorization to engage in urban redevelopment was also included in the legislation. Connecticut expanded its 1949 home ownership program of state mortgages for middle-income families by a second $30,000,000. Pennsylvania's supreme court upheld the constitutionality of redeveloping sites cleared under the Pennsylvania redevelopment law for commercial purposes. Alabama's supreme court upheld the constitutionality of its state redevelopment law.

Race Relations and Housing. Two states (New Jersey and New York) and three cities took formal action during the year to ban racial discrimination or segregation in public housing and/or urban redevelopment projects. San Francisco's board of supervisors adopted an ordinance banning segregation in the new 3,000 unit program of the housing authority under the Housing Act of 1949. Cleveland signed a cooperation agreement with the local authority under which discrimination and segregation are prohibited in the operation of the authority's program. New York City adopted an ordinance prohibiting discrimination under terms broad enough to cover all types of situations in which public powers have been exercised.

Regulatory Measures. There was a continuation during 1950 of the trend that had been slowly developing over the past five years among local communities to take seriously their responsibility to adopt and enforce minimum standards below which housing will not be permitted to be occupied. Newark; Wilmington, Delaware; and Richmond, Virginia, adopted such codes during the year and Kansas City, Missouri; Columbus, Georgia; and Norfolk, Virginia, were well advanced in their consideration of proposed codes. In Chester, Pennsylvania, a housing court for the enforcement of minimum standards was established, following the Baltimore pattern, formerly unique in the country.

The modernization and improved administration of building codes also continued throughout the country. HHFA was working in this field during the year, bringing together the facts on the coverage of existing codes and on methods of administration.

Rent Control. As of the end of the year, some 7.5 million rental units were still subject to federal rent control. During the year an estimated four million units had been removed from control. Rent increases had been granted by the Office of the Housing Expediter, averaging 18.2 per cent above previous rent ceilings. Eviction certificates had been issued by OHE in a number close to 99,000—and turned down in 26,000 cases.

Professional Organization. To keep in touch with the expanding function of the federal government in the field of housing and urban redevelopment, the National Association of Housing Officials (1313 East 60 Street, Chicago) opened a Washington office in the fall of 1950. It also gave increased attention to its Committee on Federal-Local Relations, which met a number of times during the year in Washington to confer with federal officials in the establishment of basic policies for the administration of the Housing Act of 1949. In collaboration with the Public Housing Administration it set up a series of cost conferences in 11 cities, so that federal policies on the design and construction of housing developments could be discussed and agreed upon mutually by federal and local officials. A Technical and Maintenance Section of the Association was initiated during the year for the purpose of bringing into the Association the architects and engineers who design, build, and maintain housing developments. A second annual reports competition for local housing authorities resulted in the award of 12 certificates of merit and special merit during the Association's annual conference. A Handbook for Housing Commissioners was released for publication during the year; also a survey of salaries for administrative personnel in local authorities. There were 376 agency members of the Association and 2,680 individual members receiving service as of the end of 1950 and 67 subscribers to Redevelopment Information Service.

Local Public Housing Authorities

INFORMATION on local public housing authorities in 1950, their redevelopment powers, the number of employees in each authority, and the number of housing units managed is shown in Table XIII for all 92 cities over 100,000 population that have such local authorities. Fourteen additional cities over 100,000 population do not have local public housing authorities.[1] The earliest authorities were established in 1933 in Cincinnati, Cleveland, Toledo, and Youngstown, Ohio. Most of the authorities, however, were established in the late 1930's as a result of the first federal housing statutes.

Table XIII indicates that 49 of the 92 cities either have urban redevelopment powers or can be assigned such powers by the city under applicable state statutes. Thirty-six of these 49 cities have actually begun work on urban redevelopment. Many of these 36 cities have received approval for federal capital grants under Title I of the Federal Housing Act of 1949 which authorizes $500,000,000 in federal grants and $1,000,000,000 in federal loans during the five-year period 1949-1954 for cities to acquire and clear land for rebuilding blighted and slum areas.

Table 1 summarizes the number of dwelling units for the 92 individual cities shown in Table XIII. A dwelling unit, as used here, means a group of rooms occupied by a family group with a separate entrance and separate cooking and sanitary facilities. A total of 307,387 dwelling units are managed by the 92 housing authorities, and 79 per cent of these units have been financed at least in part by federal funds. New York has the greatest number of units, a total of 70,718 and more than two-thirds of these units have been financed without federal aid. Definitions of the six kinds of dwelling units shown in Table 1 and Table XIII are as follows:

"Federally-owned" includes low-rent permanent housing built before World War II by the Public Works Administration, 20 defense projects initiated under Public Law 671, and low-rent projects initiated by local authorities in Ohio which, because of taxation difficulties, were transferred to the federal government.

"Locally-owned" includes federally-aided low-rent permanent housing built by local housing authorities under the United States Housing Act of 1937, including projects developed for defense purposes under Public Law 671 but since converted to low-rent use.

"War Housing" includes federally-owned permanent and temporary units built for war workers under the Lanham Act and other federal wartime legislation.

"Local Veterans'" consists of temporary housing built for veterans of

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[1] These 14 cities are: Berkeley, Long Beach, Pasadena, and San Diego, California; Des Moines, Iowa; Kansas City and Wichita, Kansas; Baton Rouge, Louisiana; Grand Rapids, Michigan; Rochester, New York; Oklahoma City and Tulsa, Oklahoma; Salt Lake City, Utah; and Spokane, Washington.

World War II where the ownership has been transferred to the city under the Independent Offices Appropriation Act of 1950.

"State Aided" consists of permanent low- and moderate-rental housing financed in part by state funds. In all cases the housing units are built, owned and operated by the city with state aid supplied through guarantee of bonds, annual contributions, or capital grants.

"City Financed" includes permanent low- and moderate-rental housing financed entirely out of city funds. New York, Milwaukee, Fort Wayne, and Providence have such housing.

TABLE I

NUMBER OF DWELLING UNITS MANAGED BY LOCAL PUBLIC HOUSING AUTHORITIES IN CITIES OVER 100,000 POPULATION: 1950

Population Group	Total	Federally Owned	Locally Owned	War Housing	Local Veterans'	State Aided	City Financed
Over 1,000,000	111,511	8,282	25,159	14,485	14,190	25,744	23,651
500,000 to 1,000,000 . .	71,067	12,422	27,519	19,475	3,859	6,708	1,084
250,000 to 500,000 . . .	55,626	7,228	22,669	20,813	4,138	778	0
100,000 to 250,000 . . .	69,183	7,043	28,427	22,090	4,877	6,439	307
Total	307,387	34,975	103,774	76,863	27,064	39,669	25,042

Table XIII is current as of July 31, 1950, for the "Local Veterans'," "State Aided," and "City Financed" projects and as of September 30, 1950, for the "Federally-owned," "Locally-owned," and "War Housing" projects. The table does not include federally-owned projects that are operated directly by the Public Housing Administration, locally-managed projects where they are still in the planning or construction stages, nor projects authorized under the Housing Act of 1949. Some of the cities shown in Table XIII have received reservations from the Public Housing Administration for such projects and others have received Presidential approval of preliminary loans for such projects. By February, 1951, construction had been started on 18,295 dwelling units in cities over 100,000 population under the program authorized by the Housing Act of 1949.

TABLE XIII

PUBLIC HOUSING DATA FOR CITIES OVER 100,000: 1950

This table shows public housing data for the 92 cities over 100,000 population that have local public housing authorities. The number of dwelling units shown in the columns "Federally Owned," "Locally Owned," and "War Housing" are taken from Table XIV. All other data are from the "Housing and Redevelopment Directory--1950-51" published in August, 1950, by the National Association of Housing Officials. Under "Redevelopment Agency," a "Yes" indicates that the local housing authority also serves as the urban redevelopment agency. A single dagger (†) shows authorities that have actually begun redevelopment work. See preceding page for definitions of the types of housing units shown under "Number of Dwelling Units Locally Managed." An asterisk (*) refers to footnotes at end of table, and leaders (. . .) indicate data were not reported.

City	Year Authority Established	Redevelopment Agency	No. of Full Time Emergencies	Number of Dwelling Units Locally Managed						
				Total	Federally Owned	Locally Owned	War Housing	Local Veterans	State Aided	City Finance
Over 1,000,000										
Chicago, Ill.	1937	No	614	11,814	4,336	3,351	0	2,689	1,438*	0
Detroit, Mich.	1934	Yes †	402	11,240	1,482	3,395	5,240	1,123	0	0
Los Angeles, Calif.	1938	No	528	8,162	0	3,468	4,694	0	0	0
New York, N. Y.	1934	No	3,851	70,718	2,206	11,955	0	8,600	24,306	23,651*
Philadelphia, Pa	1937	No	450	9,577	258	2,990	4,551	1,778	0	0
500,000 to 1,000,000										
Baltimore, Md.	1937	No	543	8,944	600	4,421	3,923	0	0	0
Boston, Mass.	1935	Yes †	470	11,853	1,016	4,086	873	0	5,878	0
Buffalo, N. Y.	1934	Yes †	194	4,315	658	1,912	915	0	830	0
Cincinnati, Ohio	1933	No	223	4,393	3,808	0	350	235	0	0
Cleveland, Ohio	1933	No	486	7,267	5,178	0	1,485	604	0	0
Houston, Tex.	1940	Yes †	125	3,173	0	2,215	0	958	0	0
Milwaukee, Wis.	1944	Yes †	41	972	0	0	0	0	0	972
Minneapolis, Minn.	1948	Yes †	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Orleans, La.	1937	Yes †	301	7,704	0	5,381	1,091	1,232	0	0
Pittsburgh, Pa.	1937	No	273	6,137	448	4,015	999	675	0	0
St. Louis, Mo.	1939	No	70	1,420	0	1,315	0	105	0	0
San Francisco, Calif.	1938	No	364	8,105	0	1,741	6,314	50	0	0
Washington, D.C.	1934	No	319	6,784	714	2,433	3,525	0	0	112*
250,000 to 500,000										
Akron, Ohio	1937	No	115	3,181	769	0	2,160	252	0	0
Atlanta, Ga.	1938	Yes †	189	4,987	1,279	3,708	0	0	0	0
Birmingham, Ala.	1935	Yes †	152	3,068	512	2,256	300	0	0	0
Columbus, Ohio	1934	No	72	1,809	1,352	0	0	457	0	0
Dallas, Tex.	1938	Yes †	222	5,326	182	1,569	2,681	894	0	0
Denver, Colo.	1938	No	40	1,270	0	770	0	500	0	0
Fort Worth, Tex.	1938	No	65	2,444	0	500	1,500	444	0	0
Indianapolis, Ind.	1949	No	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jersey City, N. J.	1938	No	119	2,588	0	1,600	0	258	730*	0
Kansas City, Mo.	1941	No	8	489	0	0	0	489	0	0
Louisville, Ky.	1937	Yes	125	3,572	335	2,670	0	567	0	0
Memphis, Tenn.	1935	Yes †	123	3,582	1,085	2,220	0	277	0	0
Newark, N. J.	1938	Yes †	137	3,008	275	2,432	301	0	0	0
Oakland, Calif.	1938	No	139	3,472	0	922	2,550	0	0	0
Portland, Ore.	1941	Yes	297	7,068	0	400	6,668	0	0	0

TABLE XIII—PUBLIC HOUSING DATA FOR CITIES OVER 100,000—Continued

City	Year Authority Established	Redevelopment Agency	No. of Full Time Emergencies	NUMBER OF DWELLING UNITS LOCALLY MANAGED						
				Total	Federally Owned	Locally Owned	War Housing	Local Veterans	State Aided	City Financed
250,000 to 500,000—continued										
. Paul, Minn.	1947	Yes †	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
an Antonio, Tex.	1938	No	109	2,554	0	2,554	0	0	0	0
eattle, Wash.	1939	No	258	5,721	0	1,068	4,653	0	0	0
oledo, Ohio	1933	No	64	1,487	1,439	0	0	0	48	0
100,000 to 250,000										
lbany, N. Y.	1946	Yes †	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
llentown, Pa.	1937	No	14	526	0	426	0	100	0	0
ustin, Tex.	1937	Yes †	21	550	0	332	0	218	0	0
ridgeport, Conn.	1936	Yes	...	3,503	500	1,755	1,248	0	0	0
ambridge, Mass.	1935	Yes †	58	1,650	294	324	0	304	728	0
amden, N. J.	1938	Yes	57	1,397	514	585	200	98	0	0
anton, Ohio	1938	No	17	620	0	0	620	0	0	0
harlotte, N. C.	1938	No	21	1,224	0	820	0	404	0	0
hattanooga, Tenn.	1938	Yes	25	934	0	934	0	0	0	0
orpus Christi, Tex.	1938	Yes †	52	1,240	0	740	500	0	0	0
ayton, Ohio	1934	No	105	3,458	1,191	0	2,206	61	0	0
uluth, Minn.	1948	Yes †	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
lizabeth, N. J.	1938	Yes	...	992	0	828	0	164	0	0
l Paso, Tex.	1938	No	19	660	0	660	0	0	0	0
rie, Pa.	1938	No	34	1,374	0	264	700	200	210	0
vansville, Ind.	1942	No	50	1,279	0	0	1,279	0	0	0
all River, Mass.	1938	Yes †	31	719	0	579	0	140	0	0
lint, Mich.	1946	Yes	0	162	0	0	0	162	0	0
ort Wayne, Ind.	1938	No	10	464	0	208	75	130	0	51*
ary, Ind.	1938	No	21	787	0	787	0	0	0	0
artford, Conn.	1938	No	119	3,711	0	1,878	389	232	1,212	0
acksonville, Fla.	1937	Yes †	65	2,023	215	1,308	330	170	0	0
noxville, Tenn.	1936	Yes †	20	989	0	764	0	225	0	0
ittle Rock, Ark.	1940	Yes †	9	250	0	250	0	0	0	0
iami, Fla.	1937	Yes †	60	1,518	243	1,075	200	0	0	0
obile, Ala.	1937	Yes †	230	5,357	0	442	4,915	0	0	0
ontgomery, Ala.	1939	Yes †	40	1,309	256	711	0	342	0	0
ashville, Tenn.	1938	Yes †	150	2,602	712	866	300	724	0	0
ew Bedford, Mass.	1938	Yes	26	730	0	400	0	0	330	0
ew Haven, Conn.	1939	Yes	67	1,935	0	1,035	300	0	600	0
orfolk, Va.	1940	Yes †	129	2,686	0	730	1,864	92	0	0
maha, Neb.	1936	Yes †	53	1,303	284	794	0	225	0	0
aterson, N. J.	1941	Yes †	31	692	0	300	0	0	392	0
eoria, Ill.	1936	Yes †	37	1,341	0	1,333	0	8	0	0
hoenix, Ariz.	1939	No	36	2,200	0	604	1,400	196	0	0
rovidence, R. I.	1939	No	54	1,312	0	1,056	0	0	0	256
eading, Pa.	1938	No	15	400	0	400	0	0	0	0
ichmond, Va.	1940	Yes †	31	296	0	296	0	0	0	0
acramento, Calif.	1939	No	...	478	0	478	0	0	0	0
avannah, Ga.	1938	Yes †	148	3,062	0	970	2,092	0	0	0
cranton, Pa.	1937	No	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
hreveport, La.	1940	Yes	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
omerville, Mass.	1946	Yes	8	466	0	0	0	0	466	0
outh Bend, Ind.	1941	No	20	650	0	0	650	0	0	0
pringfield, Mass.	1946	Yes †	32	1,023	0	0	491	0	532	0
yracuse, N. Y.	1935	Yes †	44	1,091	0	678	0	0	413	0
acoma, Wash.	1940	No	103	2,649	1,600	0	1,049	0	0	0
ampa, Fla.	1937	Yes †	45	2,501	496	1,180	592	233	0	0
renton, N. J.	1938	Yes	40	763	120	494	0	149	0	0

TABLE XIII—PUBLIC HOUSING DATA FOR CITIES OVER 100,000—Continued

City	Year Authority Established	Redevelopment Agency	No. of Full Time Emergencies	NUMBER OF DWELLING UNITS LOCALLY MANAGED						
				Total	Federally Owned	Locally Owned	War Housing	Local Veterans	State Aided	City Finance
100,000 to 250,000—continued										
Utica, N. Y.	1937	Yes	21	667	0	213	0	0	454	0
Waterbury, Conn.	1946	No	18	948	0	0	690	0	258	0
Wilmington, Del.	1938	No	105	380	0	380	0	0	0	0
Worcester, Mass.	1938	Yes†	15	894	0	0	0	300	594	0
Yonkers, N. Y.	1935	No	. . .	800	0	550	0	0	250	0
Youngstown, Ohio	1933	No	25	618	618	0	0	0	0	0

INDIVIDUAL CITY FOOTNOTES

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS: Permanent housing units financed with city and state funds for the relocation of families displaced by slum clearance activities.

FORT WAYNE, INDIANA: Locally financed with FHA insurance.

JERSEY CITY, NEW JERSEY: Includes 152 temporary units owned by the State of New Jersey and managed by the local authority.

NEW YORK, NEW YORK: Includes 123 units built under local-federal slum rehabilitation program.

WASHINGTON, D. C.: Built under a special program to reclaim the inhabited alleys of Washington and authorized under Title I of the Alley Dwelling Act of 1934.

Public Housing Projects in Large Cities

By Warren Jay Vinton

First Assistant Commissioner, Public Housing Administration

ONE of the prime objectives of the federal low-rent housing program is to achieve rents within the financial means of families in the lowest income groups. In order to reach this objective, the operating costs of the local housing authorities which manage these projects must be held to the lowest possible level.

The local authorities since the inception of the federally aided low-rent program in 1937 have been successful in achieving very low operating costs. In its report recommending passage of the Housing Act of 1949, the Senate Banking and Currency Committee, after commenting on the low capital costs of public housing, went on to say: "In the operation of their low-rent projects, the local authorities with the aid of the Public Housing Administration have established an equally satisfactory record. As shown in a study of the cost of housing prepared last year for the Joint Congressional Committee on Housing, the operating costs of public housing compare favorably with the best results of private enterprise. As a result of continuing efforts to achieve every possible economy in operation, low rents have been achieved which are within the means of families coming from substandard housing."

Table XIV shows current operating costs in 1950 for local housing authorities in 81 cities of more than 100,000 population. These costs include the local authority's cost of management and administration; janitorial and other operating services; all repairs, maintenance and replacements; insurance; and utilities furnished by the projects. These utilities in most projects include heat and hot water, and electricity and gas for all uses; in cases where any of these services are paid directly by the tenant, the costs are excluded from the figures shown. The items of cost to the local authority which are not included in operating expenses are capital improvements, payments in lieu of taxes, provisions for reserve, and debt service (interest and amortization on the capital cost of the projects).

The table covers all family housing projects in which the federal government has a financial interest, and which are operated by local authorities in the cities of over 100,000. The table does not cover (1) any projects financed under state or city programs of low-rent or veterans' housing; (2) federal projects still in planning or construction stages; or (3) federally owned projects operated directly by the Public Housing Administration.

Three categories of projects are shown separately:

1. Locally owned low-rent projects, including projects developed for defense purposes under Public Law 671 but since converted to low-rent use. The total number of dwellings in such projects in the whole country amounts to 150,000 units, of which 103,974 are in the cities over 100,000

and covered by the table;

2. Federally owned low-rent projects, including the old low-rent projects initiated by the Public Works Administration; low-rent projects initiated by local authorities in Ohio, the ownership of which, because of taxation difficulties, was transferred to the Federal government, but the operation of which continues to be in the hands of the local authorities; and 20 projects initiated for defense purposes under Public Law 671, which are still owned by the federal government but operated by local authorities. The total number of dwellings in all such projects in the country amounts to 40,000 units, of which 34,975 are in the cities over 100,000;

3. Federally owned public war housing projects built under the Lanham and related acts for defense workers including both permanent and temporary projects. The total number of dwellings in the locally-operated projects of this type amounts to 180,000 of which 92,626 are in the cities over 100,000.

As shown by the table, the average operating expenses per dwelling for all of these locally operated projects amounts to only $22.91 per month. There are slight variations between the different types of projects, depending largely on the nature of the individual projects and the type of utility service provided. The respective figures for the three types of projects are as follows:

Locally owned low-rent	$21.86 per unit per month
Federally owned low-rent	$25.64 per unit per month
Federally owned public war	$23.05 per unit per month

These figures confirm the local authorities' excellent record for achieving very low levels of operating costs.

The amounts which the public housing projects pay to their respective governments in lieu of taxes is of particular interest to local administrators. Table XIV shows the total payments made to their respective governments by each of the local authorities.

For the cities with populations over 100,000 the total of such payments in lieu of taxes amounted in the latest fiscal year to $8,158,979. This is broken down for the respective types of projects as follows:

Locally owned low-rent	$1,905,918
Federally owned low-rent	$1,051,409
Federally owned public war	$5,201,652

The payments in lieu of taxes on the various types of projects are made on different bases, as explained below.

In respect to the low-rent projects (both federally and locally owned) the federal government makes very substantial annual contributions in cash for the reduction of rents to the level which families in the lowest income groups can pay. The federal statutes also require contributions by the localities for the same purpose. These local contributions are made through the exemption of the low-rent projects from all real property taxes. However, in order that these projects and their tenants may bear some fair share of the costs of local government, the federal statute now permits payment in lieu of taxes equal to 10 per cent of the shelter rents, i.e., rents excluding the cost of utility services provided by the projects.

This authorization for payment in lieu of taxes is contained in the Housing Act of 1949.

For a large number of the locally owned low-rent projects the new authorization did not become effective early enough to permit making 10 per cent payments in lieu of taxes during the fiscal years covered by the table. On the projects where authorization was not effective, the payments are limited to those authorized by earlier agreements between the cities and the local authorities. The average figures for payments in lieu of taxes on these projects of $18.33 per dwelling per year does not, therefore, reflect the full level of payments now authorized. When the new authorization becomes fully effective, these amounts will be almost doubled.

In respect to the federally owned low-rent projects, payments in lieu of taxes for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1950, were made at 10 per cent of shelter rents in the great majority of cases. On these projects the annual payments in lieu of taxes amount to $30.06 per unit or more than one-half of the average amount on the public war projects where the payments equalled full taxes. This figure will be slightly higher when the new Act becomes effective for all of the projects.

In respect to the federally owned public war housing projects built under the Lanham and related Acts, the federal statutes require payments in lieu of taxes substantially equal to the real property taxes which would have been levied against the projects had they been subject to taxation. The annual payments in lieu of taxes on these projects for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1950 averaged $56.16 per dwelling.

It is of especial interest to note that the payments in lieu of taxes on low-rent housing projects, though limited to 10 per cent of shelter rents, represent in the great majority of cases a larger return than the cities were formerly getting from properties which the public housing replaced. Where the sites were vacant or largely vacant this is, of course, obviously true. But even where old slum sites are cleared and reused, experience has shown that the payments in lieu of taxes generally exceed the taxes formerly levied on the property. This is true because the taxes levied on old slum properties are low since they have to be made out of the rents which slum dwellers can afford to pay, and because a very substantial proportion of the amounts levied frequently remain uncollectible. When the savings to the cities through the lessened cost of police and fire protection and the decreased burden incident to juvenile delinquency and health and welfare services are taken into consideration, it is apparent that the payments in lieu of taxes now being made by low-rent public housing are eminently fair to the local governments.

Table XIV

NUMBER OF DWELLING UNITS, OPERATING EXPENSES, AND PAYMENTS IN LIEU OF TAXES FOR PROJECTS OPERATED BY LOCAL PUBLIC HOUSING AUTHORITIES IN CITIES OF MORE THAN 100,000 POPULATION: 1950

Data for this table were prepared by the federal Public Housing Administration for 80 cities over 100,000 population and one city, Richmond, California, with a 1950 population of 99,218. Data for federally owned projects are for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1950. Data for locally owned projects are for the latest fiscal year of the respective local housing authorities--December 31, 1949, March 31, 1950, June 30, 1950, and September 30, 1950. Leaders (. . .) indicate local housing authority has no dwelling units of the kind shown for that column.

State and City	TOTAL—ALL PROJECTS			LOCALLY-OWNED LOW RENT PROJECTS			FEDERALLY-OWNED LOW RENT PROJECTS			FEDERALLY-OWNED PUBLIC WAR HOUSING PROJECTS		
	Number of Dwelling Units	Operating Expenses	Payments In Lieu of Taxes	Number of Dwelling Units	Operating Expenses	Payments In Lieu of Taxes	Number of Dwelling Units	Operating Expenses	Payments In Lieu of Taxes	Number of Dwelling Units	Operating Expenses	Payments In Lieu of Taxes
ALABAMA												
Birmingham	3,068	$ 623,944	$ 79,826	2,256	$ 496,350	$ 57,586	512	$ 73,377	$ 11,440	300	$ 54,217	$ 10,800
Mobile.	5,357	1,475,131	120,074	442	89,516	3,697	. . .	. . .	. . .	4,915	1,385,615	116,377
Montgomery	967	157,296	27,559	711	117,594	21,651	256	39,702	5,908	. . .	. . .	. . .
ARIZONA												
Phoenix.	2,004	455,843	80,514	604	107,245	15,503	. . .	. . .	. . .	1,400	348,598	65,011
ARKANSAS												
Little Rock	250	65,143	6,421	250	65,143	6,421	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
CALIFORNIA												
Los Angeles	8,162	2,543,134	326,426	3,468	986,654	40,532	. . .	. . .	. . .	4,694	1,556,480	285,894
Oakland	3,472	1,054,213	157,581	922	219,820	32,970	. . .	. . .	. . .	2,550	834,393	124,611
Richmond	15,963	4,366,590	950,593	200	50,467	5,410	. . .	. . .	. . .	15,763	4,316,123	945,183
Sacramento	478	95,072	20,359	478	95,072	20,359	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
San Francisco	8,055	2,521,013	309,738	1,741	576,563	55,239	. . .	. . .	. . .	6,314	1,944,450	254,499
COLORADO												
Denver	770	161,987	13,601	770	161,987	13,601	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
CONNECTICUT												
Bridgeport.	3,503	817,382	211,933	1,755	466,068	57,380	500	146,482	50,836	1,248	204,832	103,717
Hartford	2,267	770,330	86,375	1,878	660,112	40,209	. . .	. . .	. . .	389	110,218	46,166
New Haven	1,335	426,402	61,290	1,035	321,883	31,773	. . .	. . .	. . .	300	104,519	29,517
Waterbury	690	161,645	41,637	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	690	161,645	41,637
DELAWARE												
Wilmington	380	106,578	11,403	380	106,578	11,403	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA												
Washington	6,672	2,066,998	172,860	2,433	873,091	. . .	714	230,948	25,697	3,525	962,959	147,163

FLORIDA												
Jacksonville	1,853	325,987	40,047	1,308	218,332	...	215	31,472	4,545	330	76,183	35,502
Miami	1,518	347,561	56,791	1,075	226,549	31,446	243	64,769	7,677	200	56,243	17,668
Tampa	2,268	422.748	55,616	1,180	203,371	...	496	91,628	19,737	592	127,749	35,879
GEORGIA												
Atlanta	4,987	1,050,183	119,227	3,708	737,700	90,644	1,279	312,483	28,583	...	...	...
Savannah	3,062	765,637	93,022	970	172,717	6,657	...	...	...	2,092	592,920	86,365
ILLINOIS												
Chicago	7,687	3,082,181	171,407	3,351	1,269,970	27,699	4,336	1,812,211	143,708	...	...	...
Peoria	1,333	314,855	42,117	1,333	314,855	42,117	...	...	...	...	...	...
INDIANA												
Evansville	1,279	239,387	62,940	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,279	239,387	62,940
Fort Wayne	283	42,923	5,921	208	31,512	...	...	...	...	75	11,411	5,921
Gary	787	143,949	23,501	787	143,949	23,501	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Bend	650	152,438	48,345	...	...	...	...	...	...	650	152,438	48,345
KENTUCKY												
Louisville	3,005	695,612	9,275	2,670	594,375	...	335	101,237	9,275	...	...	...
LOUISIANA												
New Orleans	6,472	1,206,434	137,589	5,381	932,042	106,361	...	...	...	1,091	274,392	31,228
MARYLAND												
Baltimore	8,944	2,698,157	388,949	4,421	1,263,023	51,642	600	222,025	14,193	3,923	1,213,109	323,114
MASSACHUSETTS												
Boston	5,975	1,962,271	301,850	4,086	1,293,616	70,776	1,016	380,201	32,641	873	288,454	198,433
Cambridge	618	185,717	14,101	324	91,734	4,810	294	93,983	9,291	...	...	...
Fall River	579	218,080	...	579	218,080	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
New Bedford	400	105,480	...	400	105,480	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Springfield	491	102,918	48,156	...	...	...	...	...	...	491	102,918	48,156
MICHIGAN												
Detroit	10,117	3,188,861	471,301	3,395	1,246,560	101,687	1,482	551,027	48,877	5,240	1,391,274	320,737
MISSOURI												
St. Louis	1,315	374,759	29,663	1,315	374,759	29,663	...	...	...	...	...	...
NEBRASKA												
Omaha	1,078	293,467	11,121	794	209,968	5,852	284	83,499	5,269	...	...	...
NEW JERSEY												
Camden	1,299	343,790	57,245	585	137,722	11,835	514	165,490	15,491	200	40,578	29,919
Elizabeth	828	231,510	33,081	828	231,510	33,081	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jersey City	1,600	497,751	39,808	1,600	497,751	39,808	...	...	...	...	...	...
Newark	3,008	886,593	104,969	2,432	710,143	35,504	275	81,376	9,136	301	95,074	60,329
Paterson	300	85,962	11,920	300	85,962	11,920	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trenton	614	203,637	8,465	494	166,851	4,888	120	36,786	3,577	...	...	...

TABLE XIV—NUMBER OF DWELLING UNITS, EXPENSES AND PAYMENTS ON HOUSING PROJECTS: 1950—Continued

State and City	TOTAL—ALL PROJECTS			LOCALLY-OWNED LOW RENT PROJECTS			FEDERALLY-OWNED LOW RENT PROJECTS			FEDERALLY-OWNED PUBLIC WAR HOUSING PROJECTS		
	Number of Dwelling Units	Operating Expenses	Payments In Lieu of Taxes	Number of Dwelling Units	Operating Expenses	Payments In Lieu of Taxes	Number of Dwelling Units	Operating Expenses	Payments In Lieu of Taxes	Number of Dwelling Units	Operating Expenses	Payments In Lieu of Taxes
NEW YORK												
Buffalo	3,485	$ 1,224,802	$ 145,332	1,912	$ 702,082	$ 11,250	658	$ 243,698	$ 23,082	915	$ 279,022	$ 111,000
New York City	14,161	4,164,982	336,012	11,955	3,380,340	250,562	2,206	784,642	85,450	...	...	...
Syracuse	678	222,932	...	678	222,932	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Utica	213	66,111	5,077	213	66,111	5,077	...	...	...	...	...	...
Yonkers	550	153,468	17,869	550	153,468	17,869	...	...	...	...	...	...
NORTH CAROLINA												
Charlotte	820	90,936	13,656	820	90,936	13,656	...	...	...	...	...	...
OHIO												
Akron	2,929	691,163	58,577	...	...	...	769	207,197	20,733	2,160	483,966	37,844
Canton	620	126,659	22,271	...	...	...	...	...	...	620	126,659	22,271
Cincinnati	4,158	1,091,736	99,254	...	...	...	3,808	1,002,666	82,300	350	89,070	16,954
Cleveland	6,663	2,092,425	258,665	...	...	...	5,178	1,634,437	154,026	1,485	457,988	104,639
Columbus	1,352	351,573	36,053	...	...	...	1,352	351,573	36,053	...	...	...
Dayton	3,397	757,604	95,714	...	...	...	1,191	228,280	37,216	2,206	529,324	58,498
Toledo	1,439	454,212	32,643	...	...	...	1,439	454,212	32,643	...	...	...
Youngstown	618	188,654	16,665	...	...	...	618	188,654	16,665	...	...	...
OREGON												
Portland	7,068	2,217,223	326,420	400	157,133	3,058	...	...	...	6,668	2,060,090	323,362
PENNSYLVANIA												
Allentown	426	86,915	13,840	426	86,915	13,840	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erie	964	169,687	73,944	264	46,384	8,152	...	...	...	700	123,303	65,792
Philadelphia	7,799	2,113,368	346,899	2,990	864,136	17,898	258	100,018	8,352	4,551	1,149,214	320,649
Pittsburgh	5,462	1,421,749	308,187	4,015	1,023,088	157,345	448	131,967	18,423	999	266,694	132,419
Reading	400	109,002	...	400	109,002	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
RHODE ISLAND												
Providence	1,056	261,066	37,516	1,056	261,066	37,516	...	...	...	...	...	...
TENNESSEE												
Chattanooga	934	127,616	4,000	934	127,616	4,000	...	...	...	...	...	...
Memphis	3,305	580,994	95,445	2,220	368,216	64,315	1,085	212,778	31,130	...	...	...
Knoxville	764	91,336	4,250	764	91,336	4,250	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nashville	1,878	398,492	24,726	866	133,282	1,124	712	181,216	16,702	300	83,994	6,900
TEXAS												
Austin	332	69,353	477	332	69,353	477	...	...	...	...	...	...
Corpus Christi	1,240	281,279	42,767	740	160,283	8,945	...	...	...	500	120,996	33,822
Dallas	4,432	1,173,173	110,075	1,569	377,044	18,364	182	65,420	5,008	2,681	730,709	86,703
El Paso	660	136,876	17,741	660	136,876	17,741	...	...	...	...	...	...

Houston	2,215	516,070	67,078	2,215	516,070	67,078	...	...	...	...	...	...
San Antonio	2,554	533,104	...	2,554	533,104	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
VIRGINIA												
Norfolk	2,594	769,928	121,175	730	237,858	8,775	...	...	...	1,864	532,070	112,400
Richmond	296	76,913	5,122	296	76,913	5,122	...	...	...	...	...	...
WASHINGTON												
Seattle	5,721	1,754,548	243,528	1,068	319,880	25,878	...	...	...	4,653	1,434,668	217,650
Tacoma	2,649	688,551	80,551	...	...	...	1,600	457,233	37,745	1,049	231,318	42,806
Totals	231,575	$63,661,524	$8,158,979	103,974	$27,274,772	$1,905,918	34,975	$10,762,687	$1,051,409	92,626	$25,624,065	$5,201,652
AVERAGE UNIT COSTS:												
For Fiscal Year		$274.91	$35.23		$262.32	$18.33		$307.72	$30.06		$276.64	$56.16
For One Month		22.91	2.93		21.86	1.53		25.64	2.51		23.05	4.68

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Public Works

Developments in 1950

By Samuel S. Baxter

Acting Chief Engineer, Bureau of Engineering, Department of Public Works, Philadelphia, and Past President, American Public Works Association

PUBLIC works activities in 1950 in cities were highlighted by increasing demands for more and better service, a further realization of the planning and financial problems involved in such expansion, and a sickening realization toward the end of the year that new defense and war plans might again delay needed civic improvements.

The need for off-street parking facilities, both municipal and privately owned, became an important matter of discussion in many cities. In larger communities the problem of expressways and limited access highways received attention, and throughout the country cities large and small carried forward programs for sewage collection and treatment.

The deadening effect of inadequate parking facilities in the business sections of small and large cities made the solution of this problem a prime project in hundreds of cities. Considerable planning has been done during the past year on this problem, and many cities are considering off-street parking, which includes underground facilities as well as above-ground buildings.

The new emphasis on civil defense has brought the parking problem sharply into focus. Underground parking facilities have been suggested as excellent bomb shelters. The proponents of this plan point out that money spent on this type of structure for civil defense purposes would have peacetime use and would not be wasted. In practically all cases of this type the cities expect that federal funds would be made available for such construction, but the 1950 Civil Defense Act apparently precludes this use. Some clarifications and new developments are to be expected in 1951.

The problem of financing public works continues to attract the attention of municipal administrators. Most cities have some type of long-range planning, with a five- or six-year plan being the most popular. These plans list projects which are desirable and urgent but in most cases a clear-cut plan to finance the work has not been worked out.

Throughout the entire country substantial progress was made in the planning and construction of sewage treatment plants. This work included the construction of new plants and the expansion of old plants. Cities which did not have funds available for construction carried on planning in anticipation of obtaining funds for construction.

In California real progress was made in the field of sewage treatment. Sixteen cities have new or expanded facilities under construction, three cities have approved bond issues, and five cities are in the planning stage. This work was greatly accelerated by the appropriation of $90,000,000 of state funds to cities and counties for this work. Highlighting the sewage treatment program in California was the start of operation of the $41,000,000 Hyperion plant at Los Angeles. In the San Francisco area work continued on the project for the treatment of sewage from the East Bay communities.

In several states active programs were carried on for the removal of pollution from streams. These programs, which included abatement of both municipal and industrial wastes, caused more activities among cities in their sewage treatment programs.

The stream pollution abatement work was aided considerably by the work of agencies formed as a result of interstate compacts, such as those on the Delaware, Potomac, and Ohio Rivers. In Pennsylvania a very active program was in progress, of which the $60,000,000 treatment program at Philadelphia was the largest. The Maryland Water Pollution Control Commission has been carrying on an active educational campaign with cities for planning and construction work on treatment plants. Virginia has also been active in this type of work. Along the Ohio River the Ohio River Valley Water Sanitation Commission reports that three-fourths of the cities with more than 5,000 population have started some type of action looking toward the treatment of their municipal sewage.

Florida reports work on several sewage treatment plants. Design work has been started for a treatment plant and outfall sewer at Miami. Fernandina has started on a sewer rehabilitation program, and plans are in progress for sewer extensions at Madison. In Kansas the problem of adequate financing for sewage works has been advanced by a recommendation of the Legislative Council that the 1951 legislature enact a law which would permit the collection of sewer service charges. Many cities in Kansas have extended their sewerage systems and prepared plans for improvements and extensions.

Some cities throughout the country are giving attention to the problem of adding fluorine to public water supplies as a means of preventing dental caries. In Wisconsin many cities have provided this treatment, but the voters at Stevens Point rejected the proposed use of fluorides and Plymouth ordered the termination of fluoridation. To illustrate that there are sometimes more than two sides to the story, however, Britton, South Dakota, carried out a project during the year for the removal of fluorides from its water supply.

There has been interest throughout the country in the use of home garbage grinding units to discharge ground garbage into the sewer systems. Administrators and engineers have split on the desirability of approving such units. The principal objection generally concerns the ability of existing sewage treatment plants to care for the additional load on sludge digestion facilities. In Jasper, Indiana, a project of real interest in this field got under way early in 1950. Taking advantage of a new state law, Jasper began the installation of garbage grinders in homes of the city.

The work was done by municipal contract with the property owner paying a portion of the cost.

The problem of the amount of allocation of highway funds from the states to municipalities continues to attract interest in many locations. In California the League of California Cities made progress in securing an increase in the allocation of these funds.

Airport expansion and construction attracted considerable interest in some cities. In the east Boston's new airport (a Commonwealth of Massachusetts project) was in operation in 1950. Allegheny County made substantial progress on the new airport to serve Pittsburgh, and Baltimore officially opened its new $15,000,000 Friendship Airport. Philadelphia kept in the picture with the award of contracts totaling $9,000,000 for a new terminal building and has additional work under contract for runway extensions and apron. On the opposite coast, Portland, Oregon, had under construction a new 8,800-foot runway for airlines on the Pacific Ocean run.

At Indianapolis the problems involved in the annexation of surrounding small communities were faced, with particular reference to the matter of existing and future utilities. A new procedure calls for a complete review and evaluation of such facilities before any community is added to the city.

The search for additional revenue to meet the needs of new facilities and the increased cost of existing facilities continued. Atlanta increased water rates to meet higher opening costs, and Cleveland increased its sewer rental charges which will enable financing of additional sewage treatment facilities. Late in the year the utility department in this same city asked for a 12 per cent increase in water rates.

Many cities have begun planning and construction work on express or limited-access highways. During the year, Tuscon, Arizona, considered plans for a new 22-mile express highway system. Boston has a huge program of expressways under construction, and in Philadelphia the state and the city signed a formal agreement for an $80,000,000 expressway program in the city.

Construction costs presented problems to municipal public works administrators. In 1949 costs were fairly stable throughout the year, but these costs began to rise in the second quarter of 1950. The year ended with costs apparently 10 per cent higher than those which existed at the beginning of the year. With many sources of municipal income at fixed levels, the increase in construction costs presented the problem of finding additional revenue or of delaying or cutting the scope of the proposed work.

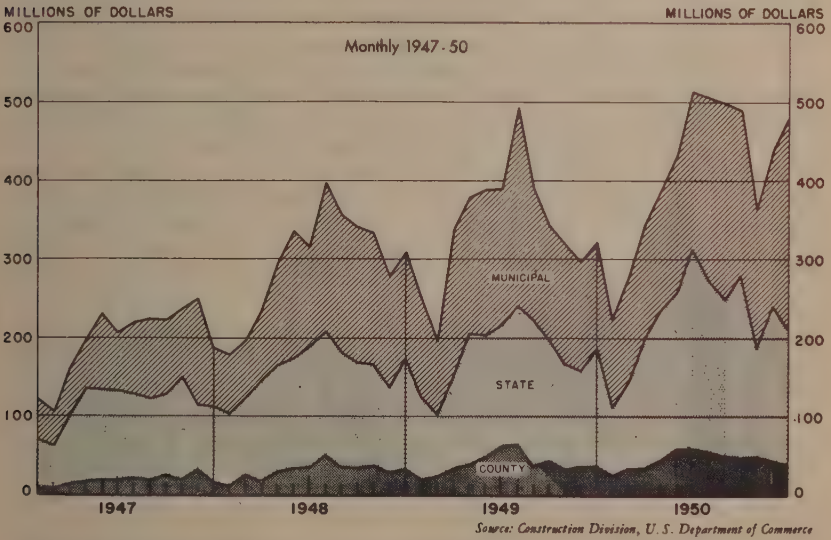
The increased costs apparently did not affect the volume of public construction work placed under contract. Engineering News-Record reported an increase in public construction, not including federal works, of 32.3 per cent over 1949. Federal and private construction work showed even greater increases.

All over the country, public works men faced the ever-present problem of maintenance and operation of existing facilities.

The outlook for 1951 is definitely colored by the defense and war programs. In the half decade since the close of World War II, most cities had been able to organize, plan, and start construction on long-needed improvements deferred by the depression years of the 1930's and the war years. Added to this deferred program were the many new projects brought about by increased growth, and the expansion of such programs as stream pollution abatement.

The cities are now faced with the demands of another defense economy which will limit materials, increase costs, and place another drain on professional skilled and unskilled manpower. In many cities, including most of the large ones, the problem of civil defense must be faced. The atom bomb has increased this problem many fold, and a large part of the planning and physical work of civil defense will fall on the shoulders of the public works official and his staff.

The American Public Works Association (1313 East 60 Street, Chicago 37), serving the public works engineer and official, has continued its postwar growth. It has continued to stress the importance of good administration and proper techniques in the public works field. Its 1950 Congress held in New York highlighted a huge exhibition of public works equipment and materials. For the first time since the Association broadened its scope and activities in 1937, it has become self-supporting with the termination of grants from the Spelman fund, which had given needed support in previous years. The high degree of interest in Association affairs, at national meetings, and in local and state chapters and roundtables, denotes a desire on the part of public works men to better this phase of municipal administration.



Source: Construction Division, U.S. Department of Commerce

State and Local Public Works Contracts Awarded by Governmental Jurisdiction, 1947 to 1950

Sewer and Refuse Service Charges

A SLOWLY increasing number of cities are adopting sewer service and refuse collection charges to finance these municipal services. Sewer service charges, as used here, mean the periodical charges to the users of a sewer system, whether owners or renters, based upon the extent of their use of the sewer system. The term does not include special assessments for sewer construction, tapping or service charges for sewer connections, or property taxes earmarked for sewerage purposes. Refuse collection charges include those made for most classes of refuse including ashes, garbage, and rubbish.

Information was not obtained directly from cities over 10,000 on sewer and refuse collection charges adopted during 1950, but information obtained from other sources shows that at least seven cities adopted such charges during 1950. Five cities adopted sewer service charges: Modesto and Oceanside, California; and Long Beach, New York City, and Schenectady, New York. Amarillo, Texas, adopted a garbage collection charge, and Denison, Texas, adopted a refuse collection charge.

SEWER SERVICE CHARGES

At least 278 cities over 10,000 population have sewer service charges, including the five adopting in 1950. Seven of these cities are over 500,000: Buffalo, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Detroit, Minneapolis, New York and Philadelphia. Two-hundred and fifty cities over 10,000 with sewer service charges are shown in the 1949 Year Book, and 23 cities over 10,000 adopting such charges in 1949 are shown in the 1950 Year Book.

A survey of bases of charges for sewer service was made for the 1948 Year Book and showed that the five most popular in this order were metered water consumption, fixed per cent of the water bill, uniform rate, number of plumbing fixtures, and number of sewer connections.

Several bases are used by the cities adopting charges in 1950. Oceanside, California, charges 50 cents per month for each single family dwelling unit. Where water is used to carry on a business and is discharged into the sanitary sewer system, the charge is one cent per hundred cubic feet of water. In Modesto, California, the charge is 85 cents per month for single family detached dwelling units, 50 cents per month for apartment units, and 65 cents per month for each unit in duplexes. The commercial charge is based on the number of plumbing fixtures with a minimum charge of 50 cents per month. In Long Beach, New York, the charge is equal to the charge for water. In New York City the sewer charge is equal to one-third of the charge for water. In Schenectady the sewer charge is 56 per cent of the water charge. The Schenectady ordinance does not become effective until 1952.

Twenty-three cities between 5,000 and 10,000 population reported the adoption of sewer service charges in 1950.[1] For residential sewer service, nine of the 23 cities base charges on a fixed per cent of the monthly water bill, eight on a flat rate, four on metered water consumption, one on the number of plumbing fixtures, and one on the number of sewer line connections.

REFUSE COLLECTION CHARGES

One hundred twenty-six cities over 10,000 population have adopted refuse collection charges, including Amarillo and Denison, Texas, adopting in 1950. Sixty of these cities collect all three major classes of refuse—ashes, garbage, and rubbish; 34 collect garbage and rubbish, but not ashes; and 24 collect only garbage. One-hundred and twenty-four cities over 10,000 with refuse collection charges are listed in the 1949 Year Book and nine cities over 10,000 adopting such charges in 1949 are shown in the 1950 Year Book.

Basis of Charge. Information on refuse collection charges compiled for the 1949 Municipal Year Book showed that in 1948 the most common (modal) charge for residences was $1 per month, and the average monthly charge was 81 cents. The 1948 average of 81 cents compares with an average for 1945 of 61 cents, as shown in the 1946 Year Book.

The monthly rates in Amarillo for residential garbage collection range from 75 cents to $1 per family unit for semi-weekly collections. Commercial charges range from $1.50 to $15 per month, depending upon the frequency of collection and the type of building. Denison charges 50 cents per month per residential unit. Commercial charges range from $1.50 to $15 per month depending upon the type of establishment.

Cities of 5,000 to 10,000. Three cities between 5,000 and 10,000 population reported the adoption of refuse collection charges in 1950: Presque Isle, Maine; Miamisburg, Ohio; and Hugo, Oklahoma. The residential charge in Presque Isle for weekly collections is 25 cents for the first 30-gallon container and 10 cents for each additional container. The Miamisburg charge is a straight $2.25 per quarter, and in Hugo 70 cents per month for each water main connection.

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[1] These 23 cities are: Milford, Delaware; Bartow and Plant City, Florida; Riverside, Illinois; Noblesville, Indiana; Grinnell and Spencer, Iowa; Sturgis, Michigan; McCook, Nebraska; Alamagordo, New Mexico; Urichsville, Ohio; Anadarko and Hugo, Oklahoma; La Grande, Oregon; Northampton, Pennsylvania; Greer, South Carolina; Brigham and Springville, Utah; and Antigo, Merrill, Monroe, Rice Lake, and Whitewater, Wisconsin.

Building Inspection Practices

A TOTAL of 1,029 of the 1,228 cities over 10,000 population supplied information for the 1951 Year Book on building inspection practices. Table XV shows data for the 486 cities that employed one or more full-time inspectors in 1950 and that submitted figures on at least one of the following: entrance and maximum salary of building inspectors, department expenditures, and value of residential and total building permits issued in 1950. The 543 reporting cities over 10,000 that are not in Table XV were excluded because their records did not produce this information or because they employed less than one full-time building inspector.

Table 1 shows the average number of full-time building department employees and building inspectors, the average cost of building department operation and the average dollar amount of residential, commercial, and total building authorized by city permits in 1950 for the 486 cities listed in Table XV. Medians are used for cities over 500,000 population and arithmetic means for all other population groups.

Table 2 shows statistical distributions of salaries of building inspectors and chief building inspectors on January 1, 1951, summarized from Table XV. Salaries of chief building inspectors are those actually being paid on January 1, 1951, while those for subordinate building inspectors represent the current ranges from minimum to maximum. These ranges ordinarily allow for periodic salary increases based on satisfactory job performance or length of service or a combination of the two. Not all cities reported both entrance and maximum salaries for building inspectors; hence the differences in the number of cities reporting in Table 2.

Organization for Inspectional Services.[1] City officials often debate the most effective organizational location for safety inspection work—whether in one of the line departments or in a separate building and safety inspection department. The location of building and safety activities could not be compiled accurately from information submitted for the Year Book but in a majority of 95 cities over 100,000 population the head of the building inspection unit reports directly to the mayor or city manager. Public works was mentioned more often than other line departments, but building inspection also is frequently located in the office of the city engineer as well as in a number of other departments.

A study reported in "Building Standards Monthly" for January, 1951, a corresponding absence of pattern in department organization. In about one-fourth of some 500 cities the head of the building inspection department was the city engineer but in a majority of cities he was a "building inspector," no indication being given of his superior or the department in which inspection activity was centered.

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[1] Where noted in this and the following section, information is taken from Statistical Report of Building Standards Operational Survey, in Building Standards Monthly, January, 1951, pp. 21 ff. and from Colling, R. C. and Colling, Hal, ed., Modern Building Inspection (Los Angeles: Building Standards Monthly Publishing Company, 1950), 646 pp.

The official who appoints the chief building inspector is shown in Table XV for 435 cities. In 266 of these cities the mayor or city manager appoints him and in 113 cities the city council does so. In the remaining 56 cities, the appointment is made by public works directors, public safety directors, other administrative officials, or independent boards and commissions.

City officials were asked in the Year Book questionnaire to indicate whether or not individual inspectors made multiple or combined (as structural, electrical, plumbing) inspections of buildings. A total of 427 replies were received. Of the 157 cities over 50,000 that replied, 58 stated their inspectors made more than one type of inspection, while 99 divided the inspections along strict functional lines. Among cities under 50,000 this ratio was reversed, 198 stating they had inspectors who made combined or multiple inspections and 82 did not have the same men make more than one kind of inspection.

TABLE I

NUMBER OF BUILDING DEPARTMENT EMPLOYEES, INSPECTION EXPENDITURES, AND VALUE OF PERMITS ISSUED IN CITIES OVER 10,000: 1950

Population Group	No. of Cities Reporting	Mean No. of Full-Time Employees		Mean Department Expenditures (in thousands)	Mean Value of Building for Which Permits Issued (in thousands)		
		Total Dept.	Inspectors Only		Residential	Industrial & Commercial	Total
Cities over 500,000*. . .	16	84	46	$300	$53,047	$38,622	$73,824
250,000 to 500,000 . . .	20	36	22	129	26,488	19,254	45,742
100,000 to 250,000 . . .	59	11	7	53	11,419	6,624	18,043
50,000 to 100,000	94	6	4	27	5,865	3,910	9,775
25,000 to 50,000	129	3	2	13	3,445	2,264	5,709
10,000 to 25,000	168	2	1	9	2,678	1,043	3,721

*Figures in this group are medians.

Of the practice of combined or multiple inspections by a single inspector the following is quoted from pages 125 and 126 of "Modern Building Inspection": "At the present time it is the general practice to appoint personnel proficient in building construction, plumbing, mechanical devices, health, fire prevention, electrical work, and special investigations to make inspections in their respective vocations. The ideal situation would be obtained if each inspector were proficient in all of these fields, so that the structural features of a building, together with its boiler, elevators, fire safety, plumbing, etc., could be investigated by only one man making each year the required number of inspections demanded by the building code or special ordinances. . .

"Under present conditions such an inspector would almost be required to have a degree in civil, mechanical, and electrical engineering, as well as in architecture. . .

"At the present time the use of combination inspectors seems to be in the far distant future; however, variations of this method may be used on a smaller scale. . .

"As an approach to the ideal, a method might be evolved for the making of all necessary inspections concerning the physical conditions of buildings and zoning matters through a single individual known as the building inspector, while plumbing, electrical, and mechanical investigations are made through a combination mechanical inspector.

"It is possible to use combination inspectors more effectively in smaller communities than in larger ones. This is true because the number of inspections is fewer, the opportunities for training are greater, the personnel is more limited, and the necessity for such inspectors is more urgent."

Building and Safety Codes Enforced. The extent to which municipal building departments or divisions regulate construction and maintenance to minimize structural, fire, and other safety hazards is indicated by the 414 cities in Table XV that carry on inspection activities in enforcement of at least four of the following 10 codes (99 of the 414 cities enforce seven of the 10): building design and materials, boilers, elevators, electrical installations, plumbing, refrigeration, fire hazards, signs, smoke, and zoning. The codes in Table XV are not necessarily all those which a city may enforce; information was requested only on the codes and ordinances enforced by the building department or agency. In many cities some of these codes such as fire prevention or smoke abatement are enforced by departments other than building and are thus not shown in the table.

TABLE 2

SALARIES OF BUILDING INSPECTORS AND CHIEF BUILDING INSPECTORS IN CITIES OVER 10,000: 1951

	No. of Cities Reporting	Distribution of 1951 Salaries				
		Lowest	Lower Quartile	Median	Upper Quartile	Highest
ENTRANCE SALARY OF BUILDING INSPECTOR						
Cities over 500,000 . . .	15	$2,700	$3,100	$3,636	$4,386	$4,680
250,000 to 500,000	20	2,500	3,072	3,360	3,780	5,065
100,000 to 250,000	47	2,300	2,988	3,303	3,677	4,611
50,000 to 100,000	67	2,400	2,993	3,259	3,581	4,500
25,000 to 50,000	63	2,352	3,063	3,375	3,676	4,500
10,000 to 25,000	55	2,400	2,910	3,275	3,665	4,320
MAXIMUM SALARY OF BUILDING INSPECTOR						
Cities over 500,000 . . .	15	$3,350	$3,700	$4,274	$4,764	$5,640
250,000 to 500,000	20	3,000	3,660	3,900	4,260	5,065
100,000 to 250,000	49	2,830	3,285	3,725	4,241	5,043
50,000 to 100,000	70	2,400	3,414	3,750	4,208	5,568
25,000 to 50,000	72	2,460	3,432	3,786	4,177	5,280
10,000 to 25,000	59	2,700	3,469	3,930	4,419	5,400
SALARY OF CHIEF BUILDING INSPECTOR						
Cities over 500,000 . . .	16	$3,850	$6,960	$8,606	$9,400	$15,000
250,000 to 500,000	20	4,800	5,400	6,300	7,020	9,000
100,000 to 250,000	58	3,323	4,281	5,063	6,158	7,864
50,000 to 100,000	89	3,180	3,977	4,625	5,392	7,320
25,000 to 50,000	118	2,500	3,556	4,065	4,766	7,200
10,000 to 25,000	155	2,400	3,360	3,973	4,657	6,480

The median number of building inspections a single inspector makes in a day varies somewhat among cities. In the 100,000-to-500,000 groups the number is 15; in cities over 500,000 and in those of 50,000 to 100,000, the median is 11 to 12; and in cities under 50,000 it is nine. Differences in distances traveled, in the scope of each inspection, in the volume of building construction and in the organization of building departments may account for these variations. Just as the number of inspections per day is larger in the larger cities, the number of inspections per permit is also larger. "Building Standards Monthly" reported an average of 13 inspections per permit (seven building, four plumbing, two electrical) for cities over 500,000 and an average of nine (four building, three plumbing, and two electrical) in cities of 10,000 to 100,000.

Use of Model Building Codes. Four model building codes are in common use as patterns for local building standards ordinances: Uniform Building Code of the Pacific Coast Building Officials Conference; Basic Building Code of the Building Officials Conference of America; Building Code of the National Board of Fire Underwriters; and Southern Building Code of the Southern Building Code Congress. Over three-fourths (331) of the cities in Table XV that have ordinances regulating building construction have used one or more of these models in preparing or revising their ordinances. The Uniform Building Code, first published in 1927 and now in its eighth (1949) edition, is the one most extensively used, by 138 cities. Another 107 cities use the National Board of Fire Underwriters' code. These four codes are amended each year and republished triennially.

Because of the extensive experience that goes into continuous revision of these codes, and the vast amount of work involved in preparing a building code locally, it has become practical and economical for cities to adopt one of the model codes by reference and to keep it up-to-date by frequent revisions. The actual number of cities that have followed this practice was not obtained for the Year Book, but it is significant that 198 of the 331 cities that have used a model code in preparing a local one have done so in the past five years. Twenty-four of the 196 cities whose codes are more than five years old have definite plans for adopting new codes in 1951.

The federal Housing and Home Finance Agency reported in February, 1951, that 2,233 cities over 2,500 had building codes and that 548 of these were using the PCBOC Uniform Building Code, 249 the SBCC Southern Building Code, 235 the NBFU Building Code, and 36 the BOCA Basic Building Code published in 1950 after several years of preparation. HHFA also reported that 11 states had building codes which cities could adopt by reference or which ipso facto governed certain classes of building in cities.[2]

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[2] Building Regulation Systems in the United States (Washington: Housing and Home Finance Agency, 1951), pp. 63 ff. The 11 states are Alabama, Connecticut, Indiana, Kentucky, Massachusetts, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Tennessee, and Wisconsin.

TABLE XV

BUILDING INSPECTION DATA FOR 486 CITIES OVER 10,000: 1950

This table includes 486 cities that reported to the Year Book on building inspection practices, had at least one full-time building inspector, and reported one or more of the following: minimum and maximum salary of building inspectors, total department expenditures for 1950 or total dollar value of building permits issued in 1950. Code letters are shown below for the appointment of the chief building inspector, types of building and safety codes or ordinances in effect, and the model code used as a guide in drafting the city's present building code. A single dagger (†) after the "Year Building Code Last Revised" means that that city's code is now in process of revision. Leaders (. . .) indicate information not available.

OFFICIAL WHO APPOINTS CHIEF BUILDING INSPECTOR
A—City Manager
C—City Council
M—Mayor
S—Public Safety Director
W—Public Works Director
X—Other Official

CODES OR ORDINANCES ENFORCED
A—Boilers
B—Building
C—Elevators
E—Electrical
F—Fire Prevention
P—Plumbing
R—Refrigeration
S—Smoke
X—Signs
Z—Zoning

MODEL BUILDING CODE USED
B—Building Officials Conference of America
F—National Board of Fire Underwriters
P—Pacific Coast Building Officials Conference
S—Southern Building Code Congress

City	No. of Full-Time Employees		Salary of Chief Bldg. Inspector; By Whom Appointed	Salary of Building Inspectors — Entrance, Maximum	Department Expenditures—1950 (in thousands)	Value of Building Permits Issued -1950		Building Inspection Codes Enforced	Model Code Used	Year Building Code Last Revised
	Total	Building Inspectors				Total	Residential			
Over 1,000,000										
Chicago, Ill.	269	193	$10,698M	$4,662- . . .	$1,310	. . .	. . .	BCEPXZ	No	49
Detroit, Mich.	335	204	12,427M	4,386-4,704	1,344	$177,953	$120,321	ABCEPRSX	B	. .
Los Angeles, Calif. . .	611	319	11,280	3,636-4,500	2,608	323,199	204,917	ABCEFPRXZ	P	43
New York, N. Y. . . .	1,035	525	15,000M	3,421-4,800	2,589	. . .	. . .	ABCEFPRSXZ	No	46
Philadelphia, Pa. . . .	41	20	6,960. .	3,024-3,424	141	139,874	86,892	B	No	49
500,000 to 1,000,000										
Boston, Mass.	103	74	9,000M	3,000-3,700	386	44,907	13,855	ABCPXZ	No	43
Buffalo, N. Y.	20	11	3,850W	3,150-3,350	64	14,442	5,057	BEXZ	No	49
Cincinnati, Ohio	49	28	8,757A	3,746-4,274	196	53,794	29,179	BCFPRXZ	P	33†
Cleveland, Ohio	112	88	8,850S	. . .-3,954	443	66,239	28,134	ABCEPRXZ	F	49
Houston, Tex.	24	24	4,800M	3,780-3,780	176	177,933	101,698	ABCEPR	No	42
Milwaukee, Wis.	84	47	8,606M	4,106-4,286	306	80,270	61,028	ABCERX	BFP	. .†
Minneapolis, Minn. . .	61	38	7,416C	4,620-4,764	288	67,904	29,282	ABCEFPRSXZ	F	35
New Orleans, La. . . .	78	37	5,640S	2,700-3,600	170	91,979	53,047	ABCERSXZ	P	49
St. Louis, Mo.	91	46	7,740M	3,384-3,720	300	73,824	. . .	ABCEFPRXZ	F	48
San Francisco, Calif. .	51	39	7,800W	4,680-5,640	276	70,000	. . .	ABEX	P	47
Washington, D. C. . . .	183	104	9,400C	3,100-4,575	714	. . .	. . .	ABCEFPRSXZ	No	50
250,000 to 500,000										
Akron, Ohio	15	10	6,420M	3,420-4,200	57	33,637	19,726	ABEPXZ	F	49
Atlanta, Ga.	24	17	8,100M	3,300-3,720	101	48,054	22,393	ABCFRSXZ	F	50
Birmingham, Ala. . . .	12	9	4,818. .	3,168-3,432	40	35,642	. . .	ABCRXZ	S	49
Columbus, Ohio	29	21	5,424M	3,876-4,140	108	48,486	36,988	ABEPXZ	BPF	30†
Dallas, Tex.	79	42	6,300W	3,780-4,080	247	105,782	76,316	ABCEPRXZ	P	47
Denver, Colo.	49	34	6,000M	3,072-3,840	172	. . .	. . .	ABCEPRSXZ	P	. . .
Fort Worth, Tex. . . .	23	19	6,600X	4,272-4,272	102	47,729	31,154	ABCEPSXZ	F	28
Indianapolis, Ind. . . .	26	19	5,300M	2,500-3,000	. . .	. . .	. . .	BCEPX	. .	. .
Kansas City, Mo. . . .	45	24	7,020W	2,880-3,540	177	43,675	25,647	BCEPXZ	F	46
Louisville, Ky.	24	19	4,884W	2,664-3,108	71	12,341	8,573	ABCEPRXZ	F	50
Memphis, Tenn.	19	16	4,800C	2,750-3,840	133	58,317	35,221	ABCRSXZ	F	50
Newark, N. J.	19	19	9,000C	4,300-4,300	91	23,842	1,780	BCRXZ	No	37
Oakland, Calif.	14	8	7,200A	3,360-4,320	66	24,444	13,050	BRXZ	P	48
Portland, Ore.	70	44	6,240X	3,420-4,200	243	61,199	34,882	ABCEPRSXZ	No	42
Rochester, N. Y. . . .	19	10	6,600S	3,300-3,700	73	16,433	6,845	ABCESX	F	41
St. Paul, Minn.	37	22	7,848X	5,065-5,065	168	56,153	22,128	BCEFRXZ	F	38
San Antonio, Tex. . . .	20	13	5,400S	3,600-3,900	48	57,062	33,773	BEFPXZ	S	50

TABLE XV— BUILDING INSPECTION DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000 —Continued

City	No. of Full-Time Employees		Salary of Chief Bldg. Inspector; By Whom Appointed	Salary of Building Inspectors— Entrance, Maximum	Department Expenditures— 1950 (in thousands)	Value of Building Permits Issued—1950		Building Inspection Codes Enforced	Model Code Used	Year Building Code Last Revised
	Total	Building Inspectors				Total	Residential			
250,000 to 500,000—continued										
San Diego, Calif.	27	19	6,708A	3,306-4,320	131	60,527	47,230	BEXZ	PF	48†
Seattle, Wash.	135	38	8,500M	4,080-4,260	309	57,351	26,808	ABCEZ	PF	50
Toledo, Ohio	30	26	5,865A	3,660-3,660	112	22,584	7,784	ABEPSXZ	F	45
100,000 to 250,000										
Albany, N. Y.	8	6	3,850M	...- ...	21	9,473	...	BFZ	No	47
Allentown, Pa.	2	2	3,750C	...-3,750	11	5,639	4,076	BEPSXZ	B	39
Austin, Tex.	11	8	4,800A	...-3,720	45	34,789	27,366	BEPXZ	P	..†
Baton Rouge, La.	20	14	4,080W	3,540-4,500	76	16,000	10,686	ABCEFPRSXZ	F	49
Berkeley, Calif.	12	10	6,000A	3,300-4,848	58	...	...	ABCEPRXZ	P	50
Cambridge, Mass.	10	7	4,800A	3,000-3,600	42	5,496	660	ABCEFPRXZ	BPSF	43
Camden, N. J.	5	3	3,800W	2,750-3,050	14	8,567	5,133	BCFRXZ	B	18
Canton, Ohio	5	4	3,750M	...-3,750	...	...	...	BEPRSZ	No	..
Charlotte, N. C.	17	13	6,180A	3,480-4,800	72	32,012	23,905	ABCEPXZ	F	46
Corpus Christi, Tex.	15	10	4,020W	2,400-3,360	53	24,293	18,856	BEFPXZ	PS	29†
Dayton, Ohio	33	19	6,810A	3,810-4,230	130	21,031	15,035	BEPSXZ	F	27
Des Moines, Iowa	7	5	3,840A	...-3,444	62	21,668	12,563	ABCEFPSXZ	PF	42
Duluth, Minn.	8	5	4,740M	3,120-3,240	31	6,721	4,845	BCEPXZ	P	37
Elizabeth, N. J.	3	1	4,800W	4,100-4,100	14	6,650	3,878	BXZ	No	33
El Paso, Tex.	6	4	4,448C	3,802-4,000	98	25,065	16,763	ABCEFPRXZ	SF	47
Erie, Pa.	2	2	5,000C	...-3,440	12	...	...	BZ	No	29
Evansville, Ind,	7	5	6,000M	...-3,410	26	3,854	2,280	ABCEPRX	PF	40
Fall River, Mass.	5	2	6,200..	...-3,400	...	4,789	3,580	BZ	..	04†
Flint, Mich.	17	13	5,378W	3,716-4,097	66	26,362	15,209	ABEPSXZ	No	39
Fort Wayne, Ind.	6	5	4,500M	3,720-3,720	24	...	...	ABCEPXZ	No	26
Gary, Ind.	11	6	4,800M	3,600- ...	...	11,170	8,923	ABCEFPXZ	No	50
Grand Rapids, Mich.	7	2	5,975A	2,870-3,836	25	17,722	9,266	BRXZ	No	24
Hartford, Conn.	21	16	7,864A	3,384-4,488	74	...	...	ABCEPRSXZ	F	49
Jacksonville, Fla.	12	7	6,909..	3,600-4,080	62	22,588	9,964	ABCXZ	F	50
Long Beach, Calif.	49	34	7,140A	3,456-4,320	245	27,243	11,910	BEPRXZ	P	48
Miami, Fla.	58	35	6,288A	4,611-5,043	282	44,171	26,275	ABEPRSX	P	36
Mobile, Ala.	3	2	...C	3,264-4,094	...	7,293	5,722	BFRSXZ	No	25
Montgomery, Ala.	6	3	4,200C	2,760-3,456	24	34,175	...	BZ	SF	50
New Bedford, Mass.	8	5	4,900..	2,700-3,200	...	4,307	2,953	ABCFRXZ	No	28
New Haven, Conn.	10	6	6,150M	3,128-4,395	37	14,573	5,809	BCEFPXZ	BF	38
Norfolk, Va.	8	7	5,616A	2,592- ...	36	14,116	9,979	BXZ	S	48
Oklahoma City, Okla.	16	13	5,400A	2,700-3,360	44	50,275	25,183	ABCEFRSXZ	B	26
Omaha, Neb.	27	16	6,000C	3,000- ...	100	24,105	...	ABCEPRXZ	No	33
Pasadena, Calif.	15	10	6,346A	4,116-4,932	72	20,991	15,290	ABEPXZ	P	49
Paterson, N. J.	5	4	4,200M	2,300-3,100	16	7,000	...	ABCFPSXZ	F	50
Peoria, Ill.	6	6	4,200M	3,480-3,480	21	11,146	6,702	ABCEFPRSXZ	BF	..
Phoenix, Ariz.	15	9	5,400A	3,580-4,246	59	14,530	8,138	ABCEFPRSXZ	BPF	49
Providence, R. I.	15	11	6,500X	3,016- ...	52	...	...	BCZ	B	27
Reading, Pa.	3	2	3,512C	...- ...	...	3,256	...	BX	P	39
Richmond, Va.	13	7	6,900S	3,000-3,468	93	19,650	10,578	ABCEFSXZ	BPSF	46
Sacramento, Calif.	6	3	6,024C	3,696-4,440	28	24,714	13,479	ABXZ	P	40
Salt Lake City, Utah	6	5	3,900X	2,700-3,085	20	25,936	17,762	BZ	P	46
Savannah, Ga.	4	4	6,000M	3,120-3,120	17	9,336	8,676	ABCEFPSXZ	F	43
Scranton, Pa.	3	1	3,322M	...-2,830	8	...	...	ABFPXZ	F	41
Shreveport, La.	3	3	4.800M	3,000-3,000	14	29,163	22,019	BCEFPRXZ	P	44
South Bend, Ind.	8	4	3,926M	2,995-2,995	31	21,460	16,464	ABCEXZ	No	22
Spokane, Wash.	15	9	4,800W	3,600-3,756	55	33,501	20,892	ABCEFPX	P	36
Springfield, Mass.	19	11	6,760M	3,120-3,952	86	12,766	8,296	BCEFPXZ	BFPS	39†
Syracuse, N. Y.	12	3	5,000X	3,150-3,150	38	14,915	9,179	ABCEXZ	F	30
Tacoma, Wash.	4	4	5,340W	3,828-4,404	...	26,926	16,353	BFPXZ	P	39
Tampa, Fla.	10	7	4,392M	3,200- ...	32	9,292	6,130	ABEPSXZ	F	49
Trenton, N. J.	3	2	5,500X	5,200- ...	13	...	...	ABCSXZ	..	..
Utica, N. Y.	2	2	3,800M	2,900- ...	8	2,065	1,189	B	PF	29
Waterbury, Conn.	4	3	4,454M	...- ...	16	5,854	3,307	BEXZ	F	43
Wichita, Kan.	14	11	4,680A	2,820-3,360	52	28,157	20,641	ABCEPRXZ	P	41
Wilmington, Del.	3	1	5,200M	4,200-4,200	...	9,410	2,539	ABCERXZ	F	36
Worcester, Mass.	5	4	5,600W	3,380-4,420	128	12,768	6,967	BFPXZ	No	43
Yonkers, N. Y.	12	5	6,000A	3,400-3,900	45	21,183	18,556	ABCEFPRSXZ	No	26
Youngstown, Ohio	8	6	5,400M	3,600-3,900	29	9,723	7,213	BEFPRXZ	SF	50

Table XV—Building Inspection Data For Cities Over 10,000—Continued

City	No. of Full-Time Employees		Salary of Chief Bldg. Inspector; By Whom Appointed	Salary of Building Inspectors—Entrance, Maximum	Department Expenditures—1950 (in thousands)	Value of Building Permits Issued—1950		Building Inspection Codes Enforced	Model Code Used	Year Building Code Last Revised
	Total	Building Inspectors				Total	Residential			
50,000 to 100,000										
Alameda, Calif.	4	3	5,110A	4,480- . . .	18.7	1,653	1,382	ABPXZ	P	49
Albuquerque, N. M.	13	7	5,100A	3,480-3,720	66.0	33,195	25,460	ABCEPRXZ	P	50
Alexandria, Va.	6	5	5,400A	3,200-3,400	22.7	6,033	4,529	BCX	No	39
Alhambra, Calif.	10	7	5,628C	3,168-4,272	38.4	7,506	4,502	ABCEPRXZ	P	49
Amarillo, Tex.	4	3	4,200A	2,700- . . .	. . .	26,077	16,427	ABCXZ	P	50
Asheville, N. C.	6	4	3,300A	2,760-3,300	. . .	3,472	2,371	ABCEFPSXZ	SF	47
Atlantic City, N. J.	9	6	6,000C	. . .- . . .	25.1	. . .	. . .	AB	No	24
Aurora, Ill.	3	1	3,600M	3,000-3,600	25.5	5,961	3,640	BCSXZ	P	45
Bay City, Mich.	. . .	. . .	4,218C	. . .- . . .	12.6	3,435	2,845	ABCEFPSXZ	No	21
Bayonne, N. J.	5	2	3,400W	3,120-4,020	18.5	1,818	703	BCXZ	No	28
Beaumont, Tex.	9	5	4,200A	3,420-3,540	32.5	8,199	4,026	BEFPRX	S	49
Bethehem, Pa.	1	1	3,480C	. . .- . . .	4.0	10,062	6,173	BPXZ	No	18
Brockton, Mass.	. . .	2	3,750M	. . .- . . .	150.0	3,264	1,314	BXZ	No	26
Burbank, Calif.	13	8	7,296A	3,456-5,568	60.3	10,749	7,409	ABCEFPXZ	P	49
Cedar Rapids, Iowa	6	4	4,000M	3,400-3,480	21.6	. . .	. . .	ABCDEFPRSXZ	BF	40
Charleston, S. C.	3	2	3,911M	. . .- . . .	10.9	3,090	897	BCPX	F	29†
Charleston, W. Va.	2	2	3,900M	2,400-2,400	. . .	13,021	. . .	ABCPXZ	No	36
Cleveland Hts., Ohio	6	6	5,040A	3,000-3,780	. . .	5,730	5,482	ABEPSXZ	BF	. .
Columbia, S. C.	6	6	4,800W	2,832-3,216	22.0	10,152	. . .	ABCEFPRSXZ	S	50
Columbus, Ga.	4	2	. . .A	. . .-3,240	. . .	7,690	3,790	BEFPX	S	. .†
Covington, Ky.	2	1	3,446A	. . .- . . .	. . .	706	. . .	BP	. .	. .
Cranston, R. I.	3	2	4,200C	. . .- . . .	10.7	6,071	5,152	BXZ	F	36
Davenport, Iowa	4	3	3,800C	3,200-4,200	15.6	10,392	5,392	ABCSXZ	P	31
Dearborn, Mich.	32	22	5,870. .	4,136-5,086	122.4	39,101	24,664	ABCEPRSXZ	No	49
Decatur, Ill.	1	1	3,180. .	. . .- . . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	BCXZ	No	. .
Durham, N. C.	3	2	5,250A	3,000-4,200	14.9	12,957	4,122	BPXZ	F	47
E. Chicago, Ind.	1	1	3,770M	. . .- . . .	4.8	. . .	. . .	BCXZ	No	26
East Orange, N. J.	9	4	4,900C	2,640-3,360	32.9	5,429	. . .	ABCPRSXZ	BPF	49
Fresno, Calif.	3	3	3,940X	. . .- . . .	13.1	14,748	10,286	BEPX	P	43
Glendale, Calif.	17	8	7,320A	3,576-4,464	75.2	9,941	7,878	BEPRXZ	PF	49
Green Bay, Wis.	1	1	4,380C	. . .- . . .	41.8	18,063	6,022	BEFPSXZ	SF	49
Greensboro, N. C.	9	6	4,331W	3,636-4,331	29.4	15,118	5,542	ABCEFPSXZ	F	40
Greenville, S. C.	6	4	4,200C	3,000-4,200	. . .	11,511	5,717	ABCEPSXZ	SF	45
Hamilton, Ohio	7	4	6,000A	3,900-4,368	19.3	5,122	3,938	ABCEPRXZ	F	28
Hammond, Ind.	4	3	4,500M	. . .- . . .	16.0	12,188	7,485	BEPZ	No	49
Harrisburg, Pa.	3	2	4,658C	. . .-3,012	6.6	. . .	. . .	B	No	. .†
Huntington, W. Va.	7	4	. . .M	2,910-3,120	19.8	7,500	5,500	ABCEFPRXZ	P	48
Jackson, Mich.	10	4	4,462C	3,285-3,763	19.0	2,345	1,517	ABEPXZ	P	48
Jackson, Miss.	15	8	4,709C	2,800-3,300	56.0	17,564	. . .	ABCEPRSXZ	P	38
Kalamazoo, Mich.	5	4	5,000A	. . .- . . .	17.0	3,455	1,359	ABEFSXZ	F	40
Kenosha, Wis.	7	5	5,456A	3,181-4,132	26.4	5,989	5,677	ABEFPXZ	No	30
Lakewood, Ohio	3	2	6,390M	3,900-3,900	. . .	7,543	. . .	BCEPXZ	No	19
Lancaster, Pa.	4	3	3,750. .	3,337-3,337	10.4	3,346	1,890	PXZ	No	. .
Lansing, Mich.	5	4	5,240X	. . .-3,790	21.6	13,284	5,678	BEPSXZ	No	28
Lexington, Ky.	3	2	4,560A	2,976-4,552	. . .	. . .	. . .	BSXZ	F	43
Lorain, Ohio	2	1	4,548. .	. . .- . . .	2.8	5,411	4,214	ABCFRSZ	F	41
Lubbock, Tex.	9	8	4,694A	2,894-3,674	26.0	20,737	14,189	BEPXZ	P	39
Macon, Ga.	3	3	4,125M	. . .- . . .	. . .	3,322	1,564	ABCEFPRXZ	S	50
Madison, Wis.	14	12	7,256. .	3,883-4,663	42.4	. . .	. . .	ABEPSXZ	B	50
Malden, Mass.	15	3	4,500. .	4,000-4,500	93.5	. . .	. . .	ABCEFPRSXZ	No	. .
Manchester, N. H.	6	3	3,760C	3,225-3,225	21.5	8,332	3,354	BCEPXZ	BF	50
Mount Vernon, N. Y.	6	3	5,150W	2,760-3,560	22.7	8,065	6,755	ABCEPRSXZ	. .	46
Muncie, Ind.	3	2	3,600M	2,400-2,400	8.6	2,092	1,629	BEPX	. .	26
New Britain, Conn.	7	5	4,763. .	3,700-3,912	23.2	2,863	2,182	ABEFPRSXZ	No	47
New Rochelle, N. Y.	3	1	6,295X	. . .- . . .	13.9	8,588	7,461	BEXZ	No	50
Newton, Mass.	8	6	6,500M	3,300-4,600	35.0	10,274	1,566	BCPXZ	F	39
Niagara Falls, N. Y.	4	. .	5,366A	3,234-3,984	15.2	. . .	. . .	BPZ	No	. .
Ogden, Utah	6	4	3,504W	3,325-3,504	18.8	8,513	6,035	ABEPXZ	P	49
Orlando, Fla.	3	2	4,800C	2,400-2,700	10.0	11,504	9,480	BCEFPSXZ	S	47
Passaic, N. J.	4	2	5,500M	4,500-4,500	20.2	. . .	. . .	BCEZ	. .	. .
Pittsfield, Mass.	5	5	3,800M	3,600-3,800	17.5	5,254	3,243	BCEPXZ	No	44
Pontiac, Mich.	2	2	4,020X	. . .- . . .	. . .	9,438	6,394	BEPSXZ	. .	. .
Port Arthur, Tex.	4	4	5,718A	3,024-3,960	. . .	5,276	3,829	ABEFPRXZ	No	23†
Portland, Me.	11	6	5,058A	2,685-3,519	27.8	3,556	1,814	ABCRSXZ	BF	. .

TABLE XV— BUILDING INSPECTION DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000 —Continued

City	No. of Full-Time Employees		Salary of Chief Bldg. Inspector; By Whom Appointed	Salary of Building Inspectors—Entrance, Maximum	Department Expenditures—1950 (in thousands)	Value of Building Permits Issued—1950		Building Inspection Codes Enforced	Model Code Used	Year Building Code Last Revised
	Total	Building Inspectors				Total	Residential			
50,000 to 100,000—continued										
Pueblo, Colo.	7	6	6,000C	3,372-3,372	24.2	5,899	4,758	ABCEPXZ	P	37
Quincy, Mass.	3	2	4,050A	...-3,400	11.0	3,953	2,641	BCEFPXZ	BF	..
Racine, Wis.	5	5	4,838C	3,998-4,838	22.0	9,515	3,766	ABEPXZ	BF	47
Raleigh, N. C.	7	4	4,100A	...-...	28.5	9,759	7,395	BEFPXZ	No	35†
Richmond, Calif.	6	4	6,120A	3,960-4,440	51.4	7,986	4,589	BCEPXZ	P	27
Roanoke, Va.	8	5	4,600A	3,240-3,800	27.5	14,455	9,572	BEPX	No	23†
Rockford, Ill.	3	3	4,094M	...-4,055	12.8	11,720	9,019	BX	S	..
St. Joseph, Mo.	5	5	3,600M	...-...	...	1,250	500	ABCEFPXZ	F	49
St. Petersburg, Fla.	17	14	5,040A	3,060-3,540	54.0	30,939	24,169	ABCFPSXZ	S	49
Saginaw, Mich.	5	3	4,674W	3,574-3,934	22.0	5,263	2,873	BEPSXZ	F	39
San Angelo, Tex.	8	4	...A	3,600-3,600	17.9	8,615	7,028	ACEPRXZ	No	..
San Jose, Calif.	12	8	7,140A	3,630-4,572	61.7	17,360	14,817	BEPXZ	P	49
Santa Monica, Calif.	12	8	6,828A	4,038-4,740	55.4	10,675	6,962	ABEPXZ	P	49
Schenectady, N. Y.	4	2	7,000A	3,200-3,700	8.8	4,271	2,294	ABCEFRXZ	F	40
Sioux City, Iowa	7	5	4,200W	3,240-4,200	5.1	10,812	5,006	BEFPXZ	P	43
Sioux Falls, S. D.	3	2	4,080M	3,720-4,080	...	8,408	6,218	BCZ	P	43
South Gate, Calif.	8	5	6,300C	3,180-3,720	30.8	4,091	3,182	BEPRXZ	P	49
Springfield, Ill.	5	5	3,300S	3,300-3,300	18.1	6,671	2,985	ABEFPXZ	..	..
Springfield, Mo.	7	5	3,600M	2,976-3,120	22.0	15,638	4,000	ABCEFPXZ	B	50
Springfield, Ohio	6	5	4,290A	3,360-3,600	21.1	5,225	3,940	ABCERXZ	BF	..
Stamford, Conn.	5	3	5,090. .	3,450-3,450	16.3	14,139	12,097	BCEPSXZ	F	41
Stockton, Calif,	8	6	5,268A	3,660-4,572	41.0	9,176	6,310	BEPXZ	P	46
Terre Haute, Ind.	1	1	...M	...-...	3.0	24,452	545	BEPSXZ	F	36
Topeka, Kan.	2	2	3,300M	2,484-3,300	6.5	10,055	3,875	ABCEFPRSXZ	FP	48
Waterloo, Iowa	7	6	4,320C	3,600-4,200	43.7	...	...	BCEFP	No	27
Waco, Tex.	7	6	6,900C	2,520-3,300	19.8	19,308	11,235	ABCEPRXZ	P	..†
Wichita Falls, Tex.	3	3	3,600. .	3,300-3,600	11.6	6,414	3,499	BEPX	No	25
Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	4	3	3,870C	...-...	13.7	...	...	ABCEFPRSXZ	No	50
Winston-Salem, N. C.	9	6	5,040. .	2,880-3,456	39.6	13,583	5,750	ABCEFPRSXZ	No	41†
25,000 to 50,000										
Abilene, Tex.	1	1	3,600A	2,820-3,600	6.6	8,852	7,509	ABCEPSXZ	No	26
Albany, Ga.	4	2	4,700A	2,400-3,825	3.1	4,765	...	BEFPXZ	F	..
Anderson, Ind.	2	1	3,420M	3,000-3,000	3,4	4,452	2,722	BX	No	45
Ann Arbor, Mich.	2	1	5,800W	3,300-3,465	12.9	6,389	5,193	ABEPSXZ	No	29
Anniston, Ala.	1	1	3,300C	...-...	3.5	3,064	...	ABCEPXZ	S	..
Appleton, Wis.	1	1	3,000C	...-...	4.5	9,503	3,298	ABSXZ	No	38
Auburn, N. Y.	1	1	3,040M	...-...	...	1,583	749	BSX	BF	..
Bakersfield, Calif.	8	7	5,160A	3,690-4,500	28.5	8,265	6,168	ABEPXZ	P	..
Bangor, Me.	2	1	3,445A	3,445-3,445	6.9	1,125	426	BCXZ	F	45
Belleville, Ill.	2	1	3,000C	...-...	4.4	2,126	...	BEFPX	No	30
Beloit, Wis.	3	3	3,720A	...-...	11.2	2,379	1,650	B	No	..
Beverly, Mass.	3	1	3,390. .	...-...	5.9	...	...	BCXZ	F	45
Billings, Mont.	4	3	4,200M	3,600-4,200	...	6,429	2,938	ABCEFPRXZ	P	45
Bloomfield, N. J.	3	2	...C	...-...	12.5	5,635	...	ABCFRXZ	F	..†
Bremerton, Wash.	4	3	4,020W	2,880-4,020	14.2	1,406	1,042	BCEPXZ	P	41
Butte, Mont.	4	1	4,500M	3,600-3,600	...	1,531	...	ABCEPSX	No	17
Champaign, Ill.	2	2	3,600C	3,000- ...	...	2,549	2,119	BEFPSXZ	P	36
Charlottesville, Va.	3	2	3,600A	3,000-3,600	8.5	...	...	BCPXZ	B	..
Chelsea, Mass.	3	2	3,000. .	...-...	9.6	...	...	BPZ	No	28
Colorado Springs, Colo.	3	2	3,120A	2,880-3,480	...	6,652	4,689	BFXZ	No	..
Compton, Calif.	4	2	6,096A	3,864-4,296	17.0	10,714	2,189	BEPRXZ	P	50
Council Bluffs, Iowa.	1	1	3,420M	...-...	4.6	2,395	...	BPXZ	No	30
Cumberland, Md.	1	1	4,092C	...-...	...	923	371	B	No	40
Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio.	4	3	4,170M	3,930-3,930	16.1	...	...	BEFP	No	..
Danville, Ill.	3	3	...M	...-...	5.2	2,192	669	ABCEFPRSXZ	F	..
Danville, Va.	1	1	3,888X	...-...	4.2	5,769	2,335	B	F	49
Dubuque, Iowa	4	3	4,200A	3,900-4,200	13.2	4,022	2,801	ABCEPXZ	BF	28†
E. Cleveland, Ohio.	2	1	5,670A	...-...	...	601	466	ABCPRSXZ	BFPS	..
Eau Claire, Wis.	3	3	3,600W	2,880-3,600	11.1	7,850	4,087	ABEPXZ	No	48
Elgin, Ill.	1	1	...C	3,600-3,600	...	4,943	2,921	BZ	F	30
Elkhart, Ind.	4	3	...M	3,120-4,440	19.9	3,283	543	BEPX	..	..
Elmira, N. Y.	2	1	...A	3,176-3,176	9.2	2,031	1,404	ABCRXZ	F	23
Elyria, Ohio	2	2	4,200C	3,300-3,300	...	7,199	3,296	BEPXZ	F	32

TABLE XV— BUILDING INSPECTION DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000 —Continued

City	No. of Full-Time Employees		Salary of Chief Bldg. Inspector; By Whom Appointed	Salary of Building Inspectors— Entrance, Maximum	Department Expenditures— 1950 (in thousands)	Value of Building Permits Issued—1950		Building Inspection Codes Enforced	Model Code Used	Year Building Code Last Revised
	Total	Building Inspectors				Total	Residential			
25,000 to 50,000—continued										
Enid, Okla.	1	. . .	5,160A	. . .-2,700	35.0	6,264	4,570	BEPXZ	No	31
Eugene, Ore.	6	5	4,620A	3,240-3,240	24.9	7,574	3,823	BEPXZ	P	50
Everett, Wash.	3	3	3,660W	. . .- . . .	12.4	2,532	1,338	BEPXZ	P	. .
Fargo, N. D.	. .	2	3,840C	3,134-3,768	6.7	6,827	3,800	BEFPSXZ	P	49
Fayetteville, N. C.	3	2	3,570C	. . .- . . .	9.5	. . .	. . .	ABCEFPRSXZ	F	47
Ferndale, Mich.	1	1	4,964A	. . .- . . .	16.2	5,582	3,025	ABEPX	No	25
Fitchburg, Mass.	5	1	4,192M	. . .-3,702	17.1	1,604	1,000	BCPXZ	No	42
Fond du Lac, Wis.	1	1	2,680C	2,400- . . .	2.9	2,030	1,325	BCEFPSXZ	No	42
Ft. Lauderdale, Fla.	11	2	5,616. .	3,744-3,744	36.9	29,313	26,189	ABCEPRXZ	P	36
Fort Smith, Ark.	4	4	. . .M	. . .- . . .	12.6	4,000	. . .	BEFPX	P	39
Gainesville, Fla.	4	3	4,680M	4,500-4,680	17.0	3,746	1,427	BEPZ	P	38
Gloucester, Mass.	1	1	3,200C	. . .- . . .	3.7	1,500	. . .	BCZ	No	45
Grand Forks, N. D.	1	1	2,880A	. . .- . . .	. . .	4,824	1,663	BPXZ	P	49
Great Falls, Mont.	3	2	5,934M	3,000-4,200	14.7	4,054	2,402	ABEPXZ	P	46
Hackensack, N. J.	2	2	4,824A	. . .- . . .	9.0	4,385	2,450	BCXZ	No	31
Hempstead, N. Y.	4	3	4,750C	. . .- . . .	18.9	5,380	2,368	ABEFPRXZ	No	39
High Point, N. C.	. .	3	3,210X	2,520-3,600	12.2	. . .	. . .	ABEPXZ	F	. .
Highland Park, Mich.	5	3	7,200C	3,688-4,228	33.5	4,669	43	ABEPSXZ	No	18
Huntington Pk., Calif.	5	3	5,568C	4,126-4,246	23.8	3,244	1,173	BEPXZ	P	49
Hutchinson, Kan.	2	2	3,516A	2,352-2,940	7.1	3,933	3,074	BPXZ	F	50
Inglewood, Calif.	5	2	6,300. .	3,276-4,044	21.4	5,258	2,585	BCERRXZ	P	49
Jamestown, N. Y.	1	1	3,996W	. . .- . . .	. . .	4,446	1,569	BFPXZ	F	32
La Crosse, Wis.	1	1	3,620C	. . .- . . .	. . .	4,932	3,043	B	F	46
Lake Charles, La.	3	2	2,700C	. . .- . . .	. . .	3,190	2,708	ABCFRXZ	F	26
Lakeland, Fla.	4	4	4,800C	. . .- . . .	7.2	6,494	4,964	BCEPXZ	S	48
Lima, Ohio	1	1	4,320M	. . .-3,000	. . .	. . .	. . .	BEFPXZ	B	50
Lincoln Park, Mich.	3	2	4,759M	3,759- . . .	. . .	14,922	13,313	BXZ	No	30
Linden, N. J.	2	1	4,100C	. . .- . . .	. . .	8,626	3,935	BCXZ	No	25
Lynchburg, Va.	5	3	4,120A	2,400-4,120	15.1	6,497	2,043	ABCEPXZ	S	49
Lynwood, Calif.	2	2	4,042C	. . .-3,682	. . .	3,259	. . .	ABCEPRXZ	P	50
Mason City, Iowa	2	2	4,200C	. . .- . . .	8.4	2,779	1,855	ABCEPRXZ	F	38
Melrose, Mass.	2	1	3,700M	. . .- . . .	5.9	1,329	1,214	BCXZ	No	44
Meridian, Miss.	2	2	3,300A	. . .-3,300	. . .	3,396	. . .	ABCEFPXZ	F	. .†
Miami Beach, Fla.	7	4	6,204C	3,600-5,280	51.8	26,863	18,653	ABEPSXZ	BF	40
Michigan City, Ind.	1	1	4,000M	. . .- . . .	4.4	2,510	1,933	BP	B	50
Middletown, Ohio	3	2	4,350C	. . .-4,098	. . .	4,705	3,269	ABEFPXZ	No	11
Mishawaka, Ind.	2	1	3,800M	. . .- . . .	6.9	2,695	1,183	ABCEFPRXZ	F	49
Moline, Ill.	1	1	3,690M	. . .- . . .	5.0	3,000	1,094	ABSXZ	P	. .
Morgantown, W. Va.	1	1	2,520A	. . .- . . .	. . .	2,437	1,854	BZ	No	23
Muskegon, Mich.	3	1	4,700A	. . .- . . .	. . .	2,985	1,525	BSXZ	P	49
New London, Conn.	7	2	4,500A	3,000-3,140	13.1	1,305	669	ABEFPRXZ	F	50
Newport, Ky.	1	1	3,500A	. . .- . . .	4.0	401	251	ABEPRSX	S	12
Newport, R. I.	2	1	2,750C	. . .- . . .	4.6	. . .	. . .	ABEPRXZ	F	50
Newport News, Va.	2	2	6,500A	. . .-3,126	7.2	1,784	. . .	BEPSXZ	F	46
Norman, Okla.	1	1	3,720A	. . .- . . .	. . .	3,473	3,139	ABEFPRXZ	F	23†
Northampton, Mass.	1	1	3,120M	. . .- . . .	3.3	1,555	1,005	BEZ	No	32
Norwalk, Conn.	5	4	5,000M	3,200-3,400	18.0	7,532	6,787	ABEPXZ	No	39
Nutley, N. J.	3	2	4,000W	3,200-4,000	. . .	2,338	1,947	BXZ	No	25
Odessa, Tex.	3	2	4,158A	3,600-4,158	11.1	11,221	6,677	BEPRXZ	F	50
Orange, N. J.	3	1	3,760X	. . .- . . .	8.8	. . .	. . .	ABCEFPRSXZ	No	22†
Oshkosh, Wis.	1	1	3,728C	. . .- . . .	4.4	2,178	1,127	ABSXZ	No	26†
Palo Alto, Calif.	6	3	6,456A	3,806-4,680	29.1	11,175	10,081	BEPXZ	P	48
Parkersburg, W. Va.	4	2	. . .S	. . .- . . .	8.1	3,318	1,260	BEFP	No	28
Pensacola, Fla.	3	3	4,602. .	3,720-4,602	. . .	2,063	1,334	BEFPSXZ	F	49
Perth Amboy, N. J.	2	1	4,200X	. . .- . . .	10.8	. . .	. . .	BCXZ	F	. .
Petersburg, Va.	1	1	3,120A	. . .- . . .	3.4	5,084	2,605	BZ	F	41
Plainfield, N. J.	2	1	5,500C	. . .- . . .	9.5	3,486	. . .	ABCXZ	F	33
Pomona, Calif.	5	3	. . .C	3,756-4,116	20.7	4,947	. . .	ABCEFPRXZ	P	46
Port Huron, Mich.	1	1	3,710A	3,490-3,930	4.2	1,352	932	ABCSXZ	F	43
Portsmouth, Ohio	3	2	4,200A	3,600-4,200	. . .	1,558	1,077	BESXZ	F	47
Provo, Utah	3	3	3,580X	3,072-3,840	14.5	4,206	3,048	ABCEFPRSXZ	P	49
Rapid City, S. D.	1	1	3,000A	. . .- . . .	. . .	4,339	1,686	ABEFPXZ	PF	46
Redondo Beach, Calif.	4	2	. . .A	3,540-4,200	16.8	4,533	4,293	ABEPXZ	P	50
Redwood City, Calif.	3	3	. . .A	. . .- . . .	15.0	9,809	7,971	BEPRXZ	S	49

TABLE XV— BUILDING INSPECTION DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000 —Continued

City	No. of Full-Time Employees		Salary of Chief Bldg. Inspector; By Whom Appointed	Salary of Building Inspectors—Entrance, Maximum	Department Expenditures—1950 (in thousands)	Value of Building Permits Issued—1950		Building Inspection Codes Enforced	Model Code Used	Year Building Code Last Revised
	Total	Building Inspectors				Total	Residential			
25,000 to 50,000—continued										
Reno, Nev.	5	3	4,200A	3,720-4,200	18.5	8,479	6,055	ABCEPRSXZ	P	46
Riverside, Calif.	7	6	4,104M	3,672-4,596	21.3	8,060	6,323	ABCEPRXZ	P	. .
Rochester, Minn.	4	3	3,840C	. . .- . . .	14.1	4,822	730	BEPXZ	. .	42
Rock Island, Ill.	4	1	3,720M	. . .- . . .	17.9	. . .	. . .	ABCEFPRSXZ	P	50
Rome, N. Y.	2	1	3,400W	. . .- . . .	. . .	2,890	2,463	BCFPRSXZ	S	47
Roswell, N. M.	1	1	2,500M	. . .- . . .	2.8	4,501	2,704	ABFPXZ	P	48
Royal Oak, Mich.	7	6	4,865A	3,200-3,800	25.6	22,958	3,398	ABEPSXZ	No	27†
St. Cloud, Minn.	4	3	3,600C	2,700-3,600	10.2	2,914	1,979	BEFPXZ	F	30
Salem, Mass.	2	1	4,260M	. . .- . . .	6.0	1,982	682	BCXZ	No	39
Salem, Ore.	3	1	6,000A	3,300-3,480	. . .	. . .	. . .	BEPXZ	P	46
Salina, Kan.	2	2	3,000A	. . .-3,000	5.6	2,401	1,586	ABEPSXZ	F	48
San Leandro, Calif.	2	1	. . .A	3,960-4,440	8.3	3,122	1,830	BEPXZ	P	46
San Mateo, Calif.	9	6	5,820A	3,972-4,464	35.5	20,764	17,573	ABEPXZ	P	49
Santa Ana, Calif.	6	4	4,200C	3,480-3,660	27.0	11,355	9,066	ABEPXZ	P	49
Santa Barbara, Calif.	4	1	5,240M	. . .-4,080	. . .	7,200	724	B	P	47
Sheboygan, Wis.	2	1	4,153. .	. . .- . . .	7.3	3,508	2,410	BXZ	F	. .
Spartanburg, S. C.	1	1	3,600A	. . .- . . .	20.3	3,461	1,436	ABCEFPRXZ	F	. .
Superior, Wis.	5	3	5,750A	3,300-3,300	10.6	5,890	2,229	ABCEPSXZ	No	. .
Tallahassee, Fla.	4	2	4,500A	3,000-3,600	18.5	3,115	1,660	ABCEFPRSXZ	F	44
Torrington, Conn.	6	3	4,543M	. . .-3,332	17.7	2,297	1,722	BEFPX	F	30
Tucson, Ariz.	3	3	5,436A	3,636-4,356	42.8	9,064	2,542	ABCXZ	P	46
Tuscaloosa, Ala.	1	1	3,480C	. . .-3,480	4.1	5,276	1,694	BEPX	F	48
Tyler, Tex.	5	5	3,960W	3,360-3,360	19.4	6,769	3,683	ABCEPRX	No	. .
University City, Mo.	7	4	4,200A	2,520-2,460	15.3	3,423	3,330	ABCFPRSXZ	F	46†
Warren, Ohio	2	1	3,780. .	. . .- . . .	. . .	6,088	3,391	B	. .	28
West Allis, Wis.	6	4	4,886C	4,226-4,706	25.7	3,497	2,219	ABEFPXZ	No	36
West Orange, N. J.	1	1	4,190W	. . .- . . .	4.2	5,830	5,609	BXZ	No	35
W. Palm Beach, Fla.	8	5	5,400A	2,820-3,780	22.5	17,156	9,006	ABCEFPRXZ	BSF	47
White Plains, N. Y.	5	4	5,850S	3,600-5,100	14.6	9,950	7,510	BCEPXZ	F	49
Wilmington, N. C.	3	2	4,200A	3,600-4,200	3.7	7,032	4,824	BCZ	No	36
Wyandotte, Mich.	2	2	4,881W	. . .-3,600	. . .	5,810	4,850	ABSXZ	No	. .
Yakima, Wash.	2	2	3,720C	3,000-3,720	. . .	6,916	3,009	BXZ	P	. .
10,000 to 25,000										
Albert Lea, Minn.	1	1	3,595A	. . .- . . .	4.1	1,279	898	BEPXZ	No	46
Anderson, S. C.	2	1	3,584C	. . .- . . .	. . .	2,750	959	ABEPSXZ	No	17
Arcadia, Calif.	6	4	5,376C	2,940-3,420	21.0	13,261	12,471	BEPX	P	49
Ardmore, Okla.	1	1	3,000A	. . .- . . .	3.0	856	499	BEFPRXZ	No	20
Asbury Park, N. J.	2	1	. . .C	. . .- . . .	3.9	729	316	BPZ	No	11
Ashtabula, Ohio	1	1	. . .X	. . .- . . .	. . .	1,923	1,378	ABEPXZ	No	23
Austin, Minn.	5	1	4,500M	. . .- . . .	. . .	3,770	3,237	BEPZ	No	. .
Bartlesville, Okla.	2	2	3,087A	. . .- . . .	6.2	. . .	. . .	ABEPZ	F	24
Baytown, Tex.	2	2	3,900A	3,000-3,900	6.2	5,888	3,521	ABEP	F	50
Bell, Calif.	1	1	4,716C	. . .- . . .	7.3	1,572	. . .	BEPRXZ	P	49
Bellaire, Tex.	2	1	3,780A	. . .-3,780	6.4	11,173	10,896	ABEPXZ	No	. .
Bend, Ore.	1	1	. . .A	. . .- . . .	. . .	1,805	497	ABCPSXZ	P	49
Benton Harbor, Mich.	3	1	3,531A	3,300- . . .	13.8	1,469	500	ABESXZ	No	27†
Berkley, Mich.	3	1	5,260A	3,350-3,500	9.5	4,991	4,531	BEPXZ	No	24
Bexley, Ohio	1	1	3,500M	. . .- . . .	. . .	3,058	3,006	BEPXZ	No	28
Big Spring, Tex.	3	2	3,000A	2,600-3,000	7.5	4,685	. . .	BEPXZ	No	29
Birmingham, Mich.	5	3	4,000A	3,582-5,080	15.0	11,405	7,905	ABEPRSXZ	PF	31†
Bluefield, W. Va.	1	1	2,940A	. . .- . . .	. . .	1,413	1,187	BEFPXZ	. .	25
Boone, Iowa	1	1	3,006C	. . .- . . .	3.1	. . .	. . .	ABEPXZ	F	38
Boulder, Colo.	2	1	5,000A	2,832-3,502	3.8	4,183	2,849	ABCEPXZ	F	25
Bozeman, Mont.	1	1	2,940A	. . .- . . .	3.3	1,641	1,106	BFPXZ	F	38
Bristol, Va.	1	1	2,880A	. . .- . . .	5.1	1,429	. . .	BEFPXZ	No	29
Burlington, N. C.	3	2	5,500A	3,500-3,930	9.3	3,287	1,826	BEFPXZ	F	30
Caldwell, Idaho	2	2	2,700M	2,700-2,700	. . .	1,279	729	BEPXZ	No	. .
Cape Girardeau, Mo.	1	1	3,000C	. . .- . . .	4.0	2,098	1,590	BP	F	49
Chula Vista, Calif.	2	2	4,476X	3,744-4,476	6.8	6,660	5,918	BEFPXZ	P	49
Clearwater, Fla.	5	5	3,300A	. . .- . . .	13.4	6,878	. . .	BEPXZ	S	50
Coral Gables, Fla.	6	5	6,291A	2,782-3,638	31.6	11,000	. . .	ABEPX	No	. .
Corona, Calif.	1	1	3,120X	. . .- . . .	3.6	1,430	785	ABCEFPRSXZ	P	49
Coronado, Calif.	2	1	4,334C	. . .- . . .	8.3	1,490	1,301	BE	No	49

TABLE XV— BUILDING INSPECTION DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000 —Continued

City	No. of Full-Time Employees		Salary of Chief Bldg. Inspector; By Whom Appointed	Salary of Building Inspectors— Entrance, Maximum	Department Expenditures— 1950 (in thousands)	Value of Building Permits Issued—1950		Building Inspection Codes Enforced	Model Code Used	Year Building Code Last Revised
	Total	Building Inspectors				Total	Residential			
10,000 to 25,000—continued										
Corvallis, Ore.	1	1	4,0[illegible]0X	. . .- . . .	6.0	2,234	1,334	BZ	P	. .
Daly City, Calif.	1	1	4,800C	. . .- . . .	. . .	5,543	5,454	BEFP	P	49
Decatur, Ga.	1	1	3,780A	. . .- . . .	4.2	3,725	1,866	ABCPXZ	F	. .
Denton, Tex.	1	1	3,000M	. . .- . . .	8.5	2,442	1,630	ABEFPXZ	S	37
Des Plaines, Ill.	3	2	4,620M	. . .- . . .	11.2	4,891	4,644	ABCEPRSXZ	No	39
Dothan, Ala.	4	2	5,204C	2,400-2,820	. . .	4,226	3,259	BEPZ	F	45
Downers Grove, Ill.	1	1	3,600M	. . .- . . .	5.5	3,900	300	BPXZ	No	47
E. Detroit, Mich.	3	3	4,570A	4,000-4,570	12.0	1,964	1,785	ABEPXZ	No	41
East Lansing, Mich.	2	1	4,650A	. . .-3,450	6.1	3,253	2,449	ABEFXZ	F	45
El Centro, Calif.	1	1	. . .C	3,960-4,356	4.5	3,039	. . .	ABCPXZ	P	49
El Dorado, Ark.	4	2	4,500M	2,400- . . .	13.0	3,960	1,349	EPX	No	. .
El Dorado, Kan.	1	1	3,000X	. . .- . . .	3.8	1,071	874	BEFPRXZ	P	49
Elmhurst, Ill.	3	2	4,200M	3,000-3,420	10.1	8,939	8,181	BEFPXZ	PF	50
Emporia, Kan.	3	2	3,300A	. . .- . . .	3.6	1,101	658	ABCEFPRXZ	F	50
Eureka, Calif.	1	1	3,900M	. . .-3,900	13.8	5,543	. . .	. . .	P	50
Fair Lawn, N. J.	4	4	4,200A	3,000-3,600	9.2	9,600	8,500	ABFPSXZ	F	49
Floral Park, N. Y.	2	1	5,650C	. . .- . . .	. . .	1,018	947	ABCPXZ	. .	39
Florence, Ala.	1	1	3,960C	. . .-3,000	. . .	3,700	1,900	BEPSXZ	F	49
Florence, S. C.	2	1	3,000A	. . .- . . .	18.0	2,429	1,732	BEPXZ	S	50
Ft. Collins, Colo.	1	1	2,400C	. . .- . . .	5.2	1,337	1,100	BCEPXZ	B	. .†
Fredericksburg, Va.	1	1	4,500A	. . .- . . .	4.5	1,434	475	ABCEP	B	44†
Fullerton, Calif.	2	1	6,000C	2,832-3,492	6.3	7,045	5,943	ABCEPRXZ	P	46
Gainesville, Ga.	1	1	2,600A	. . .- . . .	2.6	950	553	ABEPX	No	. .
Garden City, N. Y.	4	2	. . .W	3,650- . . .	. . .	3,632	2,515	ABFPSXZ	BF	46
Gloversville, N. Y.	1	1	3,070C	. . .- . . .	3.[illegible]	1,991	559	BZ	No	22
Goldsboro, N. C.	1	1	2,700A	. . .- . . .	2.8	4,324	3,944	BEXZ	F	31
Grand Junction, Colo.	4	3	5,700A	. . .-3,300	14.4	3,323	1,907	BEFPXZ	P	49
Greeley, Colo.	1	1	2,880C	. . .-2,880	. . .	4,113	2,160	BPXZ	F	49
Greenwood, S. C.	1	1	2,520A	. . .- . . .	2.5	2,900	2,150	ABCEFPX	F	49
Hannibal, Mo.	1	1	3,720A	. . .- . . .	. . .	493	264	BX	. .	. .
Harlingen, Tex.	2	2	3,600A	3,600-3,600	8.6	3,886	. . .	ABCEFPXZ	S	49
Hawthorne, Calif.	2	1	3,480A	. . .- . . .	6.1	2,536	1,771	ABEPRSXZ	P	49
Hayward, Calif.	4	3	4,632A	4,152-5,172	. . .	11,138	10,025	ABEPRXZ	P	49
Hazel Park, Mich.	2	1	3,450A	. . .- . . .	4.9	5,114	4,457	BEXZ	P	48
Hialeah, Fla.	3	2	4,920. .	. . .- . . .	18.2	9,985	. . .	BEPZ	. .	50
Highland Park, Ill.	4	1	5,004C	3,456-3,456	13.5	3,442	3,281	BEPZ	No	19
Holland, Mich.	1	1	4,500C	. . .- . . .	4.5	. . .	. . .	BEFPXZ	No	42
Hollywood, Fla.	3	1	4,620C	. . .- . . .	13.2	12,747	8,467	BEPRSXZ	F	46
Ironton, Ohio	1	1	2,652A	. . .- . . .	3.9	. . .	. . .	BEPXZ	No	50
Janesville, Wis.	2	2	. . .A	. . .-4,200	8.5	2,076	1,836	ABEFPXZ	No	50
Jennings, Mo.	3	1	3,600M	2,550- . . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	BEPSXZ	F	46
Kennewick, Wash.	1	1	3,720M	. . .- . . .	4.4	2,322	1,285	BEPXZ	P	49
Klamath Falls, Ore.	1	1	3,000M	. . .- . . .	3.7	1,947	1,145	ABEPXZ	P	49
Lake Worth, Fla.	6	4	4,600A	2,400-3,360	19.9	3,953	708	BEPXZ	P	. .
Las Vegas, Nev.	4	4	4,836A	3,660-4,836	17.8	8,561	6,953	ABCEPRXZ	P	49
Leominster, Mass.	2	1	. . .M	. . .- . . .	. . .	1,964	1,805	BCSXZ	No	45
Lodi, Calif.	4	3	4,110A	3,720-4,320	13.0	2,307	1,904	ABEPXZ	P	46
Logan, Utah	2	1	3,600C	. . .- . . .	4.9	2,172	1,639	BEPXZ	P	50
Long Beach, N. Y.	3	2	5,786A	. . .- . . .	11.9	5,389	5,136	ABCFPRSXZ	No	30
Longview, Tex.	2	2	4,200A	3,000-4,200	9.3	5,879	3,424	BEPRSXZ	F	32
Longview, Wash.	3	2	4,560M	3,600-4,560	11.8	4,020	2,948	ABCEFPXZ	F	43
Lufkin, Tex.	1	1	3,600C	. . .- . . .	. . .	2,325	1,289	ABCEPXZ	F	48
Lynbrook, N. Y.	3	1	5,469C	. . .- . . .	12.1	. . .	. . .	ABCEPSXZ	No	. .
McAllen, Tex.	2	2	4,320A	3,000-4,320	10.1	2,617	1,430	BCEFPRXZ	S	45
Marquette, Mich.	3	1	5,400A	2,400-3,240	3.5	496	407	BEXZ	BPF	47
Martinsville, Va.	1	1	3,180A	. . .- . . .	3.7	1,564	1,017	ABCPXZ	S	50
Mattoon, Ill.	1	1	3,600M	. . .- . . .	4.0	894	781	ABCRXZ	F	46
Maywood, Calif.	1	1	4,620C	. . .- . . .	5.1	1,100	878	ABEFPXZ	P	49
Medford, Ore.	3	1	4,200X	. . .- . . .	17.3	3,551	1,084	ABEFPRXZ	P	50
Merced, Calif.	4	2	5,400A	4,200-5,400	. . .	4,054	1,931	BEFPXZ	PF	50
Mesa, Ariz.	1	1	3,900A	. . .- . . .	. . .	2,716	1,988	BEPZ	P	37
Midland, Mich.	1	1	4,600A	. . .- . . .	. . .	3,916	2,819	ABXZ	P	49
Midland, Tex.	4	3	4,500A	3,500-3,720	18.5	11,735	8,500	BEPXZ	No	. .
Minot, N. D.	3	2	5,400A	2,760-4,200	7.8	2,440	. . .	ABEFPXZ	No	40

TABLE XV—BUILDING INSPECTION DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	No. of Full-Time Employees		Salary of Chief Bldg. Inspector; By Whom Appointed	Salary of Building Inspectors—Entrance, Maximum	Department Expenditures—1950 (in thousands)	Value of Building Permits Issued—1950		Building Inspection Codes Enforced	Model Code Used	Year Building Code Last Revised
	Total	Building Inspectors				Total	Residential			
10,000 to 25,000—continued										
Missoula, Mont.	1	1	4,200M	...- ...	5.3	1,554	2,747	BEPZ	P	32
Modesto, Calif.	1	1	4,380X	...- ...	7.7	4,588	3,019	BEP	P	..
Monroe, Mich.	1	1	3,840. .	...- ...	3.7	2,199	1,073	BFXZ	P	49
Monrovia, Calif.	3	2	. . .C	2,800-3,000	10.8	3,912	3,148	BEPXZ	FP	49
Montebello, Calif.	2	1	4,800A	...- ...	11.3	5,619	5,053	ABEFPRXZ	P	50
Monterey, Calif.	3	2	3,923A	3,852-4,632	...	3,267	1,997	ABEFPXZ	P	49
Napa, Calif.	1	1	4,380A	...- ...	...	2,417	1,465	BEPXZ	P	49
National City, Calif.	1	1	4,692A	...- ...	...	2,259	1,939	BEFPRZ	P	49
New Bern, N. C.	1	1	3,600A	...- ...	3.9	9,539	666	BEF	F	47
Newport Beach, Calif.	4	4	4,284A	3,108-3,912	16.6	6,402	5,316	ABCEFPRSXZ	P	50
Niles, Ohio	1	1	2,820M	...- ...	3.2	1,150	850	BEPXZ	No	48
N. Plainfield, N. J.	2	1	. . .M	. . .-3,600	...	2,275	2,210	ABCEFPRSXZ	F	23†
Oceanside, Calif.	3	2	4,596C	3,880-4,596	9.6	2,728	1,839	ABEPRX	P	47
Opelika, Ala.	1	1	4,200C	...- ...	4.6	1,670	652	BEPR	S	..
Oxnard, Calif.	3	2	4,260A	3,036-3,516	12.2	7,742	4,063	ABCEPRXZ	P	49
Park Ridge, Ill.	3	1	3,600A	...- ...	16.8	5,685	5,534	BEFPXZ	No	47
Pendleton, Ore.	1	1	3,480A	...- ...	...	1,815	943	BEFPXZ	P	46
Peru, Ind.	1	1	2,820M	...- ...	2.8	504	232	BEP	No	..
Plattsburgh, N. Y.	2	1	3,400M	...- ...	...	1,861	840	BX	No	30
Port Angeles, Wash.	1	1	. . .C	...- ...	4.2	1,437	848	BFPSZ	No	30
Port Chester, N. Y.	1	1	3,665C	...- ...	4.1	...	...	BPXZ	No	27
Redding, Calif.	1	1	3,600A	...- ...	4.2	1,661	1,087	BCEFPXZ	BPSF	50
Redlands, Calif.	3	2	4,139A	3,276-4,320	15.5	2,432	1,774	BEPRXZ	P	49
Reidsville, N. C.	1	1	2,835A	...- ...	...	1,025	511	BEPSZ	F	..
Renton, Wash.	2	2	4,200M	3,600-4,200	8.5	...	...	ABCEFPRSXZ	P	48
Richfield, Minn.	3	2	3,750A	...- ...	11.7	9,980	9,409	BP	No	..
Ridgewood, N. J.	2	2	3,360C	2,860-3,360	7.0	12,700	12,592	BXZ	No	26
Rock Hill, S. C.	1	1	3,432C	...- ...	4.4	4,050	2,160	BEFPRX	No	33
Rockville Centre, N.Y.	4	3	6,037C	3,564-4,290	...	6,161	...	ABCPRSXZ	No	45
Rutherford, N. J.	1	1	4,300. .	...- ...	...	4,275	3,749	ABXZ	No	26
St. Louis Park, Minn.	5	4	3,960C	...- ...	...	13,043	12,128	BEFPXZ	..	..
Salinas, Calif.	2	2	4,836A	4,320-5,200	10.2	6,992	...	BEPXZ	P	49
San Bruno, Calif.	1	1	4,020C	...- ...	5.3	2,417	1,819	ABEPXZ	P	49
Ventura, Calif.	4	2	6,480A	3,528-4,332	...	3,832	3,331	BEPXZ	P	49
San Carlos, Calif.	2	1	4,770. .	...- ...	7.8	...	...	BEFPRXZ	P	50
San Fernando, Calif.	..	1	4,836C	...- ...	5.9	3,127	2,580	ABCEFPRXZ	P	50
San Gabriel, Calif.	3	2	4,344C	3,324-3,972	...	...	...	ABEPRXZ	P	49
San Luis Obispo, Calif.	2	2	. . .M	...- ...	...	2,269	2,175	BEPXZ	P	46
San Pablo, Calif.	1	1	3,780C	...- ...	4.2	2,583	903	BEPXZ	P	49
San Rafael, Calif.	3	3	4,600C	...- ...	12.8	2,912	1,962	ABCEPRXZ	S	49
Santa Cruz, Calif.	3	2	4,068A	2,964-3,504	12.6	5,423	3,459	BPX	P	50
Santa Paula, Calif.	2	1	3,720C	...- ...	7.8	1,272	520	ABCEFPRXZ	P	49
Santa Rosa, Calif.	4	3	. . .A	3,864-5,112	13.0	3,751	1,701	ABEPRXZ	P	49
Sarasota, Fla.	4	2	3,480A	2,400-3,000	17.2	9,620	6,019	BEPXZ	P	50
Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.	1	1	3,200A	...- ...	4.0	1,259	535	ABEFPXZ	..	47
Scottsbluff, Neb.	1	1	3,900A	...- ...	5.0	1,307	942	ABEFPXZ	PF	47
Sedalia, Mo.	1	1	3,060C	...- ...	3.1	1,500	...	BEXZ	No	27
Sheridan, Wyo.	1	1	2,400M	...- ...	...	1,429	...	ABEPXZ	P	49
Sherman, Tex.	2	1	2,820A	...- ...	3.3	1,801	856	BPXZ	SF	50
S. Charleston, W. Va.	1	1	4,800C	...- ...	...	1,690	1,115	BFPXZ	P	48
S. Orange, N. J.	2	1	5,300C	...- ...	10.2	1,850	1,546	ABCFRSXZ	F	29
S. Pasadena, Calif.	3	1	5,076A	3,204-3,852	8.3	3,185	3,102	ABCEFPRSXZ	P	47
S. San Francisco, Cal.	2	2	5,100C	...- ...	12.2	7,351	5,934	ABEPXZ	P	46
Springfield, Ore.	1	1	3,420A	...- ...	4.5	2,617	1,461	ABCEPRXZ	P	49
Statesville, N. C.	1	1	2,781M	...- ...	...	1,740	1,257	ABCFRSXZ	F	47
Stevens Point, Wis.	1	1	2,900C	...- ...	...	1,342	657	ABCEFPRXZ	F	28
Stillwater, Okla.	3	2	4,200C	4,200-4,200	7.8	5,926	4,558	ABEPXZ	F	46
Suffolk, Va.	3	2	3,425A	2,880-3,600	7.7	672	462	ABCEFPSXZ	S	50
Texas City, Tex.	3	2	4,200C	3,600-4,200	11.0	...	...	BEPZ	P	48
Thomasville, N. C.	3	1	3,600A	...- ...	...	1,070	370	ABEFPXZ	No	50
Torrance, Calif.	7	7	3,768C	3,156-4,500	...	16,010	13,792	BEPZ	P	49
Traverse City, Mich.	2	2	3,300A	...- ...	7.2	1,532	651	ABCEPRXZ	No	43
Tulare, Calif.	4	1	. . .C	...- ...	15.4	1,377	1,085	BEFPXZ	P	49
Twin Falls, Idaho	3	3	4,020A	...- ...	16.7	1,751	1,207	ABCEPRSXZ	PF	49

TABLE XV— BUILDING INSPECTION DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000 —Continued

City	No. of Full-Time Employees		Salary of Chief Bldg. Inspector; By Whom Appointed	Salary of Building Inspectors— Entrance, Maximum	Department Expenditures— 1950 (in thousands)	Value of Building Permits Issued—1950		Building Inspection Codes Enforced	Model Code Used	Yea Build Cod Las Revis
	Total	Building Inspectors				Total	Residential			
10,000 to 25,000—continued										
University Hts., Ohio	2	1	4,800M	...-...	7.6	4,687	4,016	BEPXZ	..	.
University Park, Tex.	4	2	6,300X	3,000-3,600	10.0	7,233	4,295	BEFPXZ	PF	.
Vallejo, Calif.	2	1	5,100A	...-...	9.4	3,022	2,476	ABEFPXZ	P	4
Vicksburg, Miss.	3	3	3,000M	...-...	7.3	600	...	BEFPXZ	F	4
Visalia, Calif.	1	1	3,720C	...-...	25.0	3,405	1,409	BEFPZ	PF	4
Walla Walla, Wash.	1	1	4,080C	...-...	5.7	2,851	1,456	BEFPZ	PF	5
Waxahachie, Tex.	1	1	2,700A	...-...	3.3	959	628	BEPXZ	No	2
Waynesboro, Va.	1	1	3,300A	...-...	...	963	673	BEPXZ	No	.
Wenatchee, Wash.	1	1	3,780X	...-...	4.5	1,608	809	ABCEFPRSXZ	P	4
Whittier, Calif.	4	2	4,824C	3,600-4,321	16.7	15,131	13,751	ABCEPSRXZ	P	5

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See also Utilities section.

Municipal Utilities

Developments in 1950

By John Bauer

Director, American Public Utilities Bureau, New York

MUNICIPAL interests in public utilities during 1950 were concerned primarily with service expansion, cost advances, and rate increases. While the postwar inflation spiral appeared to be subsiding during the early part of the year, it was reactivated later by the new war developments and prospects, and is pointed upward again for 1951. This survey will summarize the effects of inflationary costs and rates in each of the major utilities.

Mass Transportation. The greatest struggle with costs and rates has been in the field of mass transportation. This has been complicated by lags in transit modernization, expanding use of private automobiles, street traffic congestion, and shrinking traffic. Under these conditions it has been extremely difficult, or impossible, to keep fares adjusted to the mounting costs of service.

The general situation is well stated by Henry P. Ingebritsen, city public utilities engineer, in his annual report relating to the St. Louis Public Service Company: "In an effort to restore net earnings to prior levels, the company sought further increases in fares and reduced the frequency of service in an effort to effect operating economies. This combination of increased fares and reduced service further aggravates the reduction in riding, all of which constitutes a vicious circle. The experience of other cities with fares only slightly higher than St. Louis indicates that any further substantial fare increases may result in less dollars in the till."

In St. Louis the cash fare was increased to 12 cents, three tokens for 25 cents. This general level of fares has been widely established. Fort Worth reports 12 cents, six tokens 65 cents; Akron 12 cents, three tokens 35 cents; Miami 15 cents, two tokens 25 cents; Baltimore 15 cents; Rochester single fare 12 cents, a weekly transferable pass for $1, permitting unlimited rides at 5 cents; Kansas City 15 cents, two rides 25 cents and a weekly permit 90 cents and 5 cents each ride; Dallas 12 cents, six tokens 65 cents, express lines 15 cents and tokens 3 cents extra. The cities opposing further fare increases include Oakland, Gary, Dayton, Denver, and San Diego.

There have been some noteworthy developments. Toledo granted a ten-year franchise extension to the Community Traction Company, providing for comprehensive city control including flexible fares based systematically on cost of service, with fixed and limited returns on investment. It establishes a "fare regulator" reserve for control of successive steps of fare increases or reductions. This corresponds closely to the "rate equalization reserve" needed for all utilities, as presented later.

Atlanta has apparently ended its transit and fare controversies with the Georgia Power Company through the sale of the transportation properties to the newly organized Atlanta Transit Company. This consists of a group of local capitalists who presumably will be concerned primarily with community transportation needs, willing to accept limited and fixed dividends, without striving for speculative profits as usually happens after corporate reorganization.

Oakland and other East Bay municipalities have not only been struggling with fares, but have been working on a metropolitan transit plan for the entire territory. A preliminary report has been issued, and presumably strenuous efforts will be made to effectuate the plan in 1951.

In concluding this transit summary, attention is called to prevalent traffic congestion and its bearing on mass transportation. The cities should develop unified policies and programs for dealing jointly with transit and traffic. The objective should be to get thoroughly modernized service, and to induce vigorously the shift of private automobile travel to mass transportation vehicles. Without such coordination of traffic and transit control it is difficult to see how transit can perform its municipal function and escape operating strangulation and financial breakdown.

Telephones. During 1950 telephone rate cases were widely prevalent before the state utility commissions, involving generally the third round of increases since the war. They have dealt mainly with the subsidiaries of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, which do roughly 85 per cent of the total telephone business; they included also numerous independents, which naturally have sought the same relative increases allowed to the AT&T subsidiaries.

The proposed rate increases have been opposed almost generally by the cities, but usually more as a formality than with positive preparation and active participation to keep rates down to a reasonable minimum. In some instances the increases have been opposed by groups of cities, as in Virginia, Arkansas, and Ohio. The cities reporting opposition to the current rate increases include St. Louis, Minneapolis, Gary, Dayton, Dearborn, San Diego, Louisville, and Cleveland. Several court appeals have been taken by the cities. In Ohio the larger cities joined in the appeal and obtained an adjustment through reduction of the rate base by the deduction of the depreciation reserve. Norfolk and other Virginia cities appealed to the state supreme court the third increase allowed by the state corporation commission in March, 1950.

Apart from successive wage increases and constantly advancing construction costs, the main issues in the telephone rate cases have included the make up of the rate base, the proper rate of return, the provisions for employee pensions, abnormal operating expenses due to extraordinary construction programs, and the much higher rate levels imposed on the larger cities than on the smaller communities. On all these issues much more intermunicipal cooperation and efforts are needed for effective presentation of the public side.

Electricity. As yet electric rates have not been generally or widely increased. The stability—which on its face appears remarkable—is due to the rapid growth of electric utilization and to the fact that the consumption increases have been obtained at relatively small additional costs. There have been, however, considerable efforts to get higher electric rates. This is reported from Oakland, San Francisco, and other Pacific Coast cities, which have opposed the increases sought by the Pacific Gas and Electric Company. Pending increases are reported also for Washington, Cleveland, and Pittsburgh. With progressive inflation there will probably be increasing pressure for higher electric rates in 1951.

Some special municipal electric developments have been noteworthy. As against the electric rate increases sought elsewhere, Louisville obtained a reduction of $348,000. This was the community dividend for vigorous city action in cooperation with the state commission and with the Federal Power Commission. Its new residential rates approximate those of the larger TVA cities.

Tacoma has petitioned the Federal Power Commission for a hydroelectric development of 460,000 kilowatts on the Cowlitz River. It has adopted a 10-year financial program of $36,000,000 for electric developments. Its electric load increased in 1950 by 17 per cent.

Eugene, Oregon, has applied for a preliminary permit for a hydro-electric development on the McKenzie River in Linn and Lane Counties, Oregon. The proposal would include five power houses, with total installed capacity of 161,000 horsepower.

South Dakota has enacted a law for the establishment of consumers power districts. San Antonio is refinancing $27,000,000 of gas and electric bonds. It acquired the properties in 1942; they are reported as having been very profitable for the city; they are now furnishing $531,000 in lieu of taxes, and the city gets free gas and electric service for street lighting and other purposes.

Seattle has pursued vigorously its hydro program, including power plant units on the Skagit River, transmission lines, and distribution facilities, aggregating an expenditure of over $11,000,000 in 1950, and an expected outlay of $18,000,000 in 1951. In addition the city will purchase the distribution properties of the Puget Sound Power and Light Company in the Seattle area, which was approved by the voters in the November election. This will give the city an additional average load of 115,000 kilowatts, and additional revenues of about $9,000,000 compared with its 1950 total electric revenues of $14,000,000. The agreed-to purchase price is $25,850,000.

In Virginia an issue has arisen which probably will have country-wide significance. In the 1944 Flood Control Act Congress included a general plan for the comprehensive development of the Roanoke River basin. In a current petition of the Virginia Electric Power Company for the Roanoke Rapids project, the examiner for the Federal Power Commission recommended the private grant. This has been strenuously opposed by the Department of the Interior as contrary to the basic Congressional purpose and the public interest. This issue will doubtless be involved in future river basin developments where private utility companies will seek authorization for independent and separate hydro-electric projects.

Natural Gas. The past year has continued the fast pace of natural gas expansion that has characterized the postwar record of the industry. Near the close of the year natural gas became valuable to the Atlantic sea coast, including New Jersey with projected extension to New York City.

Active efforts are also in course for transmission of gas to New England. There may be, however, a temporary halt due to competitive undertakings which apparently would not be in position to serve adequately and economically the New England areas. The Federal Power Commission is insisting on comprehensive organization for coordinated service of the entire territory.

As in the case of electricity, there have been few instances of gas rate increases. The reason has been the great extension of natural gas, and commonly its mixture with manufactured gas in northern cities. The cost of natural gas has been much less than the manufactured, and the fuel content has been about double. Consequently prevalent rates have continued to be compensatory. In most instances, moreover, while the formal rates have been left unchanged, the consumers have gotten substantial reductions in net rates by virtue of the greater fuel content.

Natural gas supply and rates have been generally under the control of the Federal Power Commission. This has jurisdiction over the interstate production and transmission of natural gas; it has obtained extensive rate reductions since the enactment of the Natural Gas Act in 1938. During the past year a sharp issue arose in Congress for the amendment of the Act to remove the FPC jurisdiction over the supply of gas from the wells. The proposal passed Congress but was vetoed by the President. The issue, however, is far from dead; it merits vigilant attention by the cities interested in an efficient and economical gas supply.

As indicative of prospective efforts by natural gas producing states, a minimum price of 8 cents per thousand cubic feet was fixed by the Kansas Corporation Commission at the well of the Hugoton natural gas field. The rate was appealed and was sustained by the state supreme court. Such state-fixed minimum rates are likely to come into conflict with the FPC jurisdiction over natural gas and are matters of municipal concern.

Water Supply and Sewage Disposal. While the preceding four groups of utilities consist of private corporations under public regulation, the water-sewage utilities are mostly owned and operated by cities. Since the war they have been confronted with necessary expansions. To a large extent they have had to go beyond their own borders for adequate water supply, and so have required broader range of public action than usually pertains to public utility enterprises. These beyond-the-city activities have included prevention of stream pollution and wide area sanitation.

Under these conditions the cities are meeting high development and construction costs. They have been faced with extraordinary long-range planning and financing, and with sharpened pressures for higher rates. They have been reluctant to follow the rate rises prevalent in other utilities, but in many instances they have been compelled, as a practical financial necessity, to impose water rate increases and to add sewage disposal charges.

Along the lines indicated, a summary of some of the city developments will be presented. Syracuse made a water-waste survey and has provided for the construction of a water conduit, for a gas treatment of Skaneateles Lake, for water-shed protection, and for extension of mains. Philadelphia has undertaken comprehensive improvement of the quality and quantity of water; it completed construction of a vast sewage collection and treatment system, abating the pollution of the Delaware and Schuykill Rivers. In Norfolk the voters in 1948 authorized a bond issue of $6,250,000 to finance extensive water system improvements, about half of the contemplated program; the second phase involves the issuance of $6,500,000 bonds voted on December 27, 1950; this is expected to provide for additional capacity for the next 30 years.

Fort Wayne obtained the approval of the Indiana Public Service Commission for the doubling of its water production capacity and for an increase in rates; the commission's order, however, has been contested in the courts, and was still pending at the close of the year. Baltimore almost completed its $19,000,000, 17-mile tunnel from Patapsco River to augment the public water supply. Memphis, with a population increase of 100,000 since 1940, has had to provide additional water supplies and distribution facilities; it obtains its supply by pumping and has constructed a new pumping station; it also owns the local electric and gas properties as part of the TVA system.

Oklahoma City reports an increase of nearly 70 per cent in water requirements since 1940; its program for expansion totals about $10,000,000. Knoxville, another TVA city, has prepared a prospectus for sale of over $2,000,000 bonds for utility improvements; it has installed a filtration plant with capacity of 5,000,000 gallons per day. San Francisco has an extensive construction program, including a major transmission line around the south end of San Francisco Bay; it obtains water supply from the Hetch Hetchy development, which has constructed a 60-inch transmission line across San Joaquin Valley.

In Oregon the state sanitary authority has been active to eliminate pollution of the Willamette River and other water courses; this has stimulated municipal action for construction of sewage treatment plants, including Salem, Eugene, and Springfield.

In Michigan, Grand Haven, which has been getting its water supply from Lake Michigan, is needing additional capacity, and for that purpose entered into a contract for a "collector-system" installation in the lower levels of the lake shore sand, at a cost of only half the cost of going into the lake with an intake plus an enlarged filter plant. This will be the first of such installations in Michigan.

The need of getting adequate water supplies has been accentuated during the past year in many parts of the country. The situation was especially critical in the New York City areas where new planning is crucially needed. This is true wherever the cities depend primarily on surface waters. In other localities where water supplies are obtained from deep wells, there have been fast drops in water levels and there are serious threats for the future. Throughout the country the water problem has grown beyond the immediate confines of the cities. Adequate future supplies depend upon comprehensive statewide and national planning and projects. To this end reference is made to the recent report issued by the President's Water Resources Policy Commission, "A Water Policy for the American People." This is pertinent not only for assurance of municipal water supplies, but also for hydro-electric development, and for other benefits of integrated water-resources, policies, and programs.

Federal Activities. Besides the more distinct municipal utility activities, several federal agencies have special responsibilities and the ultimate impacts reach down to the urban levels. These include the Federal Power Commission (FPC), the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC), the Federal Communications Commission (FCC): the Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA), the Bonneville Power Administration (BPA), and the Department of the Interior.

FPC: Total national electric utility production for the 12 months ending October 31, 1950, reached 320,055 million kilowatt hours; 10.2 per cent over the corresponding year before. Industrial production, including railway and railroad plants, amounted to 5,157 million kilowatt hours, an increase of 33 per cent. Utility and industrial generating capacity totaled 81.4 million kilowatts.

Sales by natural gas companies for the same 12 months rose to 5,019 billion cubic feet, an increase of 19.5 per cent. Total operating revenues amounted to $1,156,000,000, an increase of 21.2 per cent. Net utility plant as of October 31, 1950, stood at $2,870,000,000.

On December 22, 1950, the Commission denied New York State's proposal for the St. Lawrence power project. It held that this should be developed along with the seaway, and with the further Niagara power potentials, as a national undertaking. Commissioner Nelson Lee Smith dissented, stating that a suitably conditioned license should be issued to the New York Power Authority. He emphasized that the New York power development would be essentially the same as had been proposed for the federal plan, that it would not interfere with later navigation improvements when decided upon by Congress, and that it would avoid delays of federal action on the over-all seaway-power undertaking.

In October the Commission issued a report on the power requirements of the Missouri River Basin. It is based on a study of all or major parts of eight states—Kansas, Missouri, Iowa, Montana, Nebraska, North and South Dakota, and Wyoming—and lesser parts of Colorado and Minnesota. It stated that in 1946 the combined maximum demand of the studied areas totaled 2,700,000 kilowatts, and that by 1970 the total would amount to nearly 8,400,000 kw.

SEC: Its basic utility function is to bring about reorganization and corporate simplifications under Section 11 of the 1935 Holding Company Act. It has largely consummated the enormous job. Its work has been primarily to bring about divestment of operating companies which did not fit the pattern of an integrated utility system.

To large extent the divested companies remain subject only to state regulation; but systems that extend into two or more states continue under SEC jurisdiction. During the entire period of December 1, 1935, to June 30, 1950, a total of 751 companies (electric, gas, and nonutility) have been divested and are no longer subject to Act; their total assets are stated at $10,326,000,000, of which $8,489,000,000 are electric. For the year ended June 30, 1950, the corresponding total divestments included 78 companies, with $2,231,000,000 total assets, of which $1,954,000,000 are electric.

FCC: According to its 16th annual report, the telephone industry reached new peaks—total of over 40,000,000 telephones in service (82 per cent Bell), investment over $10,000,000,000, more than $1,000,000,000 added during the year; telephone calls exceeded 45,000,000,000; revenues about $3,000,000,000. It is conducting studies of basic Bell System matters, including Western Electric prices charged to the operating units, provisions for depreciation (including reductions in several instances for annual depreciation rates), and provisions for retirement pensions. At the request of state commissions, as well as municipalities, it has rendered assistance in state rate cases. It has cooperated actively with law enforcement agencies to prevent the use of electrical communication facilities for unlawful purposes.

TVA: In its 17th annual report to the President and Congress the TVA surveyed the power and other economic developments since 1940, just before World War II. It stated that the increased regional strength springs not only from the TVA's physical plant, but also from the enhanced activities of the state and local agencies.

In regard to electric power the TVA system capacity has been multiplied nearly four times since 1940, but is still far short of regional and national defense needs. Installed capacity at the end of fiscal year June 20, 1950, stood at 3,000,000 kilowatts, and is scheduled to 4,900,000 for 1953. Production for the 1950 fiscal year reached 17.5 billion kwh, 3.5 times that of 1940. Power operating revenues totaled $58,800,000, and net $27,000,000, amounting to a return of about 5.75 per cent on net power investment; this was after all operating expenses, provisions for depreciation, payments in lieu of taxes, and interest on separate system bonds.

The TVA generated and transmitted power is distributed by 95 municipal and 50 cooperative systems. The average domestic consumer used 3,079 kwh during the year, with a total bill of $46. This compares with national average of 1,765 kwh, with a bill of $51. In 1933 both the TVA regional and the national average residential consumption was about 600 kwh. The combined 1950 operating revenues of the distributors was $81,600,000, and the net income $14,400,000, after all operating expenses, depreciation, taxes and tax equivalents, and interest on investment.

BPA: Bonneville and Grand Coulee electric generation for the 12 months ending September 30, 1950, totaled 14,505 billion kwh, an increase of 9.4 per cent over the corresponding year before. However, the maximum demand lifted 19.2 per cent; so the average load factor dropped from 85.6 per cent to 71.6 per cent. The installed capacity reached about 2,250,000 kw. Total sales were distributed 75.7 per cent in the state of Washington, 24.1 per cent in Oregon, and 0.2 per cent in Idaho and Montana.

Department of the Interior: The Department is responsible for the marketing of power produced in plants totaling generating capacity of nearly 42,000,000 kwh. In addition plants under construction aggregate almost 4,000,000 kw, and plants authorized close to 8,000,000 kw. During the fiscal year over 1,100,000,000 kwh of electricity were delivered directly to municipally owned distribution systems. The main marketing agencies are the Reclamation Service of the Department and the Bonneville Power Administration.

On July 28, 1950, the Secretary of the Interior transmitted a report and recommendations to Speaker Sam Rayburn for a multiple purpose dam and reservoir, with appurtenant works, on the Canadian River in the Texan Panhandle, to furnish water for irrigation and municiple uses in the northwestern part of Texas. The estimated total cost is $85,000,000. The 11 municipalities included in the project are Amarillo, Borger, Lamesa, Levelland, Littlefield, O'Donnel, Pampa, Plainview, Slaton, and Tahoka. The report was referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Rate Equalization Reserve. The grave inflationary uncertainties ahead prompt the suggestion that cities should strive actively to get rate making predicated definitely and systematically on cost of service, including exact returns to investors.

Such a regular cost system should include accounting provisions for continuous balancing of revenues and costs from year to year, through a special "rate equalization reserve." Since rates are necessarily fixed at any time for the future, they inevitably involve uncertainties both as to prospective total revenues and total costs. To meet this condition the rates should provide reasonable margins of probable revenues over costs, with annual adjustments made through the proposed reserve. In any year the excess of total revenues over total costs should be transferred to the reserve, and any deficiency should be made good out of the reserve.

The balance of the reserve at any time would constitute consumer prepayments, and not income or surplus of the utility. Rates in general would be increased or reduced as the reserve reached minimum or maximum limits. The utility would be assured throughout that it would cover its total costs, and the consumers would be precisely protected year by year from excessive rate payments.

Such an equalizing arrangement is needed, and has been lacking, in ordinary rate making. It is especially important to meet the impending inflationary course—to provide the utilities with adequate revenues to do their job and, at the same time, to protect the consumers against undue exactions. The cities can get such sensible regulatory adjustments if they press duly upon the state commissions.

Airports. The most significant federal development affecting municipal airports during 1950 was that the federal-aid airport program was geared in the interest of national defense. In August the Civil Aeronautics Administration revised the fiscal year 1951 Federal Aid Airport Program along recommended lines in which construction work was programmed primarily for terminal-type airports at large centers of air traffic to meet national defense needs. Under instructions from the Bureau of the Budget work on small fields was set aside except where circumstances made such construction work necessary.

During 1950 the number of municipal airports in the country increased by 72 from 2,200 on January 1, 1950, to 2,272 on January 1, 1951. Of the 6,072 civil airports in the country as of January 1, 1951, a total of 2,272, or 37 per cent, were of the municipal type. Total civil airports dropped one per cent during 1950 from 6,131 on January 1 to 6,072 on December 31.

Under the federal-aid airport program during 1950 there were 477 projects completed at 252 airports and representing $31,200,000 in federal funds. Since federal aid in airport construction is limited to local units of government such as state, county, and municipal, a large percentage of the improvement or development under the program is in the municipal airport field. Early in 1951 Congress raised the federal share of matching funds for land acquisition under the federal-aid program from 25 per cent in most cases to an even 50 per cent to conform with the federal share of other items such as runway construction, etc.

Professional Organizations. The American Water Works Association (500 Fifth Avenue, New York, 18) continued the activities of its special committee on water rates and published a statement entitled "Basic Considerations in Determining Water Rates" in its Journal. It also cooperated with many public agencies interested in the application of fluorides to drinking water for the purpose of reducing tooth decay. Special material on defense matters and public relations was sent to all members. The American Public Power Association, (1747 K Street, N. W., Washington 6, D. C.) shifted during the latter part of the year to various problems arising from the defense program. The president of APPA was named a member of the Electric Utilities Defense Advisory Committee of the Defense Power Administration. The Association committees on accounting and finance, on general operations, and on public relations issued special reports.

Typical Bills for Electric Service

THE typical monthly bill for residential electric service for 250 kwh on January 1, 1950, averaged $6.98 for 3,840 communities with populations of more than 2,500. This represents a decrease of three cents over the average bill for January 1, 1949, and a decrease of 5.3 per cent from the 1940 250 kwh bill. It will be noted in Table 1 that on January 1, 1950, the average bill for 250 kwh in cities of 2,500 to 50,000 had increased while for cities over 50,000 it had decreased. A comparison by states shows that in 1940 only three states had an average bill lower than $6 for 250 kwh, while in 1950 six states had average bills less than this amount. On the other hand, 24 states had an average bill of more than $7.50 in 1940 compared with 11 such states in 1950. Six states had increases in average bills for 250 kwh in 1950 over 1949—Arkansas, 6.8 per cent; Minnesota, 8.0 per cent; Michigan, 10.0 per cent; North Dakota, 2.6 per cent; South Dakota, 10.0 per cent; and Vermont, 3.6 per cent.

Average monthly bills for 25 kwh, 100 kwh, and 250 kwh of residential electric service decreased approximately 7 per cent from 1940 to 1950.

TABLE 1

AVERAGE TYPICAL MONTHLY BILLS IN THE UNITED STATES FOR RESIDENTIAL ELECTRIC SERVICE, 1935-51, BY POPULATION SIZE GROUPS

Year (Jan. 1)	50,000 Population and More			10,000 to 50,000 Population			2,500 to 10,000 Population			2,500 Population and More		
	25 kwh	100 kwh	250 kwh	25 kwh	100 kwh	250 kwh	25 kwh	100 kwh	250 kwh	25 kwh	100 kwh	250 kwh
1935....	$1.60	$4.47	$8.90	$1.84	$4.87	$8.80	$1.99	$5.14	$9.11	$1.72	$4.67	$8.91
1936....	1.53	4.21	7.85	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†
1937....	1.45	4.10	7.51	*	*	*	*	*	*	1.56	4.25	7.83
1938....	1.43	4.03	7.34	*	*	*	*	*	*	1.51	4.20	7.72
1939....	1.40	3.96	7.21	1.57	4.32	7.81	1.65	4.48	7.94	1.48	4.13	7.58
1940....	1.36	3.88	7.05	1.51	4.22	7.67	1.60	4.37	7.79	1.44	4.06	7.37
1941....	1.34	3.83	6.98	*	*	*	*	*	*	1.40	3.98	7.30
1942....	1.34	3.80	6.95	*	*	*	*	*	*	1.40	3.96	7.25
1943....	1.33	3.80	6.94	*	*	*	*	*	*	1.39	3.94	7.20
1944....	1.33	3.78	6.92	*	*	*	*	*	*	1.39	3.92	7.14
1945....	1.32	3.76	6.89	1.42	4.01	7.33	1.49	4.16	7.46	1.37	3.89	7.09
1946....	1.28	3.73	6.86	1.40	3.96	7.27	1.46	4.10	7.37	1.34	3.85	7.04
1947....	1.23	3.64	6.77	1.34	3.84	7.11	1.41	3.99	7.23	1.29	3.75	6.93
1948....	1.23	3.64	6.77	1.34	3.84	7.10	1.40	3.99	7.23	1.29	3.74	6.92
1949....	1.25	3.68	6.87	1.35	3.68	7.16	1.42	4.03	7.31	1.30	3.78	7.01
1950....	1.24	3.64	6.81	1.35	3.88	7.19	1.42	4.05	7.33	1.30	3.76	6.98
1951....	1.24	3.62	6.76	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡

Source: Federal Power Commission, Washington 25, D. C. For typical monthly bills and related data for residential, commercial, and industrial services in each city of 50,000 population and more and for residential service in each city of 2,500 population and more see annual publications of the Commission titled Typical Electric Bills.

†Data not collected.

*Average bill data not computed for these years for these groups.

‡Data not yet available at time of going to press.

The level of the average typical monthly bill for 100 kwh of residential electric service by states and geographic divisions for 1940 and 1950 is shown in Table 2. In 1940 only two states had an average bill of $3.25 or less, while in 1950 nine of the states had bills of less than this amount. In four states the reduction in the average bill was more than 15 per cent—Arizona, Colorado, Nevada, and Washington.

During the period January 1, 1949 to January 1, 1950 a total of 883 communities served by 214 utilities had changes in residential electric bills. Increases in general were brought about by the operation of fuel, tax and commodity clauses in rate schedules.

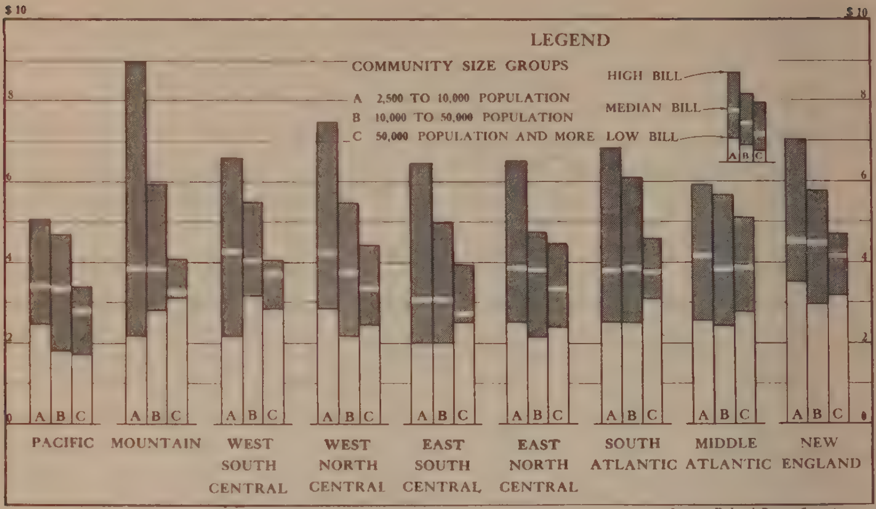
The Federal Power Commission in its report entitled "Typical Residential Electric Bills: 1950, Cities of 2,500 Population and More," shows information for 3,840 communities served by 1,210 utilities. Of these communities, 2,963 are served by privately-owned utilities, 818 are served

Table 2

AVERAGE MONTHLY BILLS FOR 100 KILOWATT-HOURS RESIDENTIAL ELECTRIC SERVICE, CITIES OF 2,500 POPULATION AND MORE, 1940 AND 1950

State	Rank		Bill		Decrease	
	1950	1940	1950	1940	Amount	Per Cent
Tenn.	1	1	$2.52	$2.77	$ .25	9.0
Wash.	2	3	2.66	3.27	.61	18.7
Ala.	3	2	2.96	3.23	.27	8.4
Ore.	4	4	3.09	3.32	.23	6.9
Calif.	5	5	3.10	3.38	.28	8.3
Utah	6	10	3.17	3.72	.55	14.8
Ky.	7	16	3.21	3.75	.54	14.4
Mo.	8	7	3.22	3.53	.31	8.8
Neb.	8	18	3.22	3.78	.56	14.8
Idaho	10	14	3.26	3.74	.48	12.8
Wis.	11	14	3.45	3.74	.29	7.8
Nev.	12	33	3.48	4.43	.95	21.4
S. C.	13	8	3.50	3.62	.12	3.3
Ohio	14	8	3.52	3.62	.10	2.8
Ill.	15	19	3.53	3.83	.30	7.8
Mich.	16	5	3.57	3.38	.19*	5.6*
Ga.	17	10	3.58	3.72	.14	3.8
N. C.	17	16	3.58	3.75	.17	4.5
Ariz.	19	44	3.61	4.94	1.33	26.9
Colo.	19	31	3.61	4.34	.73	16.8
Minn.	21	10	3.71	3.72	.01	0.3
Va.	22	22	3.74	3.91	.17	4.3
UNITED STATES			3.76	4.06	.30	7.4
Ind.	23	23	3.77	4.01	.24	6.0
Texas	23	30	3.77	4.32	.55	12.7
Mont.	25	29	3.79	4.24	.45	10.6
Md.	26	20	3.82	3.87	.05	1.3
Conn.	27	26	3.84	4.12	.28	6.8
Miss.	28	24	3.86	4.03	.17	4.2
W. Va.	29	21	3.91	3.90	.01*	0.3*
Ark.	30	13	3.92	3.73	.19*	5.1*
Kansas	31	25	3.93	4.07	.14	3.4
N. J.	32	35	3.95	4.49	.54	12.0
N. D.	33	26	3.97	4.12	.15	4.6
Wyo.	34	38	3.99	4.61	.62	13.4
Iowa	35	28	4.02	4.13	.11	2.7
La.	36	37	4.03	4.55	.52	11.4
Okla.	37	39	4.05	4.69	.64	13.6
Pa.	38	32	4.11	4.36	.25	5.7
N. Y.	39	36	4.22	4.51	.29	6.4
N. M.	40	46	4.34	5.04	.70	13.9
N. H.	41	39	4.35	4.69	.34	7.2
Mass.	42	42	4.37	4.71	.34	7.2
Vt.	43	43	4.47	4.87	.40	8.2
S. D.	44	33	4.48	4.43	.05*	1.1*
Fla.	45	47	4.56	5.11	.55	10.8
Del.	46	48	4.61	5.31	.70	13.2
R. I.	46	45	4.61	5.02	.41	8.2
Me.	48	41	4.66	4.70	.04	0.9
Geographic Division						
E. S. Central	1	1	3.00	3.33	.33	9.9
Pacific	2	2	3.04	3.36	.32	9.5
E. N. Central	3	3	3.56	3.70	.14	3.8
Mountain	4	6	3.61	4.30	.69	16.0
W. N. Central	5	4	3.62	3.80	.18	4.7
S. Atlantic	6	5	3.75	3.89	.14	3.6
UNITED STATES			3.76	4.06	.30	7.4
W. S. Central	7	7	3.88	4.33	.45	10.4
Mid. Atlantic	8	8	4.14	4.46	.32	7.2
New England	9	9	4.30	4.62	.32	6.9

*Denotes increase.



Source: Federal Power Commission

Lowest and Highest Typical Bills for 100 Kilowatt-Hours, Residential Electric Service, January 1, 1950

This chart shows the high, median, and low bills for all cities over 2,500 population arranged by three population-size groups within the several regions.

by publicly-owned utilities, and 59 are served both by publicly- and privately-owned utilities. Of the 1,210 utilities, 842 are publicly-owned and 368 are privately-owned.

For most typical bills the lowest rates are on the Pacific Coast (see Chart). In general, cities in the larger population groups have lower rates. The lowest rate for 100 kwh for cities of over 50,000 is found in Tacoma, Washington ($1.70); for cities between 10,000 and 50,000 in Eugene, Oregon ($1.80); and for cities of 2,500 to 10,000 in Hartselle and Guntersville, Alabama; Corinth and Starkville, Mississippi; and Fayetteville, Lewisburg, Trenton, and Maryville, Tennessee ($2.00).

The highest, median, and lowest typical bills for 100 kwh of residential electric service by geographic divisions[1] and by community size groups are shown in the accompanying chart. All of the information in this article and in Tables 1 and 2 is from the Federal Power Commission's report "Typical Residential Electric Bills, 1950, Cities of 2,500 Population and More."

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[1] The states in the Pacific region are California, Oregon, and Washington; in the Mountain region Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Utah, Wyoming; in West South Central Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas; in the West North Central Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota; in the East South Central Alabama, Kentucky, Mississippi, Tennessee; in the East North Central Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio, Wisconsin; in the South Atlantic Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Maryland, North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia, West Virginia; in Middle Atlantic, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania; in New England Connecticut, Massachusetts, Maine, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont.

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See also Public Works section.

Fire Administration

Developments in 1950

By Percy Bugbee

General Manager, National Fire Protection Association, Boston

THE preliminary estimates for building fire loss during 1950 stand at $697,000,000 as compared with $672,500,000 in 1949. In addition, $73,000,000 loss in aircraft, motor vehicles, forests, and miscellaneous other fires, brought the estimated total 1950 loss to $770,000,000. If this estimate holds firm the loss last year was exceeded only by the 1948 loss of $776,000,000.

Some 10,000 people lost their lives by fire in 1950, according to NFPA estimates. Reliable figures on deaths and injuries in fires are not yet available. During the past year there was an unusual number of fires in small dwellings, both in the cities and in the rural areas, wiping out whole families. Nearly all of these fires were due to heating hazards in the winter time. The great tragedy of such fires is that every one of them could be readily prevented by the observation of common rules of maintenance and operation of stoves and portable heaters.

Probably the fire of the year that attracted the most attention and action was the Davenport, Iowa, hospital fire on January 7 in which 41 persons were killed. This fire, following as it did the tragic Effingham, Illinois, hospital fire of the year before, led to a very large amount of activity during 1950 to improve the fire safety of hospitals throughout the country. The insurance companies initiated a voluntary inspection of all hospitals as their contribution to improving the situation and at the end of 1950 a very substantial number of the hospitals throughout the country had been inspected and a report made to the hospital authorities. Material issued by the National Fire Protection Association on hospital fire safety was in great demand and received the endorsement of the American Hospital Association.

Another spectacular fire which created nationwide interest was the fire on a Chicago street on May 25 where a street car ran into a gasoline truck and in which 33 persons were burned to death.

The major conflagration of the year occurred at Rimouski, Quebec, on May 6 wiping out a large portion of that community with an estimated property loss of $14,000,000. According to NFPA estimates, there were 20 fires in the United States and Canada in 1950 where the property loss exceeded $1,000,000 and there were 250 fires where the property loss exceeded a quarter of a million dollars. The major industrial fire of the year was in a tire and rubber warehouse in North Kansas City, Missouri, with a loss of almost $4,000,000.

Civil Defense. During the latter part of 1950 there was a growing general public interest in questions of civil defense. The importance of adequate measures to combat fires in present-day warfare is so obvious as to require no extended discussion. Fire was a major weapon in the second world war and the fire effects from atomic bombing are perhaps more serious than any other. Those in charge of the public safety of a community and concerned with civil defense programs should evaluate the probable role of their community in any war. Is the community a primary target area, a secondary target, a probable evacuation area, or is it remote from possible involvement?

The classification into which the community falls will indicate the character of the civil defense preparations necessary. Washington has already told the governors and the mayors what cities are regarded as prime targets by military experts and in those prime target areas elaborate steps for fire protection are certainly indicated. The probable burning characteristics of the city can be predetermined so that some idea of what could happen under bombing conditions could be predicted. Certainly procedures for the deployment of the municipal fire department and any outside fire fighting aid available should be worked out now. A communication center for fire fighting operations covering the entire area with some over-all agreement in advance as to the control of the fire fighting forces in the area is vital. Steps to assure the continuity of water supplies for fire fighting are of great importance as the chances are in any attack the existing water services may be disrupted. Large segments of the civilian population should be trained in extinguishing small fires. The work of the fire guards in Britain during the last war proved to be a tremendously important factor.

Fortunately measures taken along these lines are worth while whether the United States ever becomes involved in war or not. Almost equally important is the fact that a strong, well-organized civil defense program is perhaps one of the best reasons why an enemy power would hesitate to attack our country.

Fire Departments. In very many communities throughout the United States and Canada during 1950 the debate over hours and wages of firemen raged throughout the year. There is an evident trend to shorter hours but no clear trend as to any standard work week as yet. There is a bewildering variety of systems and procedures for the working hours of fire departments. As stated previously in these summary articles, there is considerable conflict when it comes to shortening the hours and increasing the wages because both procedures cost the taxpayers more money.

Considerable expansion in purchases of municipal fire equipment and fire alarm equipment were evident during the year. It seems probable that there may again develop a shortage of municipal fire equipment in the present emergency period, but it is possible that the importance of fire fighting equipment in civil defense planning may be recognized and that no shortage will develop.

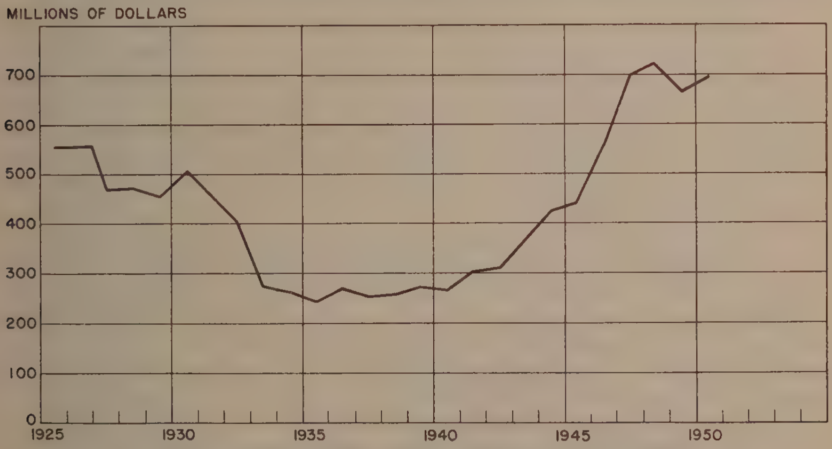
The firemen's training programs throughout the country continued apace during the year and in general showed a steady improvement in quantity and quality. One of the major contributions to firemen's training during the year was the issuance of a pictorial manual on those evolutions by a joint committee of the NFPA, the International Association of Fire Chiefs, and the Fire Department Instructors' Conference.

There was considerable evidence that more and more cities have appreciated the importance of the fire prevention work carried on by fire departments and have strengthened this work through the establishment of fire prevention bureaus and through the conduct of inspections by the rank and file of the firemen in their own districts. It should be evident that the prevention of fires is a prime function of any fire department and is of real value to the community.

The new Fire Administration text issued late in 1950 by the International City Managers Association will be a contribution to the better conduct of fire departments as this text provides a good summary of the best practices and procedures and is increasingly used by municipal officials.

Fire departments in many cities throughout the country installed new radio equipment, some cities putting such equipment on all pieces of fire apparatus, including such cities as Erie, Pennsylvania; Long Beach, California; Hammond, Indiana; Hamtramck, Michigan; and Monterey, California. Several cities, such as Hamilton, Ohio, and Cambridge, Massachusetts, erected radio broadcasting stations for exclusive use of the fire department. Among the cities which established fire prevention bureaus in 1950 were: Merced, San Gabriel, and Santa Cruz, California; Colorado Springs, Colorado; Salem, Oregon; Allentown, Pennsylvania; Winston-Salem, North Carolina; East Providence, Rhode Island; Charleston, West Virginia; and Walla Walla, Washington.

Among the cities which built new central fire stations were Atlanta, Georgia; Clifton, New Jersey; Merced, California; Ogden, Utah; Lansing, Michigan; and Salina, Kansas. Many other cities built one or more new



Total Annual Fire Losses in the United States: 1925 to 1950

The annual losses are shown in millions of dollars. The loss figure for 1950 is provisional.

fire stations including Toledo and East Liverpool, Ohio; Baton Rouge and Monroe, Louisiana; Santa Monica, South Gate, and Santa Barbara, California; Providence, Rhode Island; Durham, North Carolina; Milford, Connecticut; Goshen, Indiana; Plattsburg, New York; and Albany, Oregon.

Legislation. A noticeable trend throughout the year was the large number of communities that adopted various types of ordinances restricting smoking in such occupancies as department stores, theatres, hotels, and other public buildings. The careless smoker is becoming recognized as a menace to society, and certainly where he endangers other people's lives and other people's property he should be called to account.

Other interesting legislation adopted during the year was a regulation in the District of Columbia making fires due to carelessness and negligence in hotels, rooming houses, lodging houses, apartments, convalescent homes, hospitals, and similar places of abode, subject to a $300 fine. Failure to notify the fire department of any fire or evidence of a fire was made subject to a $100 fine. An elaborate set of new fire regulations was adopted by the state fire marshal in California.

Many new technical standards were completely revised or amended during the year by the various committees of the National Fire Protection Association. Among those of particular interest were the Standards of Safe Practice for Hospital Operating Rooms, Recommended Good Practices for the Operation of Self-Service Gasoline Stations, Code for Protection Against Lightning, Tentative Standards for the Storage, Handling and Use of Flammable Liquids and for Warning Labels for Containers of Flammable Liquids, Standards on Foam Extinguishing Systems, Standards for the Storage and Handling of Liquefied Petroleum Gases, Standards on Fire Protection for Motor Craft, new Specifications for Automobile Fire Apparatus, Standards on Municipal Fire Alarm Systems, and on First Aid Fire Appliances.

For many years the National Fire Protection Association has maintained a full-time electrical field engineer to promote the acceptance and adoption of the National Electrical Code and during 1950 because of financial support received from the oil companies and other sources a new project for a flammable liquids engineer was launched. This engineer will devote his time to the promotion of the Flammable Liquids Ordinance and to service to municipalities and others in the field of control of fires in various types of flammable liquids.

Considerable progress was made during the year by the joint Committee on Unification of Building Codes made up of representatives of the 10 leading national organizations in the field of building code work. The committee is working out agreements on basic definitions which will help to simplify building code practice throughout the country.

Public Education. It is with a good deal of satisfaction that substantial progress can be reported in the field of public education in fire waste control. A most encouraging factor has been the entry of the National Education Association into this field and the production by them of a number of very attractive and useful manuals for teachers on the teaching of fire prevention in existing courses of study in the public schools. If the younger generations can be taught the fundamentals of life safety and fire safety perhaps the disgraceful toll of deaths and property loss can be reduced.

Another great contribution was the decision of the Advertising Council to sponsor a year-round campaign on home fire prevention. This campaign, aimed at the simple causes of fires in homes, has already attracted nationwide attention.

The observance of Fire Prevention Week in October exceeded all previous observances of the week in scope and activity. Ample evidence of this is indicated by the fact that there were 3,300 entries in the NFPA's Fire Prevention Week Contest. The small community of Atlantic, Iowa, emerged as the national winner in this contest, with Fort Collins, Colorado, in second place and Memphis, Tennessee and Fort Wayne, Indiana, tied for third. Winning cities in the National Fire Waste Council Contest for year-round excellence in fire prevention activities for 1949 in the various six classes of population were Chicago, Cincinnati, Grand Rapids, Anderson (Indiana), Parkersburg (West Virginia), and Fort Collins (Colorado), with the grand award going to Cincinnati.

There is a growing awareness by the general public of the terrible toll inflicted annually by fires. Because of this, the National Fire Protection Association has had the greatest year of activity in its 55-year history and has faced the greatest demand for services and publications in its history.

Fire Department Statistics

THE chief municipal activity measured by general fund expenditures and payroll is public safety—the work of the city's police and fire departments. Detailed statistics on police and fire departments in cities over 10,000 population have been compiled to assist city officials in analyzing administrative problems. Table XVI shows individual city data for cities over 25,000 population on the number of fire department employees, hours of work, salaries for fire fighters and fire chiefs, the city's policy on furnishing uniforms or fire fighting clothes, expenditures, fire losses and insurance classifications. These same data, except for fire losses, are shown in Table XVII for cities between 10,000 and 25,000 population.

These data are analyzed and summarized in this article to enable city officials to make some comparisons as to costs, performance, and accomplishments of municipal fire departments. The fire insurance classifications gave some indication of the fire hazard, while the classification of the fire department measures the adequacy of equipment and manpower by the standards of the National Board of Fire Underwriters. Fire loss comparisons may be indicative of the general effectiveness of the fire department's activity.

Number of Fire Department Employees. The average (median) city over 10,000 population employs 1.13 full-time fire department employees for every 1,000 inhabitants (1950 census). Cities in the 100,000 to 250,000 group with 1.48 employees per 1,000 population have the highest average, while cities between 10,000 and 25,000 with 0.94 fire employees per 1,000 have the lowest average.

The number of full-time paid firemen, officers, and civilian employees is shown for each city over 10,000 in Tables XVI and XVII; the number of volunteers and call men also is shown for each reporting city between 10,000 and 25,000 in Table XVII. These volunteers and call men, however, are not included in the derivation of fire department employees per 1,000 population.

Table 1 shows the medians and statistical distributions of fire department employees per 1,000 population which are considerably lower than those reported in Year Books for prior years. This is accounted for primarily by the 1950 census of population which has added many new cities to all population groups and has increased considerably the total population of cities in each group. This also has lowered per capita figures on fire loss and figures on fire loss per building fire and number of building fires per 1,000 population.

The wide variations in number of fire department employees per 1,000 population as shown in Table 1 is attributable in part to variations in manpower in different cities of approximately the same size which, in turn, is based upon the amount of property to be protected and the area and kinds of fire risks.

Fire Department Salaries. The salaries paid to uniformed fire department employees and to fire chiefs are shown for individual cities in Tables XVI and XVII and the statistical distributions for city population groups for 1951 are summarized in Table 1. Even though figures for this year are not directly comparable with those shown in the 1950 Year Book, (again because of the new census) the median entrance and maximum salaries of firemen are considerably higher this year than those reported for 1950. The median annual entrance salary for firemen ranges from a high of $3,171 in cities over 500,000 to a low of $2,624 in cities of 10,000 to 25,000. This holds true also for the median maximum annual salary of firemen which ranges from $3,768 in the largest cities to $2,838 in cities of 10,000 to 25,000. The median annual salary of fire chiefs ranges from $9,900 in cities over 500,000 to $3,700 in cities of 10,000 to 25,000.

Hours of Work. Information on hours of work per week and hours of work on the day shift, as shown in Table 2, was obtained from city officials late in 1950 and is shown for cities over 10,000 in Tables XVI and XVII. The average work hours per week for municipal fire departments have remained unchanged at 72 hours since 1947. Table 2 shows that 72 hours per week is the average in all population groups except cities over 500,000 where the average is 60 hours. The number of hours worked per week is determined by the number of hours worked per shift and the days worked during the week; fire departments operate on a number of combinations of shifts with varying hours for day and night duty in order to man fire equipment at all hours of the day and night and at the same time secure relief for firemen from duty.

Information was obtained for the Year Book on cities reducing the hours of the work week for firemen in 1950. A total of 112 cities over 10,000 reported such reductions.

TABLE 1

FIRE LOSS, FIRE DEPARTMENT EMPLOYEES, AND SALARIES IN CITIES OVER 10,000 BY POPULATION GROUPS

Population Group	No. of Cities Reporting	Lowest	Lower Quartile	Median	Upper Quartile	Highest
FIRE LOSS PER CAPITA (1950)*						
Cities Over 500,000	14	$1.36	$2.01	$2.49	$ 2.92	$4.79
250,000 to 500,000	19	0.84	1.36	2.63	3.45	7.58
100,000 to 250,000	55	0.70	1.48	2.24	3.45	12.28
50,000 to 100,000	99	0.62	1.43	2.44	3.80	14.97
25,000 to 50,000	207	0.47	1.37	2.14	4.05	18.54
FIRE LOSS PER BUILDING FIRE (1950)*						
Cities Over 500,000	14	$ 296	$475	$677	$891	$2,177
250,000 to 500,000	19	142	419	672	1,327	3,460
100,000 to 250,000	54	106	358	550	1,000	1,819
50,000 to 100,000	100	109	356	582	1,084	3,189
25,000 to 50,000	198	109	296	493	925	16,374
NO. OF BUILDING FIRES PER 1,000 POP. (1950)*						
Cities Over 500,000	15	2.1	2.8	3.5	4.8	5.5
250,000 to 500,000	19	0.9	2.3	3.4	4.4	8.6
100,000 to 250,000	55	1.3	3.2	4.3	5.6	14.1
50,000 to 100,000	100	1.1	2.7	3.9	5.5	12.0
25,000 to 50,000	200	0.5	3.2	4.6	6.7	17.9
NO. OF FIRE DEPARTMENT EMPLOYEES† PER 1,000 POP. (1951)*						
Cities Over 500,000	18	0.89	1.23	1.40	1.59	3.06
250,000 to 500,000	21	0.79	1.12	1.36	1.74	2.06
100,000 to 250,000	66	0.94	1.27	1.48	1.76	2.87
50,000 to 100,000	121	0.21	1.13	1.38	1.73	3.95
25,000 to 50,000	243	0.04	1.00	1.30	1.74	3.00
10,000 to 25,000	640	0.04	0.64	0.94	1.25	6.50
ENTRANCE SALARY OF FIREMEN (1951)						
Cities Over 500,000	16	$2,568	$2,901	$3,171	$3,418	$3,566
250,000 to 500,000	19	2,520	2,616	3,000	3,120	3,420
100,000 to 250,000	51	2,050	2,532	2,800	3,000	3,490
50,000 to 100,000	99	2,076	2,520	2,766	3,183	3,872
25,000 to 50,000	174	1,450	2,515	2,763	3,030	3,955
10,000 to 25,000	492	1,562	2,303	2,624	2,940	3,915
MAXIMUM SALARY OF FIREMEN (1951)						
Cities Over 500,000	16	$3,048	$3,510	$3,768	$4,042	$4,150
250,000 to 500,000	19	3,087	3,276	3,480	3,660	3,780
100,000 to 250,000	51	2,300	2,900	3,160	3,528	4,044
50,000 to 100,000	100	2,400	2,876	3,132	3,523	4,400
25,000 to 50,000	172	2,220	2,820	3,053	3,378	4,236
10,000 to 25,000	489	1,600	2,515	2,838	3,250	4,380
SALARY OF FIRE CHIEF (1951)						
Cities Over 500,000	16	$7,416	$8,354	$9,900	$10,700	$15,000
250,000 to 500,000	18	5,796	6,365	6,960	8,211	9,600
100,000 to 250,000	56	3,692	5,123	5,682	6,588	8,400
50,000 to 100,000	103	3,660	4,500	5,130	5,750	8,000
25,000 to 50,000	175	2,760	3,900	4,380	4,935	7,208
10,000 to 25,000	446	2,190	3,240	3,700	4,290	6,782

* Figures based on 1950 census.

† Excludes volunteers and call men.

Thirty-two cities over 50,000 population reduced the work week, with five going from 84 to 72 hours, five from 72 to 56 hours, and five from 72 to 60 hours per week. The other 17 cities over 50,000 reported other varieties of reduction in work week hours. These 32 cities over 50,000 reporting reductions in the work week during 1950 are: Gadsden, Alabama; Burbank and Richmond, California; Denver and Pueblo, Colorado; New Britain, New Haven, and Stamford, Connecticut; Washington, D. C.; New Orleans, Louisiana; Lansing and Pontiac, Michigan; Duluth, Minnesota; Bayonne, Clifton, East Orange, Hoboken, Jersey City, Passaic, and Paterson, New Jersey; Buffalo, New York; Winston-Salem, North Carolina; Canton and Cleveland, Ohio; Tulsa, Oklahoma; Allentown, Erie, and McKeesport, Pennsylvania; Houston, Lubbock, and San Angelo, Texas; and Racine, Wisconsin.

TABLE 2

AVERAGE HOURS PER WORK WEEK, PLATOON SYSTEM, HOURS ON DAY SHIFT, AND DAYS ANNUAL PAID VACATION FOR UNIFORMED FIREMEN IN CITIES OVER 10,000: 1950

Population Groups	Work Week		PLATOON SYSTEM							Days Annual Paid Vacation	
			Single Platoon	Three Platoon	Two Platoon by No. Hours on Day Shift						
	Range	Median			24	9	10	11	12	Range	Median
Cities over 500,000	46-72	60	0	1	8	1	7	0	1	14-30	18
250,000 to 500,000	48-84	72	0	1	16	0	4	0	0	12-22	15
100,000 to 250,000	48-48	72	0	5	38	0	19	0	1	12-21	15
50,000 to 100,000	48-120	72	1	3	86	0	28	0	2	7-25	15
25,000 to 50,000	48-84	72	0	10	163	0	49	1	6	10-30	15
10,000 to 25,000	44-144	72	8	27	452	2	63	6	21	0-38	15
All cities over 10,000	44-144	72	9	47	763	3	170	7	31	0-38	15

An additional 80 cities between 10,000 and 50,000 population reported reductions in the work week during 1950.[1] Twenty-nine of these cities reduced the week from 84 to 72 hours, and the other cities used a variety of reductions in work week hours. The largest reduction reported was from 144 to 72 hours per week, while several cities reported reductions of only two to four hours per week.

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[1] The 80 cities between 10,000 and 50,000 population reducing firemen's work week in 1950 are: 25,000 to 50,000: Tucson, Arizona; Compton and Huntington Park, California; Bristol and Norwalk, Connecticut; Panama City and Tallahassee, Florida; New Albany, Indiana; Lake Charles, Louisiana; Kearny, North Bergen, and Nutley, New Jersey; Elmira and Rome, New York; Newark and Sandusky, Ohio; Eugene, Oregon; New Castle, Pennsylvania; Abilene, Texas; Bellingham and Yakima, Washington; and Fond du Lac and Wauwatosa, Wisconsin. 10,000 to 25,000: Auburn, Alabama; Oxnard, San Bruno, and South San Francisco, California; Norwich and Willimantic, Connecticut; Hialeah, Florida; Americus, Georgia; Lewiston, Idaho; Mount Vernon and Winnetka, Illinois; Hobart, Valparaiso, Washington, and West Lafayette, Indiana; Cedar Falls, Iowa; Bowling Green, Kentucky; Bossier City and Houma, Louisiana; Annapolis, Maryland; Gardner, Massachusetts; Allen Park and Grosse Pointe Park, Michigan; Mankato, Minnesota; Clayton, Missouri; Claremont and Rochester, New Hampshire; Asbury Park, Cliffside Park, Hillside, and Westfield, New Jersey; Batavia, Gloversville, Scarsdale, and Watervliet, New York; Bismarck, North Dakota; Ashtabula, Painesville, and University Heights, Ohio; Bartlesville and Duncan, Oklahoma; Albany, Astoria, Bend, Corvallis, Klamath Falls, Pendleton, and Springfield, Oregon; Borger, Brownwood, and Palestine, Texas; and Cudahy, Shorewood, South Milwaukee, Watertown, Whitefish Bay, and Wisconsin Rapids, Wisconsin.

Seven of the 112 cities went to the three-platoon system in reducing the hours in the work week. These cities are: Jersey City, New Jersey; Allentown, Pennsylvania; Tulsa, Oklahoma; East Orange, New Jersey; McKeesport, Pennsylvania; Newark, Ohio; and Asbury Park, New Jersey.

Platoon System. A total of 974 out of 1,030 reporting cities operate fire departments on the two-platoon system; 47 cities use the three-platoon system; and nine use the single-platoon system. Table 2 shows that of the 974 cities on the two-platoon system, 763 use the 24-hour-on, 24-hour-off basis, and 170 cities use a 10-hour day shift and a 14-hour night shift. The remaining 41 cities use day shifts of nine, 11, and 12 hours.

Days Annual Paid Vacation. Table 2 shows that the median number of days annual paid vacation is 15 days in all population groups except cities over 500,000 where it is 18 days. In all but the largest city-size group, the median vacation allowance is representative of most of the leaves given firemen. The 15-day annual vacation allowance often is figured on a calendar day basis and thus represents two weeks vacation which is comparable with the annual vacation given most municipal employees.

Method of Appointment of Fire Chiefs. Table XVI shows for each city over 25,000 population, the authority making the original appointment of the fire chief. The fire chief is appointed by the city manager in 118 cities, by the mayor in 113 cities, by the city council in 83 cities, by a fire or safety board in 60 cities, and by a fire or safety commissioner in 55 cities. In three cities, the fire chief is elected by members of the fire department, and in two cities he is elected by the people.

TABLE 3

FIRE DEPARTMENT EXPENDITURES IN 1950

Population Group	No. Cities Reporting	Population of Cities Reporting (000 omitted)	Fire Department Expenditures: 1950				Per Cent Salaries and Wages of Total
			Salaries and Wages		Total		
			Amount (in thousands)	Per Capita	Amount (in thousands)	Per Capita	
Cities over 500,000	14	22,103	$117,195	$5.30	$134,779	$6.10	87.0
250,000 to 500,000	18	6,632	29,985	4.52	33,086	4.99	90.6
100,000 to 250,000	48	7,311	34,520	4.72	38,900	5.32	88.7
50,000 to 100,000	89	6,406	28,392	4.43	32,599	5.09	87.1
25,000 to 50,000	164	5,832	24,567	4.21	28,003	4.80	87.7
10,000 to 25,000	503	7,848	20,594	2.62	25,847	3.29	79.7
All cities over 10,000 ...	836	56,132	$255,253	$4.55	$293,214	$5.22	87.1

Fire Department Expenditures. Tables XVI and XVII show for each city over 10,000 the expenditures for salaries and wages, including payments to volunteers and paid call men, and the total expenditures for the municipal fire department. Table XVI also includes expenditures, if any, for hydrant rental. Table 3 shows 1950 expenditures for salaries and wages and total 1950 expenditures (excluding hydrant rental) on a total and per capita basis for population groups. Total per capita expenditures range from $6.10 in cities of more than 500,000 to $3.29 in cities of 10,000 to 25,000. The per capita expenditures for salaries and wages show the same pattern with the highest amount in cities over 500,000 and the lowest amount in cities of 10,000 to 25,000. Salary and wage expenditures make up 87 per cent of total departmental expenditures for all cities over 10,000.

Caution must be used in making any comparisons of these per capita expenditures with those reported in prior Year Books. The new census of population with the much larger number of inhabitants in all population groups has resulted in per capita figures that are considerably lower than those reported in 1949 and prior years.

TABLE 4

CITIES OVER 10,000 FURNISHING WORK CLOTHES, UNIFORMS OR CASH ALLOWANCE FOR FIREMEN BY POPULATION GROUPS

Population Group	Number of Cities Reporting	No. of Cities Furnishing Clothes, Uniforms, or Cash Allowance					
		Total	Per Cent of Cities Reporting	Work Clothes	Dress Uniforms	Both Work Clothes and Uniforms	Annual Cash Allowance
Cities over 500,000	18	7	39	1	1	3	2
250,000 to 500,000	21	13	62	5	1	1	6
100,000 to 250,000	66	32	48	4	7	9	12
50,000 to 100,000	120	64	53	12	11	19	22
25,000 to 50,000	231	133	58	16	28	28	31
10,000 to 25,000	635	465	73	265	24	114	62
All cities over 10,000	1,091	714	65	345	60	174	135

Work Clothes, Uniforms, or Clothing Allowances. The 1951 Year Book reports for the first time the policy of cities in furnishing work clothes (helmets, boots and rubber coats), dress uniforms, or annual cash allowances for city firemen. A higher proportion of cities makes some provision for furnishing clothes, uniforms, or cash allowance to firemen than is the case for policemen. Table 4 shows that 65 per cent of all reporting cities over 10,000 population makes some provision for city firemen. Table 3 in the police section of the Year Book shows that 51 per cent of the cities over 10,000 either furnish uniforms or make an annual clothing allowance.

Of the 714 cities that make some provision for firemen, 345 cities furnish work clothes (at least helmets, boots, and rubber coats), 60 cities provide dress uniforms, 174 cities provide both work clothes and dress uniforms, and 135 cities make an annual cash payment to firemen for work clothes and uniforms.

The 135 cities with an annual cash allowance reported such allowances ranging from $15 per year to a high of $200 per year. The median annual cash allowance is $60, the first quartile is $50, and the third quartile is $100.

Fire Department Apparatus. Information was not obtained this year on the number of pieces of fire fighting equipment in various cities, but data in the 1950 Year Book show that 922 cities over 10,000 population reported a total of 9,065 pieces of fire fighting equipment. These 9,065 pieces represented five major types of equipment: 5,686 pumpers of 500 gallons per minute capacity or larger, 1,109 hose wagons and pumpers under 500 gallons per minute capacity, 612 city service ladder trucks, 1,361 aerial ladder trucks, and 297 quadruple combinations. About 25 per cent of these pieces of fire fighting equipment are equipped with two- or three-way radio.

Fire Losses. Summary data on 1950 fire loss per capita, as shown in Table 1, and individual city and summary data on fire loss per building fire and number of building fires per 1,000 population, as shown in Table 1 and Table XVI, indicate roughly the effectiveness of fire prevention activities. In addition, the loss per building fire may give some indication of the fire department's effectiveness in fighting fires.

All fire loss data were obtained from fire chiefs early in 1951 by the National Fire Protection Association and supplied to the Year Book. The 1950 census was used in reducing these figures to a per capita basis or a per-1,000-population basis. The data on five-year averages for per capita annual fire losses have been omitted from this Year Book because the 1950 census makes such figures of little value.

The statistical distribution of fire loss per capita as shown in Table 1, however, is useful for city officials in making comparisons of any city's performance against the average for cities in various population groups. City officials in making fire loss comparisons must give due regard to other factors affecting first risks which include climatic conditions, exposure hazards, building construction, contents and type of occupancy, and other conditions which vary considerably from one city to another. Nevertheless the fire loss figures in Table 1 do indicate where any city stands in relation to other cities in its population group. Such comparisons are useful in drawing attention to the fire loss problem, in stimulating the investigation of causes of fires, and in developing a collective interest in improved fire defenses. Officials in any given city can tell readily whether or not the loss record of that city is generally high, average, or low in comparison with other cities.

The loss per building fire is obtained by dividing the total dollar amount of fire losses by the number of fires in buildings. This is believed to give a more useful index than if the total losses were divided by the total of all fires or alarms. Every fire department answers many calls other than fires including trivial calls for dump fires, automobiles, grass, rubbish and the like. On the other hand, almost all fire losses occur in buildings. Therefore, the loss per building fire as shown for individual cities in Table XVI is a figure which when taken with other information may help to appraise the general fire situation in a given city.

Fire Insurance Classification. Fire insurance rates on property in a city depend in part upon the fire insurance class of the municipality. The classification of a city is determined by rating engineers through the use of the Grading Schedule of the National Board of Fire Underwriters in making an engineering appraisal of fire protection facilities. For the cities of more than 25,000 population the classification is determined by engineers of the National Board of Fire Underwriters, while the classification for the smaller cities is determined by engineers of the state rating organizations, which are private agencies.

The classification of a city is determined by the number of points of deficiency assessed because conditions are below the standards prescribed in the Schedule. Points of deficiency are charged for each defect and the city with the highest number of deficiency points has the lowest grading. The city in which fire protection facilities are considered most able to cope with fire and in which the fire hazard is the least is the one receiving the lowest number of deficiency points. The total possible number of points of deficiency is 5,000 distributed over nine major items: water supply, fire department, fire alarm, police, building laws, hazards, structural conditions, climatic conditions and divergence in grading of water supply and fire department. A city is then placed in one of 10 classes according to the total points of deficiency charged against its fire defenses. For example, if the total number of points of deficiency falls between 0 and 500 points the city is in class 1, between 501 and 1,000 points in class 2, between 1,001 and 1,500 points in class 3, et cetera.[2]

[2] For detailed information on how insurance rates are established, an explanation of the procedure in determining a city's classification, and the relation of the classification to insurance rates, see Chapter 2 of Municipal Fire Administration (International City Managers' Association, 1950). This volume also contains a list of rating bureaus and the complete Grading Schedule of the National Board of Fire Underwriters as revised in 1942.

TABLE 5

DISTRIBUTION OF CITIES OVER 10,000 ACCORDING TO TOTAL FIRE INSURANCE CLASSIFICATION AND TO CLASSIFICATION OF FIRE DEPARTMENT

Fire Insurance Class	Total Fire Insurance Classification							Total Class—Cities 10,000 to 25,000*	Classification of Fire Department	
	All Cities Over 25,000									
	Number in Each Class	Per Cent in Each Class	Cities over 500,000	250,000 to 500,000	100,000 to 250,000	50,000 to 100,000	25,000 to 50,000		Cities Over 25,000	Cities 10,000 to 25,000 *
1	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0
2	29	6.4	8	5	9	3	4	0	25	0
3	104	22.8	6	8	29	39	22	6	68	6
4	145	31.8	3	7	21	39	75	61	77	28
5	107	23.5	0	1	5	27	74	171	75	76
6	58	12.7	0	0	3	10	45	254	80	143
7	13	2.8	0	0	0	2	11	106	54	134
8	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	17	20	96
9	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	1	7	42
10	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9
No. of Cities Reporting	456	100.0	17	21	67	120[1]	231[1]	616[1]	410[2]	534[2]

* These columns include all cities for which data are available, including the cities omitted from Table XVII.

[1] Excludes some cities in Texas, New Jersey and New Hampshire for which a different grading schedule is used (see footnotes to Tables XVI and XVII).

[2] Excludes some cities in Connecticut, Massachusetts, Missouri, Pennsylvania, and Rhode Island for which only total fire insurance class is available; also excludes some cities in Texas, New Jersey and New Hampshire for which a different grading schedule is used (see footnotes to Tables XVI and XVII).

Tables XVI and XVII present for cities over 10,000 population the total fire insurance class, total number of points of deficiency charged against the nine factors listed above, the number of points of deficiency charged against the fire department, and the year in which the city was last graded. The distribution of cities according to the total classification and the classification of the fire department is summarized in Table 5 for all cities for which information was available. Seventy-eight per cent of the cities over 25,000 by total classification are in class 3, 4 or 5, while only 39 per cent of the cities between 10,000 and 25,000 are in class 3, 4, or 5. There is no city in class 1, chiefly because of the deficiency points resulting from failure of the cities to provide specified restrictions on building construction. Another important reason in some cities is the number of deficiency points charged under "climatic conditions."

The fire department, as indicated above, is one of the nine factors considered in grading a city's fire defenses and its relative value is 1,500, or 30 per cent, of the total possible number of points of deficiency. Therefore the range in the points of deficiency that may be charged against a fire department is 0 to 1,500. If the fire department of a city has a deficiency falling between 0 and 150, the city is in class 1 so far as the fire department is concerned, which is the highest or best rating. The fire department may be in class 1, but the total fire insurance class for a city may be 2, 3, or 4 because of greater deficiency charges against other items in the Grading Schedule. The class for any fire department can be determined from the following: class 1—0 to 150 deficiency points; class 2—151 to 300; class 3—301 to 450; class 4—451 to 600; class 5—601 to 750; class 6—751 to 900; class 7—901 to 1,050; class 8—1,051 to 1,200; class 9—1,201 to 1,350; and class 10—1,351 to 1,500 points of deficiency.

The distribution of cities over 25,000, according to class of fire department (Table 5), shows 54 per cent falling in classes 3, 4, and 5, with only the fire departments of Detroit, Los Angeles, Milwaukee, and Washington in class 1 and of 25 other cities in class 2. For cities between 10,000 and 25,000 population, only 21 per cent of the fire departments are in classes 3, 4, and 5 and no departments are in class 1 or 2.

Changes in the total fire insurance classification of cities and in the class of the fire department which resulted from regradings made during 1950 are discussed below.

1. Cities over 25,000. The fire defenses of 39 cities of 25,000 or more population were regraded during 1950 by the National Board of Fire Underwriters, which compares with 21 cities in 1949 and an annual average of 24 cities that were regraded by the National Board during the 20-year period from 1930 to 1950, inclusive. Fifteen of the cities regraded in 1950 had been previously graded some time during the 10 years from 1940-1949. The average number of years since the previous grading was 11.1 years with a range of one to 28, which is the same as in 1949; in 1948 the average was 10.8 years. (Several of the 39 cities were regraded in 1949 but the data were not available until 1950.)

As the result of the new grading in 1950, 22 of the 39 cities received a reduction in the total number of points of deficiency, and in ten of these cities the reduction was sufficiently large to place the city's fire defenses in a better class: from class 4 to class 3—Santa Monica, California; St. Louis, Missouri; and Lakewood, Ohio; from class 5 to class 3—Akron, Ohio; from class 5 to class 4—Burbank, California; Nashua, New Hampshire; and Passaic, New Jersey; from class 6 to class 4—Billings, Montana; and Eugene, Oregon; and from class 6 to class 5—Bethlehem, Pennsylvania. The reduction in the number of points of deficiency in the other 12 cities was not sufficient to put them into a better class: Palo Alto, California; Birmingham, Alabama; Anniston, Alabama; Portsmouth, Virginia; Charleston, South Carolina; Spartanburg, South Carolina; Albany, Georgia; Salina, Kansas; Flint, Michigan; Manchester, New Hampshire; Camden, New Jersey; and Perth Amboy, New Jersey.

Seventeen of the 39 cities over 25,000 that were regraded in 1950 received a greater number of points of deficiency, sufficient in five cities to put them into a poorer class: from class 3 to class 4—Rochester, New York, and El Paso, Texas; from class 5 to class 6—Pomona, California, and St. Cloud, Minnesota; and from class 6 to class 7—Great Falls, Montana. Twelve cities received additional points of deficiency but not enough to put them into a poorer class: Fort Smith, Arkansas; Daytona Beach, Florida; Mobile, Alabama; Petersburg, Virginia; Greenville, Mississippi; Lorain and Alliance, Ohio; Wilmington, Delaware; Austin and Beaumont, Texas; and Wheeling and Fairmont, West Virginia.

The fire departments in 13 of the 39 cities over 25,000 that were regraded in 1950 received a sufficient reduction in points of deficiency to put the fire department into a better class: from class 4 to class 2—St. Louis, Missouri; from class 4 to class 3—Birmingham, Alabama and Santa Monica, California; from class 5 to class 3—Burbank, California; from class 5 to class 4—Petersburg, Virginia; Flint, Michigan; Nashua, New Hampshire; and Lorain, Ohio; from class 7 to class 4—Akron, Ohio; from class 8 to class 5—Eugene, Oregon; from class 8 to class 6—Billings, Montana and Bethlehem, Pennsylvania; and from class 8 to class 7—Portsmouth, Virginia. In 11 other cities the points of deficiency were increased enough to put the fire department into a poorer class: from class 3 to class 4—Fort Smith, Arkansas; Rochester, New York and Austin, Texas; from class 3 to class 5—El Paso, Texas; from class 4 to class 5—Daytona Beach, Florida; from class 5 to class 6—Beaumont, Texas; from class 5 to class 7—Pomona, California and Mobile, Alabama; from class 6 to class 7—St. Cloud, Minnesota; from class 6 to class 9—Great Falls, Montana; and from class 8 to class 9—Fairmont, West Virginia. The changes in points of deficiency for the fire departments of the remaining 13 cities were not sufficient to change the classification of the department.

2. Cities of 10,000 to 25,000. Sixty-seven cities with populations of 10,000 to 25,000 were regraded in 1950, which compares with 54 in 1949. Twenty-six of these 67 cities are newcomers in the 10,000-to-25,000 group as a result of the 1950 census; the rating bureaus were asked to supply only the data for the latest grading of these cities. This discussion therefore is limited to the remaining 41 cities where gradings can be compared with prior years. This regrading was done by the rating organizations (not the National Board of Fire Underwriters) operating in the several states. Twenty-seven of the 41 cities received a reduction in the total number of points of deficiency, but in only 13 cities was this reduction sufficient to put the city into a better class: from class 5 to class 4—

Cortland, New York and Tiffin, Ohio; from class 6 to class 4—Santa Cruz,. California; from class 6 to class 5—Statesville, North Carolina; Greenwood, South Carolina; Fort Thomas, Kentucky; and Martins Ferry, Ohio; from class 7 to class 6—Gulfport, Mississippi; Ashtabula, Ironton and Lancaster, Ohio; and from class 8 to class 7—Martinsville, West Virginia and Mount Vernon, Illinois. The remaining 14 cities received a reduction in deficiency points but not sufficient to put them into a better class: San Gabriel, California; Concord, Gastonia, and Lexington, North Carolina; Orangeburg, South Carolina; Brunswick and Griffin, Georgia; Freeport, Illinois; Bowling Green, Kentucky; Annapolis, Maryland; South St. Paul, Minnesota; Columbus, Mississippi; and Cleveland and Dyersburg, Tennessee.

Fourteen cities between 10,000 and 25,000 received an increase in the total number of points of deficiency as a result of the new grading in 1950, and in seven the increase was sufficient to put the city into a poorer class: from class 4 to class 5—Texarkana, Arkansas; and Wenatchee, Washington; from class 5 to class 6—Pomona, California; and Blue Island and Harvey, Illinois; from class 6 to class 7—Calumet City, Illinois; and McAlester, Oklahoma. The seven cities that received an increase in total points of deficiency but not enough to put their fire defenses in a poorer class were El Centro, California; Fredericksburg and Suffolk, Virginia; Dalton, Georgia; Emporia and Pittsburg, Kansas; and Ponca City, Oklahoma.

Nineteen of the 67 cities regraded in 1950 had been graded previously during the 10 years 1940 to 1949, and the average number of years since the previous grading was 9.2 years, as compared with 8.5 years for the cities regraded in 1949 and 8.1 years in 1948.

Of the 41 cities of 10,000 to 25,000 population for which comparative data are available, the number of points of deficiency for the fire department was decreased in 25 cities, and this was sufficient in 20 of these cities to put the department into a better class: San Gabriel and Santa Cruz, California; Concord, North Carolina; Fredericksburg and Martinsville, Virginia; Greenwood and Orangeburg, South Carolina; Brunswick, Dalton and Griffin, Georgia; Freeport and Mount Vernon, Illinois; Fort Thomas, Kentucky; Annapolis, Maryland; Columbus and Gulfport, Mississippi; Cortland, New York; and Ashtabula, Lancaster and Martins Ferry, Ohio.

In 16 of the 41 cities the fire department received a greater number of points of deficiency, sufficient in 12 cities to put the department into a poorer class: Texarkana, Arkansas; El Centro, and Pomona, California; Statesville, North Carolina; Blue Island, Calumet City and Harvey, Illinois, Emporia and Pittsburg, Kansas; South St. Paul, Minnesota; Ponca City, Oklahoma; and Wenatchee, Washington.

TABLE XVI

FIRE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR CITIES OVER 25,000: 1951

This table includes the 474 municipalities over 25,000. All these data were reported to the Year Book late in 1950 and early in 1951 by city officials, except the data on fire loss which were obtained from city officials in March, 1951, by the National Fire Protection Association, and the insurance grading data which were supplied by the several rating agencies or by state officials in February, 1951. Under "Number of Employees," the figure is the number of full-time paid firemen, officers, and civilian employees. Under "Fire Chief--How Appointed," "A" indicates by city manager, "B" by fire or safety board, "C" by council, "D" elected by fire department, "E" elected by people, "M" by mayor, "S" by fire or safety commissioner. Under "Work Hours Per Week" are shown the average hours in the regular work week for full-time firemen; under "Hours on Day Shift," "SP" indicates single platoon; "3P" indicates three-platoon system; all others have two-platoon system using either 24-hours-on-24-hours-off plan or some other plan usually secured by subtracting the number of hours shown from 24. "Days Annual Paid Vacation" shows minimum vacation allowed each year and does not include regular days off each week. Under "Furnishes Uniforms," a "Yes" indicates that the city furnishes at least helmets, boots, and rubber coats, and a "D" indicates furnishing dress uniforms. A dollar amount indicates the annual clothing allowance given in lieu of clothing or uniforms. A double dagger (‡) indicates city only furnishes original issue or pays allowance only once. "Fire Department Expenditures" are for calendar year 1950 or last fiscal year, whichever was reported. "Salaries and Wages" is followed by "v" when the figure reported includes payments made to volunteers and part-time firemen. "Total Expenditures" include equipment and all other payments except payments into retirement fund or those made directly by city to retired employees. Under "Total Fire Insurance Class" the four figures in order are the total or final fire insurance class, the total points of deficiency for the city, the number of points of deficiency for the fire department only, and the year last grading was made. See Table III for population figures. A single dagger (†) indicates 1949 figures; superscript numerals (^{2}) refer to notes at end of table; leaders (. . .) indicate data not reported or unknown.

City	Number of Full-time Paid Employees	Salary of Full-time Firemen—Entrance, Maximum	Fire Chief—Salary, How Appointed	Work Hours Per Week, Hours on Day Shift	Days Annual Paid Vacation	Furnishes Uniforms	Fire Dept. Expenditures: 1950 (in thousands)			FIRE-LOSS		Total Fire Insurance Class and Deficiency Points, Fire Dept. Def. Pts., Year
							Salaries and Wages	Hydrant Rental	Total for Dept.	Bldg. Fires Per 1,000 Pop.	Per Bldg. Fire 1950	
Over 1,000,000												
Chicago, Ill.	3,316	$3,432-3,900	$11,088M	67-24	25	None	$12,441	$ 0	$13,083	3.3†	$ 727†	3-1189 289 39
Detroit, Mich.	1,642	3,413-4,127	10,427B	63-24	20	None	7,425	0	8,518	3.2	791	2-632 100 35
Los Angeles, Calif.	2,513	3,480-4,080	12,480B	62-24	14	None	10,527	844	12,348	3.3	407	3-1194 138 47
New York, N. Y.	11,269	3,150-4,150	15,000S	46-9	30	None	47,820	0	59,672	2.7	916	no grading
Philadelphia, Pa.	3,248	3,300-3,700	10,300S	48-3P	14	$25	10,681	0	. . . .	2.8	1,269	2-614 216 31
500,000 to 1,000,000												
Baltimore, Md.	1,546	. . . .-. . . .	6,700M†	67-10	22	None	. . . .	. . .	. . . .	5.5	534	2-991 338 46
Boston, Mass.	2,424	2,800-3,300	9,500M	48-10	14†	Yes D	8,113	0	8,885	5.2	. . .	2-note 2
Buffalo, N. Y.	980	2,800-3,300	8,300M	56-10	15	None	3,135	119	3,411	2.1	1,048	2-993 290 40

						Yes D	2,627	0	2,820	3.7	741	2-909	162	43
Cleveland, Ohio	1,265	2,964-4,122	8,652S	60-24	20	None	4,314	0	4,607	. . .	. . .	4-1813	693	46
Houston, Tex.	651	2,880-3,600	7,800M	60-10	20	D	2,120	0	2,334	3.4	865	4-1907	864	46
Milwaukee, Wis.	904	3,566-3,926	10,706B	72-24	21	None	3,442†	103†	7,359†	4.9	660	2-855	122	34
Minneapolis, Minn.	575	3,192-3,708	7,416C	60-24	15	Yes	2,144	0	2,265	2.2	2,177	3-1391	183	47
New Orleans, La.	847	2,568-3,048	8,100C	60-12	15†	None	2,414	0	2,510	3.5	677	4-1593	451	34
Pittsburgh, Pa.	912	2,979-3,418†	8,000M†	66-10⁵	14	$75	3,133†	0†	3,256†	5.2	296	3-1341	440	24
St. Louis, Mo.	1,076	3,144-3,480	7,164S	67-24	20	None	3,814	0	3,970	4.8	431	3-1104	201	49
San Francisco, Calif.	1,737	3,420-3,780	10,680B	56-10	14	None	6,723	0	7,506	4.5†	. . .	3-1087	303	48
Washington, D. C.	1,095	3,077-3,755	10,330C	60-10	26	Yes D	3,578	0	3,813	3.8	519	2-887	148	40
250,000 to 500,000														
Akron, Ohio	217	3,120-3,480	6,420M	72-24	12	$78	703	0	771	2.1	1,403	3-1438	587	50
Atlanta, Ga.	449	2,616-3,120	8,100C	72-10	20	Yes	1,416	0	1,613	0.9	2,385	4-1586	307	48
Birmingham, Ala.	401	2,715-3,087	6,555C	60-24	14	None	1,217	72	1,448	4.1	714	3-1458	416	50
Columbus, Ohio	486	3,084-3,276	5,856S	56-24	15	$75³	1,451	0	1,614	5.9	142	4-1652	357	48
Dallas, Tex.	602	2,760-3,660	9,000A	72-24	15	$50	1,954	0	2,134	2.2	3,460	4-1784	695	46
Denver, Colo.	471	3,212-3,450	6,465S	78-24	15	D	1,624	112	1,864	4.1	446	4-1546	422	38
Fort Worth, Tex.	356	2,904-3,504	7,200A	72-24	20	None	1,079	0	1,278	2.3	1,716	4-1857	638	48
Indianapolis, Ind.	713	2,400-3,000	6,300M†	72-24	15	$100	1,997	0	2,366	4.8	663	3-1088	230	36
Jersey City, N. J.	614	. . . . -	. . . .	56-3P	16	None	. . . .	. . .	. . . .	6.0	260	2-941	169	25
Kansas City, Mo.	556	2,580-3,360	7,740S	72-24	12	Yes D	1,606	0	1,780	4.5	851	3-1442	435	43
Louisville, Ky.	363	2,520-3,120	5,796S	84-24	14	Yes	1,052	0	1,344	5.5	155	3-1332	387	41
Memphis, Tenn.	431	2,670-3,186	6,132.	72-24	22	Yes³	1,315	0	1,441	4.3	548	2-968	273	34
Newark, N. J.	904	2,600-3,500	6,500S	56-10	14	None	3,158	. . .	3,349	5.2	996	2-870	227	32
Oakland, Calif.	582	3,420-3,780	9,600A	72-24	15	None	2,206	187	2,532	3.7	866	4-1748	628	39
Portland, Ore.	692	3,060-3,660	8,400C	60-24	21	$50	2,411	. . .	2,635	8.6	419	2-931	170	39
Rochester, N. Y.	593	3,100-3,300	6,200S	58-10	15	Yes	1,873	23	2,063	2.4	561	4-1645	541	49
St. Paul, Minn.	405	3,105-3,516	7,848S	62-24	15	Yes	1,472	27	1,818	2.4	2,410	3-1485	377	40
San Antonio, Tex.	438	2,535-3,420	6,720B	72-24	15†	None	1,229	0	1,337	3.1	681	5-2069	692	47
San Diego, Calif.	332	3,000-3,732	8,148A	72-24	18	None	1,285	66	1,532	3.1	418	3-1392	396	42
Seattle, Wash.	837	3,120-3,600	8,500M	48-10	16	None	2,934	48	3,068	4.0	338	2-993	300	36
Toledo, Ohio	412	3,400-3,770	5,620A†	56-24	14	$25	1,760	0	1,796	3.0	1,098	3-1324	546	45
100,000 to 250,000														
Albany, N. Y.	213	2,050-2,300	5,225S	84-24	16	Yes	519	0	597	5.4	421	2-971	295	38
Allentown, Pa.	112	2,740-2,890	4,350S	56-3P	14	$60	331v	0	384	2.4	1,590	6-2504	1074	34
Austin, Tex.	164	2,370-3,000	4,800A	72-24	15	$40	464	0	506	3.2	1,182	4-1761	548	50
Baton Rouge, La.	153	2,280-2,520	7,200M	72-10	15	None	411	68	1,262	4.3†	232†	3-1410	568	34
Berkeley, Calif.	158	3,396-3,720	8,400A	72-24	14	None	. . . .	69	756	3.7	278	4-1593	457	40
Bridgeport, Conn.	355	2,650-3,410	6,710B	56-. .	14	Yes	934	221	1,272	3.7	364	3-note 2		
Cambridge, Mass.	222	2,825-3,400	6,000A	56-10	15	Yes D	794	0	825	4.5	271	3-note 2		
Camden, N. J.	158	2,400-3,160	4,885S	72-10	14	$50	558	0	615	2.8	906	3-1457	464	50
Canton, Ohio	138	2,790-3,180	4,620S	63-24	14	None	387†	0†	418†	2.2†	1,289†	5-2057	773	38
Charlotte, N. C.	196	2,738-3,122	6,180C†	72-10	15	Yes D	599	0	688	8.1	317	3-1384	371	40
Chattanooga, Tenn.	205	2,400-3,120†	4,620S†	72-24	15	None	573†	7†	620†	5.2	359	4-1784	497	48
Corpus Christi, Tex.	111	2,737-3,015	5,865A	72-24	15	None⁴	327	0	368	2.6	623	6-2509	663	47
Dayton, Ohio	323	3,188-3,640	6,690A	72-24	12	$60	1,077	0	1,123	2.6	1,062	3-1301	462	41
Des Moines, Iowa	213	2,700-3,120	5,360A	72-24	15	None	642	0	721	4.4	1,340	4-1795	645	46

TABLE XVI—FIRE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR CITIES OVER 25,000—Continued

City	Number of Full-time Paid Employees	Salary of Full-time Firemen—Entrance, Maximum	Fire Chief—Salary, How Appointed	Work Hours Per Week, Hours on Day Shift	Days Annual Paid Vacation	Furnishes Uniforms	Fire Dept. Expenditures: 1950 (in thousands) Salaries and Wages	Fire Dept. Expenditures: 1950 (in thousands) Hydrant Rental	Fire Dept. Expenditures: 1950 (in thousands) Total for Dept.	FIRE-LOSS Bldg. Fires Per 1,000 Pop.	FIRE-LOSS Per Bldg. Fire 1950	Total Fire Insurance Class and Deficiency Points, Fire Dept. Def. Pts., Year
100,000 to 250,000 —Continued												
Duluth, Minn.	157	$2,700-3,060	$ 5,340S	70-24	12	Yes	$ 500	$ 0	$ 530	9.0	$ 225	4-1751 540 40
Elizabeth, N. J.	223	2,900-3,500	5,500B	56-. .	17	None	795	0	835	3.3	470	2-938 265 44
El Paso, Tex.	137	3,076-3,247	5,504M	72-24	15	None	412	41	475	4.6	448	4-1709 624 49
Erie, Pa.	172	3,060-3,360	5,040C	60-10	14	None	602	. . .	671	5.5	365	4-1752 696 41
Evansville, Ind.	187	2,910-3,090	5,000B	72-24	14	$100	559	0	629	7.1†	199†	3-1343 422 33
Fall River, Mass.	297	2,900-2,900	6,000B	48-3P	16	None	803	0	825	3.7	207	2-note 2
Flint, Mich.	229	3,490-3,871	7,417A	63-24	20	D	799	0	868	. . .	. . .	4-1652 539 50
Fort Wayne, Ind.	171	2,910-3,000	4,720M	72-24	15	$100	493	0	542	14.1	683	3-1445 448 34
Gary, Ind.	167	3,340-3,600	5,400M†	72-24	19	Yes D	618	51	777	. . .	. . .	4-1570 381 41
Grand Rapids, Mich.	253	2,854-3,261	6,175A	72-24	14	None	825	35	964	1.8	1,083	3-1294 277 36
Hartford, Conn.	429	2,916-3,504	7,804A	56-10	14	Yes D	1,409	0	1,570	3.9	237	2-note 2
Jacksonville, Fla.	314	2,793-3,560	6,485C	72-24	21	D	988	50	1,154	3.7	1,443	3-1392 415 39
Kansas City, Kan.	180	. . . . -	. . . .	72-12	15	None	. . .	. . .	. . . .	5.3	528	4-1929 559 41
Knoxville, Tenn.	175	2,520-2,880†	4,680. .†	78-24	15	None	512†	69†	622†	7.0	127	3-1378 382 48
Little Rock, Ark.	127	2,306-2,543†	4,800M†	72-24	15	None	348†	30†	450†	6.0	498	4-1988 589 47
Long Beach, Calif.	316	3,012-3,660	6,756A	68-24	12	None	1,152	0	1,277	1.3	953	3-1474 394 44
Miami, Fla.	380	2,856-3,528	8,000A	72-24	18	Yes D	1,151	20	1,479	2.3	1,018	4-1660 398 48
Mobile, Ala.	120	2,172-2,496	4,896C	84-24	14	None	313	. . .	359	4.5	499	5-2439 957 50
Montgomery, Ala.	146	2,352-2640	5,280C	84-24	12	D	376	0	413	4.3	314	4-1671 552 47
Nashville, Tenn.	296	3,000-3,000†	6,000S†	72-10	20	None	907†	0†	941†	5.0	1,376	3-1249 349 46
New Bedford, Mass.	278	2,800-3,000	4,800M	48-3P	15	None	735	0	775	3.8	378	2-note 2
New Haven, Conn.	288	2,798-3,163	7,320M	56-10	14	Yes[4]	927	0	1,077	4.7	479	3-note 2
Norfolk, Va.	336	2,418-3,108	6,144A	72-24	15	Yes D	958	0	1,039	4.7	1,386	4-1637 417 49
Oklahoma City, Okla.	276	2,520-2,820	6,000A	72-24	16	None	713	0	751	4.9	458	4-1881 630 44
Omaha, Neb.	323	2,700-2,940	5,280C	78-24	18	None	1,003	184	1,314	4.4	832	3-1394 367 30
Pasadena, Calif.	155	3,444-4,044	7,620A	72-24	14	None	621	0	680	3.8	1,819	3-1429 281 46
Paterson, N. J.	217	2,700-3,100	5,000B	72-. .	15	None	671	76	795	6.1	343	4-1656 667 46
Peoria, Ill.	135	2,550-3,000	4,800B	84-24	14	None	414	69	567	6.6	106	5-2214 972 42
Phoenix, Ariz.	184	3,250-3,700	6,600A	48-3P	15	None	674	0	719	3.8	1,550	4-1948 486 38
Providence, R. I.	464	2,652-2,990	6,201M	68-10	14	$15	1,484	22	1,731	4.7	713	2-note 2
Reading, Pa.	. . .	. . . . -	3,752D	. . - . .	. .	. . .	250v†	0†	279†	. . .	. . .	4-1081 698 28
Richmond, Va.	383	2,400-2,760	6,228S	72-24	15	Yes D	1,135	266	1,540	8.3	511	3-1387 533 33
Sacramento, Calif.	211	3,192-3,840	7,260A	72-24	21	None	851	0	909	3.1	774	3-1274 340 38
Salt Lake City, Utah	213	2,928-3,180	5,400C	63-24	14	None	649	0	695	3.5	557	5-2364 957 40
Savannah, Ga.	160	2,310-2,700	5,100M	84-24	15	D	443	0	496	6.9	216	4-1890 622 33
Scranton, Pa.	226	2,830-3,273	3,692M	60-10	15	None	631†	0†	. . .	. . .	. . .	4-1799 666 39
Shreveport, La.	178	2,430-2,640	5,580C	72-24	15	None	470	0	526	3.3	849	3-1462 531 35
Somerville, Mass.	217	. . . . -	. . . .M	56-10	21	$75	. . .	. . .	. . .	5.0	523	4-note 2
										5.7	388	3-1483 534 42

South Bend, Ind.	188													
Spokane, Wash.	229	2,803-3,250†	4,962S†	63-24	14	None	755†	. . .	913†					
Springfield, Mass.	468	2,964-3,120†	6,552B	48-10	14	D	1,498†	0	1,602†	3.4	1,033	2-note 2		
Syracuse, N. Y.	377	3,000-3,300	6,600M	70-10	18	$100	1,293v	0	1,361	3.1	710	3-1202	393	39
Tacoma, Wash.	262	3,120-3,420	5,820S	56-10	12	None	885	90	1,064	13.9	328	3-1217	343	49
Tampa, Fla.	147	2,532-2,784	5,500M	72-24	14	Yes D	402	38	517	3.1	898	6-2511	1014	44
Trenton, N. J.	221	2,850-3,700	5,900S	63-10	21	$60	766	0	814	4.5	267	3-1243	228	44
Tulsa, Okla.	273	2,572-2,977†	5,190M	56-3P	14	None	581†	0†	649†	4.0	334	3-1378	473	44
Utica, N. Y.	201	2,450-2,900	5,000M	72-24	18	None	572	66	697	2.7	1,538	2-941	170	40
Waterbury, Conn.	199	2,683-3,026†	6,800B†	72-10	14	D	617†	84†	757†	4.2	783	3-note 2		
Wichita, Kan.	200	2,550-2,840	5,580A	84-24	14	None	589	77	720	3.5	485	3-1442	483	43
Wilmington, Del.	192	2,847-3,031	6,000B	72-10	14	D	578	. . .	. . .	6.9	818	3-1218	235	50
Worcester, Mass.	489	2,597-3,327†	7,500M†	56-10	14	$78	. . .	. . .	1,310†	10.7	. . .	2-note 2		
Yonkers, N. Y.	214	2,800-3,800	7,800A	61-10	20	None	846	0	884	4.0	824	3-1124	309	36
Youngstown, Ohio	176	3,120-3,540	5,500M	72-24	14	$60	563	0	634	2.4	547	5-2028	866	42
50,000 to 100,000														
Alameda, Calif.	76	3,534-3,982	6,810A	72-24	15	None	294	24	335	2.9	307	3-1480	353	45
Albuquerque, N. M.	. . .	2,604-2,880	5,544A	. . - . .	. .	. . .	243	0	394	7.8†	358†	6-2528	969	49
Alexandria, Va.	48	2,640-3,528	5,500A	72-24	14	Yes D	137	0	244	3.4	242	5-2329	575	36
Alhambra, Calif.	51	2,916-3,624	5,952A	67-24	15	None	178	0	201	. . .	. . .	4-1548	503	37
Altoona, Pa.	103	2,460-2,700	3,700C	72-10	14†	None⁴	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	6-2327	976	33
Amarillo, Tex.	101	2,460-2,880	4,500A	72-24	21	$120	267	0	302	2.4	3,189	5-2211	919	48
Asheville, N. C.	77	2,280-2,640	4,500A	72-10	15	Yes D	213	0	236	5.9	252	4-1650	586	36
Atlantic City, N. J.	245	2,650-3,150	5,400S	72-10	21	None	780	0	816	7.6	738	4-1667	530	46
Augusta, Ga.	130	2,400-2,646†	4,320. .†	72-24	15	Yes D	314†	0†	361†	7.7	885	4-1672	414	40
Aurora, Ill.	43	2,580-2,820	4,260M	84-24	15	None	122	0	158	3.9	1,406	5-2104	912	37
Bay City, Mich.	111	3,234-3,234	4,638C	63-24	10	Yes D	365	45	. . .	8.3	561	4-1925	532	39
Bayonne, N. J.	196	3,300-3,500	6,300C†	56-10	20	None	711	25	757	5.7	740†	3-1152	254	37
Beaumont, Tex.	86	2,520-2,760	5,520A	72-24	21	D‡	254	0	286	5.4	214	5-2285	841	50
Berwyn, Ill.	33	2,580-3,130	3,800M	72-24	21	None	104	0	113	2.7	380	5-2135	699	40
Bethlehem, Pa.	54	2,780-3,000	3,900C	72-10	14	Yes D	153v	0	166	. . .	. . .	5-2088	853	49
Binghamton, N. Y.	171	2,755-3,210†	5,400M	72-24	21	Yes	. . .	. . .	. . .	2.4	502	4-1646	247	38
Brockton, Mass.	155	2,350-2,750	4,550M	70-10	21	D	430	. . .	492	6.7	209	3-note 2		
Burbank, Calif.	72	3,276-4,044	7,296A	68-24	12	Yes	269	0	347	2.8	2,472	4-1638	448	50
Cedar Rapids, Iowa	92	2,940-3,120	4,680C	72-24	15	None	274	0	366	6.2	355	3-1373	460	37
Charleston, S. C.	100	2,525-2,888	5,304B	84-24	15	Yes D	264	0	301	5.5	437	5-2169	777	50
Charleston, W. Va.	101	2,550-2,790	4,500M	72-24	14	Yes D	246	0	268	5.4	1,156	5-2130	793	35
Chester, Pa.	14	. . . . -	C	120-SP	14	$75	. . .	17	149	2.8	697	5-2235	1028	46
Cicero, Ill.	73	. . . . -	5,304M†	72-24	21	None	. . .	. . .	. . .	3.1	257	4-1711	510	37
Cleveland Hgts., Ohio	65	2,890-3,765	5,750A	72-24	15	$15	234	0	259	3.4	406	4-1533	394	43
Clifton, N. J.	78	2,640-3,500†	. . . .A	72-24	14	None	214v†	44†	283†	1.6	1,127	4-1987	803	48
Columbia, S. C.	108	2,454-2,796	4,980A	72-12	15	Yes D	289	0	331	9.2	282	4-1619	672	38
Columbus, Ga.	111	2,532-2,784	4,920B	72-24	14	Yes D	300	0	317	4.5	310	3-1430	550	40
Covington, Ky.	84	3,326-3,326	4,347A	72-24	14	Yes	246	. . .	279	3.0	1,422	4-1803	665	39
Cranston, R. I.	70†	2,800-2,900	4,800. .	72-10†	14†	. . .	193v	27	316	2.9†	562†	Not available		
Davenport, Iowa	88	2,690-3,000	4,400M	72-24	15	None	258	50	333	5.6	597	3-1477	596	48
Dearborn, Mich.	125	3,872-4,400	8,000M	56-24	22	None	554	54	622	3.1	1,015	3-1272	460	41
Decatur, Ill.	62	2,280-2,760†	3,660B†	84-24	14	None	. . .	. . .	. . .	5.1	1,760	5-2073	654	37
Durham, N. C.	104	2,076-2,874	5,250A	72-24	14	D	224	34	279	6.5	284	4-1724	652	45

Table XVI—Fire Department Data for Cities Over 25,000—Continued

City	Number of Full-time Paid Employees	Salary of Full-time Firemen—Entrance, Maximum	Fire Chief—Salary, How Appointed	Work Hours Per Week, Hours on Day Shift	Days Annual Paid Vacation	Furnishes Uniforms	Fire Dept. Expenditures: 1950 (in thousands) Salaries and Wages	Hydrant Rental	Total for Dept.	FIRE-LOSS Bldg. Fires Per 1,000 Pop.	Per Bldg. Fire 1950	Total Fire Insurance Class and Deficiency Points, Fire Dept. Def. Pts., Year		
50,000 to 100,000—Continued														
East Chicago, Ind.	86	$3,000-3,600	$ 5,400M	72-24	15	$100	$ 332	$ 70	$ 434	1.5	$ 909	5-2340	767	38
East Orange, N. J.	145	2,750-3,500	6,000M	56-3P	21	None	442	0	484	3.0	332	2-813	169	35
East St. Louis, Ill.	78	....-....	....B	84-24	21	Yes D	...	...	...	6.8	310	4-1963	639	38
Evanston, Ill.	88	3,000-3,552†	....M	73-24	21	Yes	...	0	333†	4.3	612	3-1482	334	35
Fresno, Calif.	190	3,156-3,660	6,300M	72-24	15	None	619	7	823	2.2	2,265	3-1431	332	45
Gadsden, Ala.	50	2,520-2,520	4,260C	72-24	10	None	...	...	...	3.5	418	6-2866	1219	47
Galveston, Tex.	107	....-....	4,440C†	72-10	15	None	...	...	...	6.6	382	7-3096	1138	46
Glendale, Calif.	131	3,480-4,224	7,560A	67-24	15	None	509	36	714	2.6	1,126	3-1479	367	46
Green Bay, Wis.	80	3,210-3,510	5,130B	72-24	15	None	253	61	334	5.9	413	4-1708	581	34
Greensboro, N. C.	102	2,592-2,844	5,207A	84-24	12	Yes D	274	0	310	3.7	774	4-1696	782	39
Greenville, S. C.	82	2,259-2,820	4,250C	72-12	15	Yes D	311	0	...	6.1	629	4-1774	686	47
Hamilton, Ohio	80	2,520-3,228	5,280A	72-24	14	$50	277	...	337	3.7	435	5-2110	862	46
Hammond, Ind.	104	3,240-3,600	5,200M	72-24	21	$100	368	0	406	4.3	665	4-1845	465	36
Harrisburg, Pa.	90	2,724-2,844	4,225C	72-10	14	$35	238†	0†	277†	...	...	4-1937	783	26
Hoboken, N. J.	147	3,200-3,800	6,350S	56-10	18	None	536	0	566	5.9	305	3-1436	311	33
Holyoke, Mass.	128	2,839-3,069†	5,150M†	70-10	16	Yes	462†	...	488†	8.8	145	2-note 2		
Huntington, W. Va.	98	2,430-2,790	4,320M	72-24	15	D	281	74	389	5.3	2,843	5-2057	895	35
Irvington, N. J.	120	....-....	....S	56-10	17	None	...	...	...	4.0	1,397	3-1088	380	49
Jackson, Mich.	88	3,027-3,432	5,676C	72-24	7	None	307	0	352	5.2	178	4-1906	771	44
Jackson, Miss.	86	2,220-2,772	4,221C	84-24	14	Yes D‡	236	0	287	4.3	314	3-1461	499	30
Johnstown, Pa.	98	2,772-3,168	4,092C	72-10	14	None	281†	33†	373†	5.5	414	3-1611	640	41
Joliet, Ill.	54	2,880-2,880	3,930B†	78-24	14	$50‡	156†	...	170†	3.7	1,983	5-2122	662	46
Kalamazoo, Mich.	89	3,369-3,669	6,162A	72-24	14	D	297	38	361	6.3	380	3-1249	362	32
Kenosha, Wis.	76	3,345-3,471	5,716B	72-24	14	None	266	91	382	5.6	300	4-1552	556	37
Lakewood, Ohio	66	3,000-3,816	6,000M	72-24	14	None	248	0	272	1.1	640	3-1408	328	50
Lancaster, Pa.	73	2,730-3,150	4,320C	72-10	14	Yes D	229v	0	271	2.4	1,313	4-2390	850	33
Lansing, Mich.	165	3,183-3,533	5,910C	63-24	14	$150	474	0	574	3.9	403	4-1480	467	38
Laredo, Tex.	80	1,800-2,560†	3,600M†	72-24	15	Yes	129†	12†	170†	2.1	1,227	6-2745	772	39
Lawrence, Mass.	204	....-....	....S	48-10	14	None	...	...	...	3.7	1,007	3-note 2		
Lexington, Ky.	102	2,766-2,832	5,028A	72-24	15	None	269	48	334	5.0	332	4-1942	716	48
Lincoln, Neb.	109	2,250-2,514†	4,800S	84-24	14	None	284†	0†	325†	4.4	180	4-1913	386	32
Lorain, Ohio	56	3,276-3,276	5,000M	72-24	14	D	179v	0	202	1.7	612	4-1756	633	50
Lowell, Mass.	244	3,016-3,016†	4,800A†	48-10	14	None	751†	...	775†	5.7	318	4-note 2		
Lubbock, Tex.	90	2,684-2,774	4,875C	72-24	15	Yes D	208	0	240	...	...	7-3393	1261	48
Lynn, Mass.	311†	2,735-2,960†	4,340M†	48-10†	21†	...	925†	...	968†	9.0	...	3-note 2		
McKeesport, Pa.	71	3,501-3,501	4,344C	48-3P	14	$50	240	...	254	5.1	190	6-2588	374	33
Macon, Ga.	115	....-....	5,775C	72-24	15	D	...	...	...	5.6	347	5-2091	861	47
Madison, Wis.	163	3,248-3,668	7,278B	72-24	14	...[4]	541	102	799	3.3	762	3-1461	528	40
Malden, Mass.	150	3,000-3,200	5,200S	48-10	16	None	517	0	557	1.5	2,159	3-note 2		

						None	580	0	598	. . .	. . .	3-note 2		
Mount Vernon, N. Y.	85	2,800-4,000	6,700S	72-10	21	None	302	0	331	2.5	2,259	3-1409	569	36
Muncie, Ind.	73	2,880-2,970	4,680M	72-24	14	$100	218	31	284	7.8	731	6-2702	1048	46
New Britain, Conn.	128	3,109-3,252	5,486B	56-10	14	$50	386	0	417	. . .	. . .	4-note 2		
New Rochelle, N. Y.	123	3,445-4,445	6,754S†	72-. .	21	None	506	70	596	1.5	407	3-1224	247	36
Newton, Mass.	227	2,590-2,990	5,750M	48-10	14	$50³	696	0	787	1.8	2,530	2-note 2		
Niagara Falls, N. Y.	152	3,197-4,071	6,004A	72-24	14	None	589	23	646	2.7	1,079	3-1457	439	35
Oak Park, Ill.	73	3,352-3,502†	6,540M†	72-24	25	None	264†	0†	271†	3.9	244	3-1472	367	47
Ogden, Utah	54	2,472-2,664	4,284M	72-24	14	$60	159	0	194	3.6	1,483	6-2898	1252	40
Orlando, Fla.	. . .	2,700-3,060	4,800C	. .-. .	. .	. . .	138	17	165	0.7	648	5-2181	748	46
Passaic, N. J.	114	2,900-3,300†	5,500S†	72-24	17	None	372†	27†	414†	4.8	1,101	4-1947	765	50
Pawtucket, R. I.	120	2,314-2,314†	4,000S†	68-10	14	$25	265†	0†	326†	3.3	411	not available		
Pittsfield, Mass.	85	3,113-3,300	5,400M	70-10	14	Yes	261	0	494	4.6	316	5-note 2		
Pontiac, Mich.	100	2,820-3,132	6,300A	63-24	21	Yes	280	0	299	4.6	689	4-1824	753	44
Port Arthur, Tex.	55	2,520-3,024	5,280A	72-10	15	D	154	0	207	2.4	1,665	6-2664	1049	48
Portland, Me.	176	2,451-2,685	5,318A	74-10	21	Yes⁴	461v	6	510	1.9	610	not available		
Portsmouth, Va.	68	2,480-2,886†	5,120A	84-24	14	D	195†	16†	233†	. . .	. . .	5-2399	992	50
Pueblo, Colo.	72	3,012-3,132	4,824A	78-24	14	None	220	18	281	5.7	109	4-1957	644	38
Quincy, Mass.	203	3,000-3,200	4,800A	48-10	18	Yes	625	0	734	4.4	1,064	3-note 2		
Racine, Wis.	102	3,292-3,652	5,748B	78-24	15	None	354	96	467	4.7	346	3-1226	426	48
Raleigh, N. C.	74	2,280-2,760	4,500A	84-24	15	Yes D	174	0	236	8.0	448	5-2173	959	49
Richmond, Calif.	147	3,540-3,840	7,440A	63-24	20	None	441	0	465	3.7	366	5-2054	628	43
Roanoke, Va.	127	2,760-3,060	5,100A	84-24	15	$50	374	22	549	5.2	911	3-1487	474	49
Rockford, Ill.	100	. . . .-3,451	5,226B	84-24	16	None	336	0	405	4.8	266	4-1675	510	43
St. Joseph, Mo.	125	2,220-2,640	4,170M	84-24	15	None	. . .	. . .	. . .	6.1	396	6-2603	948	46
St. Petersburg, Fla.	96	2,580-2,940	5,040A	72-24	14	$50	261	0	302	1.7	380	4-1997	726	39
Saginaw, Mich.	146	3,184-3,364	6,124A	63-24	14	Yes D	470	19	554	3.3	720	3-1497	378	44
San Angelo, Tex.	49	2,340-2,400	4,200A	72-24	15	D	102	0	116	12.0	206	20-note 1		
San Bernardino, Calif.	74	2,790-3,276†	5,484M†	67-24	14	None	234†	0†	252†	2.7	1,227	5-2300	658	46
San Jose, Calif.	141	3,186-3,864	7,548A	70-24	15	None	542	30	594	2.0	660	4-1746	338	46
Santa Monica, Calif.	94	3,366-3,948	7,476A	68-24	12	None	347	1	405	3.8	371	3-1469	345	50
Schenectady, N. Y.	163	2,600-3,050	6,150A	72-24	20	Yes‡	553v	0	613	3.7†	759†	3-1431	478	41
Sioux City, Iowa	100	2,580-3,000	4,320S	78-24	16	None	269	0	306	5.7	617	4-1830	685	47
Sioux Falls, S. D.	69	2,820-3,120	4,440C	78-24	14	Yes	203	0	243	2.8	1,929	5-2477	768	43
South Gate, Calif.	41	3,360-3,720	6,600C	72-24	16	None	152	3	181	3.3	1,545	4-1770	462	49
Springfield, Ill.	86	3,120-3,120	4,160S	84-24	21	None	259	0	327	10.3	905	5-2408	923	49
Springfield, Mo.	80	2,328-2,448	4,140M	72-24	10	$60	184	54	263	6.4	491	5-2256	896	34
Springfield, Ohio	85	3,300-3,600	5,580A	72-24	15	$120	287	0	348	5.7	470	5-2014	732	29
Stamford, Conn.	111	3,105-3,450	6,271M	56-10	21	Yes D	347v	25	396	1.8	1,088	4-note 2		
Stockton, Calif.	126	3,456-3,864	6,756A	67-24	15	None	517	12	569	4.3	1,037	3-1468	441	40
Terre Haute, Ind.	122	3,060-3,240	4,920M	72-24	14	$100	345v†	56†	387†	7.0	382	3-1426	578	35
Topeka, Kan.	110	2,352-2,736	4,020C	72-24	21	None	287	32	339	3.5	614	3-1499	535	44
Troy, N. Y.	163	2,500-2,700†	4,500S	84-24	21	None	435†	0†	482†	4.7	889	3-1132	417	31
Union City, N. J.	116	3,100-3,500	5,700S	72-24	21	None	423	47	493	. . .	. . .	3-1379	413	35
Waco, Tex.	99	2,520-2,880	5,040C	72-24	15	$60‡	272	4	304	4.4	613	5-2303	554	48
Waterloo, Iowa	78	2,640-3,120	4,840M	78-24	14	None	224	0	271	5.5	626	3-1416	465	50
Wheeling, W. Va.	81	2,220-3,000	4,500A	72-24	14	None	230	0	247	. . .	. . .	4-1905	653	50
Wichita Falls, Tex.	69	2,520-2,880	4,500A	72-24	15	None	178	0	208	2.2	807	6-2841	991	48

TABLE XVI—FIRE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR CITIES OVER 25,000—Continued

City	Number of Full-time Paid Employees	Salary of Full-time Firemen—Entrance, Maximum	Fire Chief—Salary, How Appointed	Work Hours Per Week, Hours on Day Shift	Days Annual Paid Vacation	Furnishes Uniforms	Fire Dept. Expenditures: 1950 (in thousands)			FIRE-LOSS		Total Fire Insurance Class and Deficiency Points, Fire Dept. Def. Pts., Year
							Salaries and Wages	Hydrant Rental	Total for Dept.	Bldg. Fires Per 1,000 Pop.	Per Bldg. Fire 1950	
50,000 to 100,000—Continued												
Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	111	$ 2,570-3,000	$ 4,610C	72-10	15	None	$ . . .	$ 10	$ . . .	2.3	$ 439	4-1959 554 28
Winston-Salem, N. C.	113	2,352-3,024	5,500A	66-24	14	D	321	46	367	1.9	2,274	5-2063 800 49
Woonsocket, R. I.	112	2,288-2,600†	5,077C†	70-10	14	None	. . .	. . .	323†	. . .	. . .	not available
York Pa.	48	2,600-3,200	4,000C	72-24	14	Yes D	142	19	172	1.8†	795†	4-2269 851 36
25,000 to 50,000												
Abilene, Tex.	58	2,520-2,640	4,500A	72-24	15	D	119	0	137	0.7	3,485	5-2039 534 48
Albany, Ga.	43†	2,725-3,015	4,900. .	72-12†	15†	. . . .	126	0	153	9.3	119	3-1205 412 50
Alexandria, La.	68	2,160-2,400	4,800M	72-10	15	. . . .	179	0	204	4.7	324	4-1404 500 34
Aliquippa, Pa.	13	3,135-3,300	C	84-24	14	Yes D	42v	10	57	2.7	1,460	not graded
Alliance, Ohio	24	2,790-2,880	3,480S	72-24	14	Yes	67v	0	79	. . .	. . .	6-2525 1007 49
Alton, Ill.	30	2,820-2,820	3,780M	84-24	15	None	89	. . .	96	6.0	662	6-2560 962 48
Amsterdam, N. Y.	58	2,310-2,610†	3,740S†	72-24	16	None	147†	0†	162†	3.9	537	4-1830 679 41
Anderson, Ind.	93	3,000-3,300	5,680M	72-24	15	$100	290	24	347	3.6	911	5-2387 718 38
Ann Arbor, Mich.	41	2,904-3,229	5,010B	72-24	14	None	139	37	181	1.1	16,374	5-2262 862 41
Anniston, Ala.	31	2,280-2,400	3,760C	72-24	10	$120	67	10	87	. . .	. . .	6-2654 1041 50
Appleton, Wis.	42	3,000-3,300	4,690B	74-24	15	Yes	129	60	208	9.6	224	5-2049 726 36
Ashland, Ky.	33	2,580-2,580	C	63-24	14	Yes	89	14	109	6.3	1,377	5-2010 816 45
Athens, Ga.	31†	. . . .-. . . .	3,600. .†	84-10†	15†	. . . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	3-1372 370 48
Auburn, N. Y.	65	2,340-2,700	4,006A	72-10	15	None	174	0	179	4.5	479	4-1624 445 38
Bakersfield, Calif.	89	3,216-3,780	7,080A	72-24	15	None	296	11	349	3.7	1,007	3-1284 189 49
Bangor, Me.	61	2,496-2,496	4,420A	72-10	15	Yes D	161	15	203	12.1	1,094	not available
Barberton, Ohio	34	2,874-3,120	. . . .M	72-24	14	None	100	0	110	2.6	375	5-2146 922 49
Battle Creek, Mich.	84	. . . .-. . . .	5,500C†	73-24†	14	$200	. . .	. . .	. . .	4.8	1,367	4-1801 740 46
Belleville, Ill.	32	2,580-2,580	3,420S	84-24	15	$75	84	2	94	2.6	417	6-2926 1001 38
Belleville, N. J.	38	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .S	75-10	18	None	. . .	. . .	. . .	4.0	282	3-1057 349 47
Bellingham, Wash.	49	3,060-3,240	4,020M	56-10	15	None	157	14	185	17.3†	127†	4-1755 792 45
Beloit, Wis.	39	2,940-3,240	4,140B	72-24	15	Yes	113	40	189	8.5	218	5-2250 938 37
Bessemer, Ala.	19	2,634-2,841†	3,945. .†	72-24	14	None	. . .	. . .	. . .	2.9	508	6-2960 1191 39
Beverly, Mass.	75	3,261-3,261	4,068M	56-10	16	None	216v	0	284	8.4	474†	4-note 2
Beverly Hills, Calif.	62	3,158-3,774†	7,200C†	63-24	15	$120	207†	1†	235†	4.0	1,330	3-1374 305 39
Billings, Mont.	41	2,775-3,060	4,020M	56-3P	15	Yes	124	12	145	3.9	1,668	4-1968 819 49
Biloxi, Miss.	27	. . . .-. . . .	3,360M	84-24	15	Yes	. . .	. . .	. . .	2.8	434	6-2908 898 40
Bloomfield, N. J.	82	2,700-3,300	5,500C	72-10	17	Yes	280	0	322	4.0	192	2-901 397 48
Bloomington, Ill.	32	2,655-2,880	3,660B	72-24	14	None	88	0	96	4.7	237	5-2426 891 43
Bloomington, Ind.	27	2,760-2,760	4,000M	72-24	15	$100	74	0	117	5.3	128	7-3039 1196 42
Boise City, Idaho	61	2,700-2,880†	. . . .B	72-24	14	Yes	156†	10†	193†	3.7	4,735	5-2309 727 38
Bremerton, Wash.	53	3,024-3,144	4,164M	63-24	18	Yes	181	9	212	9.9	234	3-1429 499 48
Bristol, Conn.	57	3,118-3,222	5,000C	56-10	14	Yes D	170	4	189	3.6	471	5-note 2

Brownsville, Tex.	44	1,992-1,992	. . . .	84-24	15	None	86	3	101	2.1	464	7-2961	823	49
Burlington, Iowa	41	2,684-3,000	3,885C	72-24	14	Yes D	121	0	140	5.5	1,368	4-1890	760	29
Burlington, Vt.	55	2,418-2,600	3,800B	84-24	14	D	142v	0	166	5.9	. . .	not available		
Butte, Mont.	43	2,880-3,017	3,900M	56-3P	15	None	127	12	147	6.1	1,347	6-2958	1246	37
Champaign, Ill.	22	2,970-3,300†	3,900. .†	84-24	30	Yes	64†	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	4-2314	901	40
Charlottesville, Va.	13	2,160-2,460	3,300A	. .-24	10	Yes D	31	0	39	. . .	. . .	6-2677	913	46
Chelsea, Mass.	102	2,928-3,291	5,477M	56-3P	21	None	380v	3	438	9.4	594	3-note 2		
Cheyenne, Wyo.	48	2,256-2,880†	3,600. .†	72-24	15	Yes	132†	. . .	. . .	3.8	296	5-2245	798	46
Chicopee, Mass.	92	3,025-3,025†	4,300M†	56-3P	14	Yes	275†	. . .	302†	4.2	653	4-note 2		
Clarksburg, W. Va.	30	2,670-2,700	. . . .A	72-12	15	Yes	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	6-2581	969	46
Clinton, Iowa	33	2,556-2,922	3,816M	80-24	14	None	89	29	118	6.2	257	5-2145	618	46
Colo. Springs, Colo.	57	2,880-3,336	5,760A	72-24	15	$50	184	0	205	6.2	1,508	4-1682	627	40
Columbia, Mo.	22	2,280-2,784	4,260A	84-24	17	Yes D	48	0	54	. . .	. . .	7-note 2		
Compton, Calif.	38	3,282-3,600	6,096A	67-24	15	None	126	0	139	2.3	1,077	6-2769	1093	41
Concord, N. H.	46	2,460-2,820	5,100B	84-24	16	None	143v	0	155	1.2	3,338	4-1578	603	50
Council Bluffs, Iowa	49	2,580-2,820	4,200A	72-24	15	None	146	0	169	4.5	1,725	4-not reported		
Cumberland, Md.	52	2,436-2,796	C	72-10	15	Yes D	154†	0†	175†	5.4	. . .	5-2436	814	49
Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio	28	3,420-3,720	4,440S	72-24	14	Yes	94v	0	106	2.2	783	5-2447	668	43
Danville, Ill.	49	2,640-2,760	3,552B	72-24	15	None	135	23	184	7.0	271	7-3062	1090	47
Danville, Va.	45	2,400-2,925	4,620A	84-24	15	Yes D	126	27	166	5.5	252	5-2284	810	36
Daytona Beach, Fla.	38	2,436-2,520†	4,200. .†	84-24	15	D	102†	. . .	. . .	4.7	770	5-2418	676	50
Dubuque, Iowa	56	2,700-3,132	4,800A	84-24	15	None	182	0	219	7.2	99	3-1296	407	46
East Cleveland, Ohio	38	. . . .-3,585†	5,400A†	72-24	14	None[4]	127†	0†	133†	3.2	146	4-1933	703	41
Easton, Pa.	41	2,820-3,160	4,450M	72-10	14	None	123	0	130	. . .	. . .	5-2312	959	41
Eau Claire, Wis.	54	2,820-3,312	4,560B	72-24	15	None	168	63	242	7.0	625	5-2167	878	35
Elgin, Ill.	37	3,060-3,060	3,840B	72-24	15	None	112	9	140	2.2	656	4-1644	595	41
Elkhart, Ind.	66	3,240-3,240	4,200M	72-24	15	$100	205	33	253	9.8	1,342	4-1973	528	48
Elmira, N. Y.	99	2,888-3,080†	4,580A†	62-10	21	None	258†	0†	272†	8.9	113	4-1881	705	38
Elyria, Ohio	42	3,060-3,420	4,380M	72-24	14	Yes	140	0	168	3.2	424	5-2335	864	38
Enid, Okla.	27	2,280-2,460	3,600M	72-10	15	None	64	0	68	4.6	2,791	6-2766	874	46
Euclid, Ohio	39	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	56-24	14	None	. . .	. . .	. . .	2.9	1,160	7-3006	948	44
Eugene, Ore.	43	2,820-3,420	5,100A	72-24	14	$60	121v	15	164	6.7	457	4-1762	640	50
Everett, Mass.	128	. . . .-. . . .	4,740S	48-10	15	None	. . .	. . .	. . .	5.4	404	3-note 2		
Everett, Wash.	73	3,240-3,420	4,560B†	56-24	15	Yes	258	12	303	14.2	109	3-1335	529	47
Fairmont, W. Va.	31	2,655-2,655	3,240M†	72-24	15	Yes D	84	0	88	3.3	149	6-2905	1214	50
Fargo, N. D.	46	2,382-2,808	4,620C	72-24	14	$50	121	30	174	. . .	. . .	5-2252	942	40
Fayetteville, N. C.	44	2,400-2,880	4,515A	84-24	10	Yes D	114	0	176	9.1	269	4-1694	546	47
Ferndale, Mich.	30	3,955-4,055	5,312C	72-24	20	Yes	109	0	132	6.5	123	6-2704	865	30
Fitchburg, Mass.	97	2,941-3,058	5,000M	70-10	14	$75	314v	0	344	5.3	365	4-note 2		
Fond Du Lac, Wis.	42	2,892-3,108	3,960B	72-24	15	$75	118	39	160	17.9	1,032	4-1993	660	32
Fort Dodge, Iowa	25	2,460-2,760†	3,900. .†	84-24	14	Yes	67†	. . .	. . .	4.7	345	4-1860	832	29
Fort Lauderdale, Fla.	53	2,340-2,964	4,368. .	72-24	21	D	. . .	. . .	169	2.8	613	5-2022	777	43
Fort Smith, Ark.	88	2,574-. . . .	3,500C†	72-24	15	None	214	0	226	4.8	352	4-1944	585	49
Gainesville, Fla.	27†	2,400-2,820	4,500. .	72-24†	14†	. . . .	73	0	83	2.9	474	4-1689	633	48
Galesburg, Ill.	27	2,400-2,805	3,200M	84-24	14	None	74	0	. . .	2.4	500	6-2661	915	43
Garfield, N. J.	. . .	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .M	. .-. .	. .	. . . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	1.6	580	5-2437	819	47
Gloucester, Mass.	56	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	70-10	14	$25	. . .	. . .	. . .	7.7	631	4-note 2		
Grand Forks, N. D.	30	2,460-2,850	4,200A	72-24	14	Yes D	83	0	94	. . .	. . .	5-2484	854	47
Granite City, Ill.	23	3,240-3,240	3,780B	84-24	14	Yes D	49	9	66	. . .	. . .	6-2867	1123	38

TABLE XVI—FIRE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR CITIES OVER 25,000—Continued

City	Number of Full-time Paid Employees	Salary of Full-time Firemen—Entrance, Maximum	Fire Chief—Salary, How Appointed	Work Hours Per Week, Hours on Day Shift	Days Annual Paid Vacation	Furnishes Uniforms	Fire Dept. Expenditures: 1950 (in thousands)			FIRE-LOSS		Total Fire Insurance Class and Deficiency Points, Fire Dept. Def. Pts., Year
							Salaries and Wages	Hydrant Rental	Total for Dept.	Bldg. Fires Per 1,000 Pop.	Per Bldg. Fire 1950	
25,000 to 50,000–Continued												
Great Falls, Mont.	38	$2,700-3,180†	$ . . . .M	56-3P	17	None	$ 109†	$ 0†	$ 125†	0.5	$3,746	7-3284 1246 50
Greenville, Miss.	25	2,280-. . . .†	4,800. .†	84-12	15	None	. . .	. . .	. . .	6.7	146	5-2403 836 50
Hackensack, N. J.	51	2,700-3,300	5,000A	84-24	15	Yes	161	39	225	3.9	544	4-1589 660 46
Hagerstown, Md.	17	2,700-2,900	3,700M	84-12	15	Yes D	. . .	21	. . .	5.1†	487†	6-2816 1101 47
Hamtramck, Mich.	82	3,756-4,236	5,996S	63-24	30	None	312	14	345	10.8	1,606	3-1343 408 35
Hattiesburg, Miss.	38	2,000-2,220	2,820M	72-24	15	Yes	83	0	87	5.7	254	6-2687 726 39
Haverhill, Mass.	89	2,650-2,650†	3,960C†	70-10	14	Yes	249†	0†	278†	7.3	539	4-note 2
Hazleton, Pa.	. . .	2,940-2,940	2,760C	. .-. .	. .	. . . .	66	0	77	. . .	. . .	5-2351 902 37
Hempstead, N. Y.	9	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .D	48-. .	14	Yes D	41	0	75	3.7	1,103	5-2420 937 34
High Point, N. C.	61	2,310-2,880	4,710A	84-24	15	D	161v	0	199	5.8	1,082	5-2116 626 39
Highland Park, Mich.	95	3,748-4,228	7,208B	63-24	14	None	393	0	426	3.9	369	3-1225 379 33
Hot Springs, Ark.	44	1,830-. . . .†	3,480. .	72-24	15	None	98†	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	5-2323 740 36
Huntington Pk., Calif.	42	3,552-3,552	5,880C	67-24	15	None	148	0	157	2.4	4,117	5-2301 864 39
Hutchinson, Kan.	39	2,610-2,712	4,200A	84-24	15	None	107	0	119	4.6	1,098	4-1826 612 45
Independence, Mo.	26	2,610-2,760	3,600B	72-11	14	D	65	18	114	4.6	509	7-note 2
Inglewood, Calif.	52	3,030-3,636	6,300C	72-24	15	None	178	0	300	2.2	579	5-2477 701 39
Iowa City, Iowa	21	2,361-2,922	3,384M	72-24	15	Yes	51	17	73	4.0	370	6-2857 1096 46
Ithaca, N. Y.	35†	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	60-10†	14†	. . . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	4.1	551	5-2474 969 46
Jackson, Tenn.	43	2,340-2,340	4,452M	84-24	15	Yes	106	0	111	7.0	227	5-2466 973 37
Jamestown, N. Y.	73	3,257-3,537	4,840M	72-10	15	Yes ‡	236	29	289	. . .	. . .	3-1316 433 41
Johnson City, Tenn.	30	1,890-2,010†	2,700A†	84-10	15	D	47†	0†	61†	9.8	390	5-2206 677 42
Joplin, Mo.	53	1,597-1,906†	2,795M†	56-3P	14	None	108†	13†	127†	8.8	213	6-2690 940 48
Kankakee, Ill.	21	2,597-2,770	3,462M	84-24	15	None	. . .	. . .	81	3.3	1,828	6-2684 1080 37
Kearny, N. J.	96	3,100-3,600	5,600M	67-24	17	None	357	0	369	2.6	245	2-999 297 48
Kingston, N. Y.	49	2,830-3,190	4,210B	60-. .	15	None	147	0	160	6.6	282	4-1501 619 41
Kokomo, Ind.	63	2,580-2,760	4,200M	72-24	15	$100	187	. . .	199	. . .	. . .	5-2440 915 40
La Crosse, Wis.	85	2,948-3,464	4,640C	72-24	14	Yes	274	0	300	9.3	281	3-1434 368 38
Lackawanna, N. Y.	82	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	48-3P	17	None	. . .	. . .	. . .	2.1	569	4-1998 683 32
Lafayette, Ind.	55	2,595-2,880	4,020M	72-24	15	$100	152	0	162	5.8	193	5-2374 844 34
Lafayette, La.	21	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	72-10	15	Yes	. . .	. . .	. . .	4.0	814	5-2452 788 38
Lake Charles, La.	51	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	60-24	15	Yes	. . .	. . .	. . .	1.8	749	5-2450 920 39
Lakeland, Fla.	35	2,460-2,520	4,800C	70-24	15	D	84	29	121	. . .	. . .	5-2113 764 48
Lawton, Okla.	25	. . . .-. . . .	3,000. .†	84-24	15	None	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	6-2654 944 48
Lebanon, Pa.	16	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .E	84-24	15	. . . .^{4}	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	6-2355 890 24
Lewiston, Me.	53	2,519-2,900	3,840B	84-24	14	Yes	149v	10	207	9.7	436	not available
Lima, Ohio	50	2,625-3,000	4,260M	72-24	14	Yes D	150	0	173	6.0	393	6-2600 999 34
Lincoln Park, Mich.	15	3,614-3,865	4,600C†	63-24	20	Yes	56	0	61	3.4	443	6-2646 971 28
Linden, N. J.	89	2,900-3,500	5,300. .	56-3P	15	Yes	320	45	395	. . .	. . .	3-1497 419 50
Lockport, N. Y.	47	2,670-3,000	3,770B	60-10	14	None	. . .	. . .	. . .	5.1	1,533	4-1874 681 32

Lynchburg, Va.	77	2,480-2,823	4,370A	84-24	14	Yes D	214	18	265	. . .	. . .	4-1866	807	39
Lynwood, Calif.	20	3,000-3,382	4,822C	72-24	15	None	71	1	75	2.3	215	6-2582	992	41
Manitowoc, Wis.	45	3,270-3,390	4,010B†	74-24	15	None	143	42	195	5.4	213	4-1960	648	41
Mansfield, Ohio	43	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .S	72-24	14	None	. . .	. . .	. . .	6.3	382	6-2664	1088	41
Marion, Ind.	52	2,580-2,640†	3,500M†	72-24	14	$100	137†	34†	190†	8.7	482	5-2340	898	48
Marion, Ohio	38	2,616-2,916†	. . . .S	72-24	14	None	112†	26†	145†	2.9	6,366	6-2514	1042	40
Mason City, Iowa	36	2,520-2,790	4,740M	68-24	15	$150	95	0	107	4.1	1,087	4-1984	736	36
Massillon, Ohio	27	2,850-3,000	3,600M	72-24	15	None	78v	1	90	3.1	2,027	5-2261	735	46
Maywood, Ill.	19	3,000-3,650	4,500B	72-24	21	None	66	0	72	6.0	157	6-2800	1171	44
Melrose, Mass.	47	1,450-3,200	4,700M	70-. .	16	None	154	10	182	0.9	769	4-note 2		
Meriden, Conn.	57	3,096-3,096†	4,836B†	67-10	14	Yes	186v†	0†	199†	3.8	468	4-note 2		
Meridian, Miss.	51	2,190-2,460	4,200A	84-24	14	D	120	0	147	6.1	561	5-2660	1137	30
Miami Beach, Fla.	78	3,372-4,224	6,564A	72-24	15	D	304	4	334	3.4	406	5-2437	1084	37
Michigan City, Ind.	39	2,520-3,060	4,040M	72-24	15	$100	118	0	132	7.9	250	5-2120	859	36
Middletown, Conn.	21	3,125-3,125	4,180M	68-. .	14	$50	72v	0	96	2.5†	2,698†	5-note 2		
Middletown, Ohio	39	3,048-3,360	4,740C	72-24	14	None	131	0	143	4.4	530	5-2310	887	39
Mishawaka, Ind.	60	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .M	72-24	14	$100	. . .	. . .	. . .	3.1	1,000	4-1615	563	41
Moline, Ill.	35	2,655-3,048	3,920B	84-24	15	Yes	. . .	. . .	. . .	3.5	436	4-1664	655	37
Monroe, La.	88	2,340-. . . .†	. . . .	72-24	15	Yes D	. . .	. . .	. . .	6.1	772	6-2542	794	34
Montclair, N. J.	87	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .S	67-10	17	$120	. . .	. . .	. . .	5.0	364	3-1150	390	48
Morgantown, W. Va.	22	2,277-2,880	3,780. .	72-24	14	None	51v	3	59	. . .	. . .	6-2924	1008	48
Muskegon, Mich.	68	3,200-3,400	5,750A	73-24	15	Yes⁴	227†	0†	247†	5.9	815	4-1732	491	32
Muskogee, Okla.	48	2,148-2,256†	3,852A†	72-10	21	None	110†	0†	121†	7.5	521	5-2204	884	41
Nashua, N. H.	63	2,652-2,912	4,488B	84-24	14	None	186v	0	217	16.3	285	4-1552	516	50
New Albany, Ind.	47	2,040-2,400	3,500M	72-24	10	$100	117	. . .	129	13.8	300	6-2802	942	46
New Brunswick, N. J.	71	2,400-3,300	4,700S	56-10	15	None	233	10	267	5.0	1,715	4-1925	752	48
New Castle, Pa.	50	3,120-3,264	3,636S	76-10	14	None	151	13	194	11.3	976	6-2688	1021	28
New Kensington, Pa.	6	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	72-12	12	None	. . .	. . .	. . .	1.9	1,389	4-1743	536	41
New London, Conn.	36	2,940-3,140	4,400A	56-3P	15	$50	118v	0	163	5.2	162	5-note 2		
Newark, Ohio	42	2,760-2,820	3,540M	56-3P	14	$75	123	0	136	6.2	130	5-2312	725	26
Newburgh, N. Y.	64	3,100-3,600	5,000A†	65-10	15	Yes	237	0	260	4.3	979	3-1172	430	42
Newport, Ky.	43	2,600-2,600	3,600A	84-24	14	Yes	129	0	145	. . .	. . .	4-1790	703	49
Newport, R. I.	63	2,723-2,997	3,704C	70-10	14	None	176v	25	238	5.6	199	not available		
Newport News, Va.	74	2,400-2,940	5,300A	84-24	12	Yes D	222	12	275	8.6	175	3-1431	549	48
Norman, Okla.	16	2,280-2,520	3,720A	84-24	15	None	44†	0†	52†	5.7	251	6-2757	701	39
Norristown, Pa.	. . .	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	. .-. .	. .	. . . .	5v†	. . .	40†	0.9†	533†	4-2109	864	47
N. Little Rock, Ark.	. . .	2,495-2,957	4,320. .	72-12	15	Yes	166	8	202	5.1	486	5-2163	621	47
Northampton, Mass.	51	2,600-2,912	4,264M	56-10	15	Yes	154	0	178	6.6	213	5-note 2		
Norwalk, Conn.	76	2,884-3,345	5,800B	56-10	14	Yes D	244	9	292	4.4	2,400	4-note 2		
Norwood, Ohio	47	3,360-3,623	4,935S	72-24	14	Yes	170	0	209	4.1	320	5-2051	829	33
Nutley, N. J.	14	2,600-3,300	. . . .M	69-24	12	Yes	51v	0	62	2.9	521	4-1662	819	49
Odessa, Tex.	44	2,772-3,084	6,000C	84-24	15	$30	133	0	160	16.6	383	38-note 1		
Orange, N. J.	60	2,600-3,600	5,200S	72-10	23	None	218	0	237	3.8	226	4-1628	537	41
Oshkosh, Wis.	81	3,248-3,428	4,699B	72-24	15	None	269	51	344	6.6	254	3-1449	398	37
Ottumwa, Iowa	38	2,640-2,880†	3,600S†	72-24	20	Yes	. . .	. . .	. . .	10.1	305	6-2648	1117	39
Owensboro, Ky.	52	2,280-2,460	3,600M	72-24	14	Yes	111†	0†	122†	7.3	824	4-1794	477	47
Paducah, Ky.	45	2,520-2,640	3,660A	72-24	14	None	114	. . .	. . .	9.8	719	5-2088	788	41
Palo Alto, Calif.	36	3,366-4,056	6,240A	72-10	28	Yes	137	11	176	4.3	1,084	4-1681	474	50
Panama City, Fla.	20	2,100-2,400	3,120. .	72-24	14	Yes D	40	4	56	6.2	461	7-3087	1034	45

TABLE XVI—FIRE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR CITIES OVER 25,000—Continued

City	Number of Full-time Paid Employees	Salary of Full-time Firemen—Entrance, Maximum	Fire Chief—Salary, How Appointed	Work Hours Per Week, Hours on Day Shift	Days Annual Paid Vacation	Furnishes Uniforms	Fire Dept. Expenditures: 1950 (in thousands)			FIRE-LOSS		Total Fire Insurance Class and Deficiency Points, Fire Dept. Def. Pts., Year		
							Salaries and Wages	Hydrant Rental	Total for Dept.	Bldg. Fires Per 1,000 Pop.	Per Bldg. Fire 1950			
25,000 to 50,000—Continued														
Parkersburg, W. Va.	40	$2,460-2,760	$ 3,111C	72-24	15	Yes	$ 89	$ 0	$ 108	2.1	$ 264	4-2034	917	40
Parma, Ohio	21	....-....	....	72-24	14	None	...	...	...	1.8	495	6-2534	1115	47
Pensacola, Fla.	79	2,765-3,000	5,400A†	72-24	30	D	227	0	296	5.0	459	7-3097	1144	45
Perth Amboy, N. J.	37	3,200-3,600	4,250E	72-24	20	None	116v	27	181	2.9	292	4-1932	829	50
Petersburg, Va.	49	2,460-2,520	4,320A	84-24	15	Yes D	125	0	149	13.1	647	4-1746	516	50
Pine Bluff, Ark.	44	....-....	....	72-24	15	None	...	...	...	7.1	206	6-2766	1022	49
Plainfield, N. J.	70	3,000-3,800	5,500M	67-10	20	None	207	65	333	4.6	648	3-1372	483	46
Pocatello, Idaho	25	3,180-3,180	4,800C	72-24	15	None	75	0	83	9.9	913	5-2211	833	35
Pomona, Calif.	37	3,132-3,432	5,040C	72-24	15	$120	119v	2	135	2.7	300	6-2553	913	49
Port Huron, Mich.	52	3,370-3,590	4,600A	72-24	20	$100	182v	0	198	4.5	496	4-1899	638	31
Portsmouth, Ohio	46	2,585-2,829	4,500A	72-24	20	None	114v	0	135	5.1	316	4-1660	642	30
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	62	3,103-3,745	4,916M	56-10	16	None	221v	0	279	...	...	4-1541	590	30
Provo, Utah	22	2,520-3,132	....	67-10	12	Yes[4]	66	0	72	...	...	6-2590	1058	33
Quincy, Ill.	46	2,400-2,400†	3,300M†	84-24	15	None	113†	0†	120†	7.2	980	5-2337	846	41
Rapid City, S. D.	17	....-2,940	3,600A	72-24	14	Yes	45†	...	51†	7.5	226	6-2627	791	41
Redondo Beach, Calif.	20	2,916-3,360	5,240A	72-24	15	None	58	5	96	2.0	1,272	6-2784	815	46
Redwood City, Calif.	25	3,144-3,900	5,820A	65-10	15	D‡	92v	0	115	3.0	434	4-1729	494	41
Reno, Nev.	80	3,120-3,420	6,000A	84-24	19	None	278	13	322	11.3	619	4-1980	605	45
Revere, Mass.	111	3,000-3,000	.... M	48-10	28	$30	350	0	372	3.7	1,023	4-note 2		
Richmond, Ind.	52	....-....	.... M	72-24	15	$100	...	...	...	1.8†	982†	4-1868	689	40
Riverside, Calif.	59	2,856-3,672	5,700C	72-24	14	None	176	5	207	3.3	994	5-2330	764	37
Rochester, Minn.	43	2,730-3,000	4,500C	65-24	15	Yes	129	12	161	4.0	420	5-2044	851	47
Rock Island, Ill.	42	2,550-2,880	3,720B	84-24	15	None	136	0	149	4.5	253	5-2445	986	41
Rocky Mount, N. C.	26	2,450-2,660	4,200A	72-24	14	Yes D	80v	1	96	6.1	293	5-2022	788	47
Rome, Ga.	46	2,350-2,600	4,818C	78-24	14	D	113	0	132	...	...	5-2006	791	47
Rome, N. Y.	51	2,500-2,950	4,450C	75-24	14	Yes	154	0	174	3.0	334	4-1891	714	40
Roswell, N. M.	15	2,100-....	3,600A	72-24	15	Yes D	30v	0	43	11.9	135	7-3592	1340	32
Royal Oak, Mich.	35	3,300-4,050	4,745A	73-24	14	Yes	121v	8	158	...	...	5-2131	858	31
St. Cloud, Minn.	29	2,760-3,000	3,600C	72-24	15	$120	83	0	124	9.6	209	6-2732	995	49
Salem, Mass.	95	2,990-2,990	4,360M	56-10	14	None	295	0	298	6.6	1,186	2-note 2		
Salem, Ore.	86	2,600-3,180	5,000A	63-24	14	Yes	249	0	279	7.8	220	5-2177	742	40
Salina, Kan.	33	2,100-2,520	4,200C	84-24	14	Yes	80	1	92	6.7	312	5-2096	810	49
San Leandro, Calif.	29	3,480-3,840	5,150A	72-24	14	None	104	13	121	2.8	471	4-1980	541	49
San Mateo, Calif.	48	3,480-3,912	6,360A	72-24	25	....[4]	171v	15	209	4.5	306	3-1395	437	49
Sandusky, Ohio	33	2,820-3,120	3,900A	60-24	14	$75	100	0	121	8.6	798	5-2337	875	45
Santa Ana, Calif.	59	3,209-3,365	5,055C	72-24	15	None	191	0	222	3.0	1,170	5-2312	851	37
Santa Barbara, Calif.	70	2,880-2,880	5,100B	72-24	14	None	245	0	270	3.2	522	4-1859	481	46
Santa Fe, N. M.	5†	....-....	....	72-24†	14†	....	...	...	...	2.4	694	7-3422	1131	42
Shaker Hghts., Ohio	50	3,339-3,780	5,700S	72-24	14	None	180	...	195	4.9	331	3-1474	483	48

Sharon, Pa.	21	3,300-3,540	4,230C	72-10	14	Yes	70	17	92	...	...	not graded		
Sheboygan, Wis.	63	2,978-3,075	4,920B	72-24	15	None	203	57	295	8.0	114	4-1842	541	32
Spartanburg, S. C.	60	2,772-2,976	3,984A	72-10	15	D‡	153	0	172	5.7	467	5-2041	918	49
Steubenville, Ohio	36	3,096-....†	3,336S†	72-24	15	None	114†	0†	122†	3.8	419	5-2367	901	45
Superior, Wis.	74	3,030-3,210	4,970B	72-24	14	Yes	218	77	313	9.2	451	4-1790	386	41
Tallahassee, Fla.	36	2,160-2,820†	4,800..†	78-24	14	Yes D	82†	...	...	2.4	438	6-2840	933	44
Taunton, Mass.	72	....-....	4,112C	70-10	14	None	240	...	256	10.2	1,228	4-note 2		
Torrington, Conn.	28	2,962-2,962	4,543C	56-10	14	Yes D	95v	11	118	3.1	259	5-note 2		
Tucson, Ariz.	70	2,952-3,432	6,036A	72-24	15	None	219	0	230	2.0	466	4-1988	700	48
Tuscaloosa, Ala.	47	2,448-2,736	4,740C	72-24	15	D	106	0	122	4.7†	547†	5-2480	927	37
Tyler, Tex.	42	2,460-2,820	4,500A	84-24	15	Yes D	117	0	135	5.1	342	6-2712	883	49
University City, Mo.	30	3,150-3,320	4,680A	84-24	12	None	88	17	116	2.5	1,474	6-note 2		
Valley Stream, N. Y.	1	....-....	....	..-..	..	Yes D	...	...	...	1.2	324	5-2201	886	33
Vancouver, Wash.	65	2,940-3,300	4,404..†	72-24	21	None	206	0	228	5.2	207	4-1592	443	49
Vicksburg, Miss.	35	2,280-2,280	3,180..	84-24	14	None	81	0	90	...	...	5-2144	807	45
Waltham, Mass.	118	....-....	....M	48-10	14	$25	...	...	...	4.6	424	4-note 2		
Warren, Ohio	57	3,180-3,504†	4,800M†	72-24	15	Yes	...	...	...	2.4†	2,842†	4-1913	791	42
Warwick, R. I.	31	....-....	....D	68-10†	14	Yes	...	...	...	2.2	2,153	not available		
Washington, Pa.	17	2,200-2,640	3,240C	72-10	14	Yes	49	9	101	3.7	336	not graded		
Watertown, N. Y.	61	2,670-2,970	4,300A	70-24	20	Yes	177	0	186	3.9	875	4-1538	508	42
Waukegan, Ill.	33	2,520-2,940†	4,020M†	72-24	21	None	...	...	...	5.4	161	5-2289	1051	40
Wausau, Wis.	41	2,484-2,664†	3,780B†	84-24	15	None	...	50†	168†	7.5	216	5-2035	580	40
Wauwatosa, Wis.	43	3,060-3,420†	4,680B	72-24	14	None	127†	18†	153†	2.0	496	4-1545	594	33
West Allis, Wis.	53	3,686-3,826	5,427B	72-24	15	None	206	44	259	3.4	308	4-1957	794	43
West New York, N. J.	73	....-....	....S	67-10	21	None	...	...	...	3.1	294	3-1320	609	48
West Orange, N. J.	47	2,800-3,550	5,350S	67-10	17	None	168	0	184	2.9	1,387	4-1585	487	48
W. Palm Beach, Fla.	50	2,550-2,940	4,800C	72-24	14	Yes D	126	25	192	1.3	2,131	5-2093	806	35
White Plains, N. Y.	101	2,850-3,850	5,870C	72-10	21	Yes‡	323	15	354	3.6	539	2-942	309	36
Wilkinsburg, Pa.	32	2,838-3,132	4,176C	72-24	14	None	97	0	103	2.0	804	4-1565	501	23
Williamsport, Pa.	59	2,706-2,706	3,950C	56-10	14	Yes	143v	21	199	3.4	1,112	5-2383	811	40
Wilmington, N. C.	90	2,220-2,640	4,380C	72-12	12	D	228	0	249	8.8	288	4-1846	738	49
Wyandotte, Mich.	55	3,505-3,895†	5,740B†	63-24	16	None	208†	0†	222†	3.9	297	5-2167	871	35
Yakima, Wash.	73	3,000-....†	4,500M	56-24	..	None	235	...	253	9.1	179	4-1740	524	40
Zanesville, Ohio	40	2,553-2,863	3,480B	72-24	14	None	105	0	117	3.7	4,751	6-2801	968	44

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[1] Odessa and San Angelo, Texas, are graded by the engineers of the state Board of Insurance Commissioners. The figure given is the key rate, represents the city's classification. The basis rate is a measure of the city's ability to cope with the fire problem.

[2] The rating organizations in Connecticut and Massachusetts supplied only the total or final classification. Gradings for cities in Maine, Rhode Island (except Providence), and Vermont are not made available by the rating organization. The rating bureau in Missouri supplied only the total or final class for Columbia, Independence, and University City; these cities are not graded under the deficiency point system used by the National Board of Fire Underwriters.

[3] In Cincinnati, Ohio, the city furnishes the original issue of dress uniforms. In Columbus, Ohio, the city pays an allowance of $150 upon appointment and $75 per year thereafter; in Newton, Massachusetts, the city pays $75 upon appointment and $50 per year thereafter. Memphis, Tennessee supplies helmets, boots, and rubber coats and in addition pays an annual allowance of $60.

[4] In these cities one-half the cost of dress uniforms is paid: New Haven, Connecticut; Muskegon, Michigan; East Cleveland, Ohio; Altoona, Pennsylvania; Corpus Christi, Texas; and Provo, Utah. In Portland, Maine, two-thirds of the cost of dress uniforms is paid. One-half of the cost of the first dress uniform only is paid in San Mateo, California. In Madison, Wisconsin, one-half of the cost of uniforms and clothing is paid not to exceed $60 per year. In Lebanon, Pennsylvania each of the eight fire companies receives $100 per year for clothing and uniforms.

[5] The firemen work 66 hours per week from November to June and 72 hours per week from July to October.

TABLE XVII

FIRE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR CITIES OF 10,000 TO 25,000: 1951

This table includes 641 of the 754 cities between 10,000 and 25,000 population. All data were reported to the Year Book late in 1950 and early in 1951 by city officials, except the insurance grading data which were supplied by the several rating agencies or by state officials in February, 1951. Under "Employees" the first figure is the number of full-time paid employees including civilians, but not including part-time employees or "sleepers"; the second is the number of volunteer firemen. Total fire department expenditures include equipment and all other payments, except hydrant rental and payments into retirement fund or those made directly by city to retired employees. See headnote to Table XVI for explanation of all other column heads. See Table III for population figures. A single dagger (†) indicates 1949 figures; superscript numerals (²) refer to notes at end of table; leaders (...) indicate data not reported or unknown.

City	Employees—No. Full-time Paid, No. Volunteer	Salary of Full-time Firemen—Entrance, Maximum	Fire Chief's Salary	Work Hours Per Week, Hours on Day Shift	Days Annual Paid Vacation	Furnishes Uniforms	Fire Dept. Expenditures, 1950 (in thousands)		Total Fire Insurance Class and Deficiency Points, Fire Dept. Def. Pts. Year		
							Salaries and Wages	Total for Department			
Aberdeen, S. D.	20-20	....-....	....	84-24	14	Yes	....	....	6-2599	675	38
Aberdeen, Wash.	37-0	$3,585-3,600	$4,620	56-24	15	None	$127.6	$138.4	4-1905	624	33
Ada, Okla.	12-6	2,040-....	2,880	84-24	15	None	25.8v	29.0	6-2948	872	40
Adrian, Mich	21-..	2,880-2,880	....	73-24	14	YesD	57.4	93.0	6-2751	1075	30
Albany, Calif.	20-..	3,300-3,600	4,740	72-24	15	Yes‡	69.6	81.1	4-1640	433	49
Albany, Ore.	14-25	....-....	4,620	72-24	14	None	...	...	5-2332	665	33
Albemarle, N. C.	17-15	....-....	....	84-24	7	YesD	...	...	5-2030	703	50
Albert Lea, Minn.	16-0	2,808-3,072	4,008	84-24	26	Yes[7]	42.9	50.6	6-2753	967	49
Albion, Mich.	10-14	....-....	....	72-24	14	$50	...	...	7-3481	1240	29
Alice, Tex.	7-60	2,580-2,940	....	84-24	15	None	14.1	59.1	30-note 1		
Allen Park, Mich.	9-11	....-....	....	63-24	15	$120	...	...	7-3312	1248	44
Alpena, Mich.	22-0	2,750-3,100	3,900	72-24	15	Yes	60.5	74.7	6-2883	756	30
Ambridge, Pa.	5-22	2,903-3,143	3,780	48-3P	15	Yes	17.9v	20.0	5-note 3		
Americus, Ga.	14-0	....-....	....	72-10	10	YesD	...	...	4-1961	767	49
Ames, Iowa	15-..	2,520-3,000	3,900	84-24	14	Yes	41.8	43.5	6-2812	1025	38
Anaconda, Mont.	14-0	....-....	....	48-3P	15	Yes	...	...	6-2670	1161	48
Anaheim, Calif.	10-15	3,111-3,316	3,200	72-10	15	$50	36.2	39.2	6-2835	1070	30
Anderson, S. C.	21-0	2,580-2,640	3,656	84-11	14	YesD	54.7	108.8	5-2095	882	48
Annapolis, Md.	15-150	....-....	....	72-24	15	$75	...	...	5-2087	659	51
Ansonia, Conn.	0-325	....-....	....	..-..	..	None	3.2v	20.5	6-note 3		
Antioch, Calif.	6-24	3,180-3,420	4,200	84-24	21	None	27.2	...	5-2069	742	49
Arcadia, Calif.	28-0	3,030-3,420	4,740	72-24	15	None	66.7	88.2	5-2383	622	38
Ardmore, Okla.	19-0	2,018-2,018	2,676	84-24	15	None	41.0	43.8	6-2893	917	34
Arkansas City, Kan.	15-10	2,416-2,516	3,355	72-12	14	None	36.0	38.3	5-2488	743	48
Asbury Park, N. J.	37-75	2,650-3,150	4,350	56-3P	14	Yes	120.6v	141.1	E-note 2		
Ashland, Ohio	8-65	2,940-3,120	3,420	72-24	14	Yes	25.4v	31.5	6-2863	973	34
Ashland, Wis.	20-0	2,424-2,688	3,480	72-24	14	Yes	51.6	56.7	6-2888	824	43
Ashtabula, Ohio	34-10	3,145-3,750	5,000	63-24	14	$50	110.2	131.3	6-2581	966	49
Astoria, Ore.	23-0	2,855-3,155	4,530	72-24	14	None	49.6	80.8	4-1920	842	34
Atchison, Kan.	18-0	2,460-2,460	3,060	84-12	15	Yes	42.6	47.1	5-2263	896	45
Athens, Ohio	8-0	....-....	....	72-24	14	Yes	...	...	7-3302	1305	38
Attleboro, Mass.	78-0	....-....	....	48-10	14	$25	...	...	4-note 3		
Auburn, Ala.	7-10	2,100-2,300	3,000	84-24	14	YesD	12.5	15.1	7-3442	1499	49
Auburn, Me.	30-6	2,600-2,808	3,199	84-24	14	$50	79.2v	93.0	not available		
Augusta, Me.	50-30	2,392-2,600	3,737	60-12	14	YesD	51.0v	71.1	not available		
Austin, Minn.	27-0	3,250-3,600	4,800	65-24	12	Yes	93.7	121.0	6-2928	1007	46
Azusa, Calif.	3-22	2,928-3,276	....	72-24	14	D	16.0v	21.8	6-2678	867	39
Barre, Vt.	15-25	....-....	....	72-24	14	YesD	...	...	not available		

Table XVII–Fire Department Data for Cities of 10,000 to 25,000: 1951 —Continued

City	Employees—No. Full-time Paid, No. Volunteer	Salary of Full-time Firemen—Entrance, Maximum	Fire Chief's Salary	Work Hours Per Week, Hours on Day Shift	Days Annual Paid Vacation	Furnishes Uniforms	Fire Dept. Expenditures, 1950 (in thousands)		Total Fire Insurance Class and Deficiency Points, Fire Dept. Def. Pts. Year		
							Salaries and Wages	Total for Department			
Bartlesville, Okla.	29-9	$2,250-2,400	$3,276	74-24	15	Yes	$42.6	$45.7	6-2571	1083	36
Batavia, N. Y.	28-. .	2,650-2,800	3,700	72-10	14	Yes	77.3	86.3	5-2403	897	35
Bath, Me.	9-57	2,340-2,340	2,806	72-24	14	None	26.8v	33.2	not available		
Beacon, N. Y.	7-225	3,000-3,200	. . . .	72-12	15	Yes	22.3	34.7	5-2418	816	29
Beaver Dam, Wis.	26-21	2,580-2,880	. . . .	72-24	14	YesD	19.1v	22.6	6-2809	983	44
Beckley, W. Va.	10-6	2,325-2,904	3,900	72-24	15	Yes	30.2v	54.2	7-3305	1188	42
Bedford, Ind.	19-0	2,520-2,760	3,540	72-24	15	$100	54.7	60.5	7-3086	1156	45
Bell, Calif.	12-0	3,330-3,744	5,964	72-24	14	None	44.5	52.6	6-2580	740	47
Bellaire, Ohio	7-20	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	72-24	14	Yes	. . .	. . .	7-3100	1176	40
Bellaire, Tex.	4-30	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	84-24	15	Yes	. . .	. . .	51-note 1		
Bellefontaine, Ohio	10-3	. . . .-2,640	3,124	72-24	14	None	. . .	. . .	6-2606	920	40
Bellevue, Pa.	2-51	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	. .-10	14	Yes	. . .	. . .	4-1910	580	30
Bend, Ore.	11-19	3,240-3,540	4,499	65-24	14	Yes	37.9v	44.3	5-2375	773	50
Benton Harbor, Mich.	30-0	2,809-3,210	4,494	72-24	14	Yes	94.8	111.3	5-2487	670	48
Berea, Ohio	7-13	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	72-24	14	Yes	. . .	. . .	6-2503	716	50
Bergenfield, N. J.	4-75	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	60-10	14	$50	. . .	. . .	D-note 2		
Berkley, Mich.	8-0	3,560-4,010	5,160	64-24	15	Yes	31.6v	33.6	7-3221	1184	30
Berlin, N. H.	32-25	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	72-10	14	None	. . .	. . .	not available		
Bexley, Ohio	0-0[8]	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	. .-. .	. .	. . .	. . .	. . .	8-not reported		
Biddeford, Me.	11-35	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	112-SP	14	Yes	. . .	. . .	not available		
Birmingham, Mich.	20-16	3,722-3,912	6,782	72-24	16	Yes[7]	64.0v	68.9	5-2277	734	49
Bismarck, N. D.	15-6	2,220-2,760	4,320	72-24	15	Yes	35.1v	43.1	8-3595	1348	41
Bloomsburg, Pa.	0-. .	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	. .-. .	. .	Yes	. . .	. . .	5-note 3		
Blue Island, Ill.	6-35	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	84-24	14	Yes	. . .	. . .	6-2886	1231	50
Bluefield, W. Va.	24-0	2,700-2,880	3,660	72-24	14	None	76.8	81.3	6-2838	902	40
Boone, Iowa	12-12	2,886-3,126	3,546	72-24	14	None	30.8	34.8	6-2980	1203	38
Borger, Tex.	14-25	2,400-2,760	3,300	72-24	15	YesD	16.7	21.8	39-note 1		
Bossier City, La.	9-20	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	72-24	15	YesD	. . .	. . .	not available		
Boulder, Colo.	15-0	2,514-2,712	4,200	84-24	15	None	39.9	42.9	5-2316	881	38
Bowling Green, Ky.	19-0	. . . .-. . . .	2,400	72-24	14	Yes	. . .	. . .	5-2395	876	50
Bowling Green, Ohio	5-18	2,904-2,904	3,450	56-24	15	Yes	13.1v	15.8	7-3008	960	30
Bozeman, Mont.	9-28	2,820-2,889	3,450	56-3P	17	YesD	26.6	31.2	6-2852	1212	50
Braddock, Pa.	17-0	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	72-12	0	None	. . .	. . .	5-2415	1171	30
Bradford, Pa.	22-0	2,664-2,832	3,720	72-10	14	None	64.3	71.3	3-note 3		
Brainerd, Minn.	54-50	2,832-3,162	3,540	44-3P	11	Yes	15.4†	18.3†	7-3038	971	39
Brawley, Calif.	16-5	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	70-10	15	Yes	. . .	. . .	6-2914	569	37
Bristol, Pa.	7-100	2,472-2,472	2,976	56-3P	14	Yes	19.0	26.0	4-1675	581	50
Bristol, Tenn.	9-7	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	96-24	14	YesD	. . .	. . .	5-2467	950	37
Bristol, Va.	9-16	2,160-2,700	4,000	84-24	14	YesD	25.1v	31.6	6-2702	1022	37
Brookfield, Ill.	4-23	2,970-3,420	4,320	84-24	15	Yes	16.1v	20.1	6-2616	1106	40
Brownwood, Tex.	23-27	1,980-2,160	3,300	72-24	15	Yes	31-7	38.4	34-note 1		
Brunswick, Ga.	23-. .	2,131-2,426	3,395	. .-24	15	D	54.6	59.7	6-2555	735	50
Bryan, Tex.	18-18	. . . .-2,280	. . . .	84-24	15	None	. . .	. . .	25-note 1		
Bucyrus, Ohio	8-15	2,400-2,760	. . . .	72-24	14	None	24.0v	26.3	7-3031	1062	41
Burlingame, Calif.	26-25	3,600-3,840	5,700	67-24	14	$60	75.5†	138.7†	4-1853	738	47
Burlington, N. J.	0-300	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	. .-. .	. .	None	1.4v	27.8	D-note 2		
Burlington, N. C.	23-30	2,310-2,820	4,180	84-24	12	YesD	38.9v	63.8	6-2711	1229	48
Butler, Pa.	26-0	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	72-10	14	None	. . .	. . .	4-note 3		
Cadillac, Mich.	11-10	2,700-2,700	3,000	84-24	0	YesD	32.8v	35.2	7-3360	1089	39
Cairo, Ill.	13-30	2,010-2,010	2,190	84-24	7	None	23.2	28.6	6-2818	859	46
Caldwell, Idaho	12-6	2,520-2,700	3,240	84-24	15	Yes	32.8v	34.4	5-2451	613	36
Calumet City, Ill.	9-25	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	78-24	15	Yes	. . .	. . .	7-3320	1230	50
Cambridge, Md.	5-0	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	. .-. .	. .	None	. . .	. . .	6-2754	910	48
Cambridge, Ohio	14-12	2,100-2,100	2,580	72-24	14	Yes[6]	31.2v	. . .	7-3491	1329	30
Camden, Ark.	7-15	2,400-2,400	3,000	72-24	15	None	19.8v	23.9	6-2886	1119	48

TABLE XVII—FIRE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR CITIES OF 10,000 TO 25,000: 1951 —Continued

City	Employees—No. Full-time Paid, No. Volunteer	Salary of Full-time Firemen—Entrance, Maximum	Fire Chief's Salary	Work Hours Per Week, Hours on Day Shift	Days Annual Paid Vacation	Furnishes Uniforms	Fire Dept. Expenditures, 1950 (in thousands)		Total Fire Insurance Class and Deficiency Points, Fire Dept. Def. Pts. Year		
							Salaries and Wages	Total for Department			
Campbell, Ohio	8-12	$3,000-3,000	$3,600	48-3P	15	Yes	$ 25.0v	$ 27.9	not available		
Canton, Ill.	10-0	2,400-2,400	....	68-24	14	Yes	24.4v	25.7	6-2993	1109	43
Cape Girardeau, Mo.	16-0	1,980-1,980	2,280	84-24	15	YesD	32.4	42.0	7-note 3		
Carbondale, Ill.	5-0	....-....	....	..-24	14	None	...	...	7-3143	1354	44
Carlisle, Pa.	10-..	....-....	....	..-..	0	Yes	0.5v	22.0	5-note 3		
Carlsbad, N. M.	3-31	....-....	....	..-..	15	Yes	...	...	7-3392	1140	38
Carnegie, Pa.	10-0	....-3,096	3,684	66-10	14	YesD	31.5	...	6-2895	1167	24
Carthage, Mo.	11-0	2,040-2,040	2,700	84-24	14	None	23.7	25.7	6-note 3		
Casper, Wyo.	27-0	2,940-3,420	4,140	72-24	15	YesD	83.1	93.8	5-2309	922	27
Cedar Falls, Iowa	6-20	....-....	....	72-24	15	Yes	...	...	6-2896	1087	50
Central Falls, R. I.	19-16	....-....	....	72-10	14	$25	...	...	not available		
Centralia, Ill.	11-3	3,187-3,187	3,600	84-24	10	$75	35.9v	42.0	7-3343	1281	44
Chambersburg, Pa.	14-..	....-....	....	84-24	15	None	...	...	5-note 3		
Chanute, Kan.	9-0	....-....	....	84-24	15	Yes	...	...	6-2850	865	48
Charles City, Iowa	5-18	2,534-2,684	3,072	84-24	7	Yes	14.0v	17.8	6-2989	1147	43
Chicago Heights, Ill.	27-0	2,666-2,666	4,250	72-24	21	None	74.6	77.7	5-2277	1001	36
Chickasha, Okla.	22-0	1,860-2,160	2,520	72-24	15	None	38.5	40.5	6-2961	798	49
Chico, Calif.	59-37	3,012-3,612	....	72-24	15	YesD	73.9v	96.6	5-2438	850	46
Chillicothe, Ohio	29-0	2,280-2,580	3,600	72-24	14	YesD‡	72.0	96.0	7-3192	1298	47
Chippewa Falls, Wis.	13-32	2,328-2,760	3,204	72-24	11	Yes	35.1	37.8	6-2929	1021	44
Chula Vista, Calif.	13-0	3,078-3,588	4,680	72-24	20	None	38.0	40.6	5-2493	691	49
Clairton, Pa.	18-0	....-....	....	44-3P	15	Yes	...	...	6-2649	938	28
Claremont, N. H.	10-36	2,795-2,990	3,770	84-24	14	None	34.6v	45.9	A1-note 4		
Clarksdale, Miss.	24-0	2,220-2,520	3,900	84-24	15	None	58.5	66.6	5-2205	719	37
Clarksville, Tenn.	10-25	2,169-2,232	2,820	84-24	15	D	24.1v	35.8	6-2941	876	41
Clayton, Mo.	15-0	2,790-3,300	4,200	72-24	15	None	46.7	48.9	6-note 3		
Clearwater, Fla.	24-0	2,190-2,520	4,200	72-24	15	YesD	49.6	56.1	5-2190	678	48
Cleveland, Tenn.	4-16	....-....	....	..-24	..	Yes	...	...	6-2934	1258	50
Cliffside Park, N. J.	18-37	....-....	....	56-..	15	None	...	...	D-note 2		
Clovis, N. M.	5-15	2,400-2,700	3,000	84-24	15	Yes	13.1v	20.8	7-3319	995	41
Coatesville, Pa.	3-150	....-....	....	..-24	15	Yes	...	42.6	6-2866	889	49
Coeur d' Alene, Idaho	12-0	2,280-2,700	3,600	84-24	15	YesD	30.3v	37.9	6-2563	940	32
Cohoes, N. Y.	46-0	....-....	....	72-24	21	None	...	...	5-2058	817	32
College Park, Ga.	10-0	....-....	....	72-24	18	YesD	...	...	7-3267	1220	48
College Park, Md.	0-30°	....-....	....	..-..	..	None	...	...	6-2539	1174	48
Collingswood, N. J.	6-0	2,000-3,150	....	64-10	15	YesD	17.8	24.6	D-note 2		
Collinsville, Ill.	4-18	3,240-3,240	....	48-3P	15	None	15.5v	17.5	7-3346	1028	45
Colton, Calif.	9-24	2,556-3,090	4,200	72-24	15	None	...	...	6-2566	778	38
Columbus, Ind.	28-0	2,748-2,880	3,738	72-24	15	$100	75.7	116.3	6-2538	966	43
Columbus, Miss.	22-0	2,415-2,444	3,049	84-24	15	Yes	52.5	59.1	6-2960	1019	50
Concord, N. C.	15-15	....-....	....	84-24	10	YesD	...	...	6-2519	951	50
Conneaut, Ohio	10-7	3,348-3,480	4,032	72-10	14	Yes	35.6v	38.3	6-2534	846	49
Connersville, Ind.	17-0	....-....	....	72-24	14	$100	...	...	6-2856	1058	50
Conshohocken, Pa.	4-300	....-....	....	..-24	15	Yes	...	...	5-2202	813	48
Coral Gables, Fla.	25-0	2,664-3,852	....	72-24	18	$40	85.2	...	4-1624	695	49
Corning, N. Y.	18-9	....-....	....	72-10	15	Yes	...	...	4-1507	509	38
Corona, Calif.	4-16	2,700-3,120	....	80-24	21	None	15.4v	24.2	8-not reported		35
Coronado, Calif.	15-0	3,189-3,672	4,845	72-24	15	Yes	55.6	61.8	not available		
Corsicana, Tex.	14-..	2,153-....	2,867	..-..	15	$150	28.2	30.7	23-note 1		
Corvallis, Ore.	11-64	2,820-3,300	3,900	72-24	15	$50	33.5	42.2	5-2033	455	33
Coshocton, Ohio	11-0	2,604-2,664	2,893	72-24	15	None	29.7v	39.3	7-3121	1133	30
Crawfordsville, Ind.	19-0	2,580-2,820	3,720	72-24	15	YesD	51.4v	60.3	6-2688	762	40
Crowley, La.	7-44	1,800-2,000	3,000	84-24	7	YesD	16.4v	37.4	not available		
Cudahy, Wis.	7-23	3,132-3,432†	....	72-24	14	Yes	30.9v	34.9	7-3200	988	37
Culver City, Calif.	31-2	....-....	....	63-24	15	None	...	...	5-2193	491	49

TABLE XVII—FIRE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR CITIES OF 10,000 TO 25,000: 1951 —Continued

City	Employees—No. Full-time Paid, No. Volunteer	Salary of Full-time Firemen—Entrance, Maximum	Fire Chief's Salary	Work Hours Per Week, Hours on Day Shift	Days Annual Paid Vacation	Furnishes Uniforms	Fire Dept. Expenditures, 1950 (in thousands)		Total Fire Insurance Class and Deficiency Points, Fire Dept. Def. Pts. Year		
							Salaries and Wages	Total for Department			
Dalton, Ga.	14-0	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	84-24	. .	Yes	. . .	. . .	7-3231	1188	50
Daly City, Calif.	0-60	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	. .-. .	. .	None	$ 10.8v	$ 17.7	4-1997	640	42
Danbury, Conn.	33-300	$2,950-3,150	$4,300	56-10	14	Yes[7]	117.3v	143.2	6-note 3		
Decatur, Ala.	18-0	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	72-24	7	None	. . .	. . .	7-3041	1121	48
Defiance, Ohio	8-80	2,460-2,460	2,580	72-24	14	Yes[7]	22.9v	31.3	4-1956	654	49
Dekalb, Ill.	11-. .	2,838-2,838	3,300	84-24	15	YesD‡	30.9	49.0	6-2765	1038	32
Del Rio, Tex.	5-0	1,980-2,340	2,700	84-24	0	None	12.0v	13.7	32-note 1		
Delaware, Ohio	7-12	3,000-3,000	3,240	72-24	14	Yes	20.2v	22.0	7-3178	1178	39
Denison, Tex.	26-. .	2,100-2,280	3,240	84-24	15	Yes	55.8	62.7	16-note 1		
Denton, Tex.	12-39	2,370-2,400	3,240	84-24	15	Yes	37.2v	42.2	23-note 1		
Derby, Conn.	0-165	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	. .-. .	0	Yes	. . .	. . .	5-note 3		
Des Plaines, Ill.	5-20	3,150-3,654	. . . .	72-24	7	D	19.1v	22.6	5-2503	911	50
Donora, Pa.	2-31	3,300-3,300	3,900	70-12	12	Yes	11.2v	51.2	6-note 3		
Dormont, Pa.	5-20	3,180-3,600	. . . .	44-3P	15	Yes	14.3v	20.1	4-1801	582	24
Dothan, Ala.	26-0	2,264-2,548	3,600	84-24	12	YesD	59.4	67.3	6-2513	862	47
Dover, N. H.	13-44	2,668-2,876	3,068	84-24	14	YesD	44.5v	50.6	not available		
Dumont, N. J.	0-80	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	. .-. .	. .	$45	3.6v	10.7	D-note 2		
Duncan, Okla.	8-12	2,460-2,460	3,000	72-24	15	None	9.4v	14.4	8-3606	1373	50
Dunkirk, N. Y.	20-700	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	60-10	14	None	. . .	. . .	4-1998	788	34
Dunmore, Pa.	19-200	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	. .-10	15	None	. . .	. . .	5-note 3		
Durant, Okla.	9-0	2,016-2,220	2,832	84-24	15	None	21.2v	28.0	8-3673	1178	38
Dyersburg, Tenn.	15-. .	1,979-1,979	2,640	. .-10	14	Yes	28.7	31.7	6-2669	927	50
East Detroit, Mich.	10-22	3,380-3,900	4,700	. .-24	20	None	36.7v	41.0	7-3125	1076	27
East Lansing, Mich.	14-0	2,850-3,250	4,350	72-24	15	Yes[7]	45.9	51.5	7-3424	1031	30
E. Liverpool, Ohio	27-0	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	72-24	14	Yes	. . .	. . .	6-2608	926	50
East Moline, Ill.	11-0	2,580-3,060	3,480	84-24	15	None	24.8	40.5	6-2861	910	44
East Point, Ga.	27-0	2,400-3,000	4,500	72-11	19	Yes	84.2	93.5	4-1619	465	48
Ecorse, Mich.	33-0	3,567-3,827	5,758	63-24	20	$75	122.5	142.3	6-2277	799	30
El Centro, Calif.	21-3	3,185-3,380	5,050	72-24	15	$50	47.1v	59.0	6-2950	603	50
El Cerrito, Calif.	23-15	3,480-3,660	4,740	72-24	14	Yes	98.0	98.5	4-1831	475	49
El Dorado, Ark.	15-6	2,520-. . . .	3,420	72-24	15	Yes	38.2	43.9	6-2701	876	49
El Dorado, Kan.	10-8	1,920-2,520	3,432	72-10	15	Yes	23.6	26.6	6-2708	861	43
El Reno, Okla.	9-9	2,160-2,340	3,780	84-24	15	None	21.2v	22.5	6-2727	1072	43
Elizabeth City, N. C.	15-35	1,680-2,280	3,120	72-24	10	Yes	35.3	43.3	5-2437	888	46
Elizabethton, Tenn.	6-12	2,000-2,200	2,400	72-12	15	YesD	13.6v	17.2	6-2893	1082	50
Ellwood City, Pa.	4-36	3,300-3,300	3,600	56-24	15	Yes	15.0v	17.0	7-note 3		
Elmhurst, Ill.	4-19	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	84-24	15	Yes	14.4v	18.8	6-2777	1061	42
Elwood, Ind.	15-0	. . . .-. . . .	3,000	72-24	15	$100	35.2	. . .	6-2919	984	38
Emporia, Kan.	12-0	2,370-2,520	3,300	84-24	15	Yes[6]	29.0	34.2	6-2682	1009	49
Endicott, N. Y.	36-0	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	84-24	21	Yes	. . .	. . .	4-1955	820	38
Englewood, Colo.	4-2	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	84-24	14	None	. . .	. . .	7-3247	880	39
Escanaba, Mich.	20-2	2,585-2,825	. . . .	72-24	14	$30	56.8	62.6	6-2716	885	27
Fair Lawn, N. J.	0-100	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	. .-. .	. .	$50	4.8v	14.0	D-note 2		
Fairfield, Ala.	1-7	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	56-3P	12	Yes	6.1v	8.7	6-2851	1252	48
Faribault, Minn.	14-0	2,640-2,760	3,240	72-24	14	Yes	37.9	41.0	7-3075	1253	47
Farrell, Pa.	9-54	3,084-3,084	3,738	72-10	15	Yes	27.4	29.3	7-note 3		
Fayetteville, Ark.	8-35	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	72-24	14	$120	. . .	. . .	6-2825	1031	47
Fergus Falls, Minn.	1-26	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	. .-. .	0	Yes	9.2v	13.1	7-3347	1266	49
Ferguson, Mo.	8-4	2,280-2,640	3,540	84-24	15	Yes	19.4	23.0	6-note 3		
Findlay, Ohio	23-0	2,580-3,036	3,612	72-24	14	None	65.6	73.7	6-2825	1102	37
Floral Park, N. Y.	0-169	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	. .-. .	. .	YesD	. . .	11.4	5-2366	909	34
Florence, S. C.	16-12	2,280-2,520	4,200	96-24	14	YesD	45.5v	106.2	7-3326	1392	49
Forest Park, Ill.	13-2	3,356-3,709†	. . . .	72-24	21	None	41.1	43.2	6-2827	1056	35
Fort Collins, Colo.	16-0	2,280-2,700	3,432	84-24	15	YesD	39.7	46.2	4-1656	595	30
Fort Madison, Iowa	13-25	2,340-2,400	2,880	84-24	15	Yes	29.9	34.7	6-2964	1134	49

TABLE XVII—FIRE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR CITIES OF 10,000 TO 25,000: 1951 —Continued

City	Employees—No. Full-time Paid, No. Volunteer	Salary of Full-time Firemen—Entrance, Maximum	Fire Chief's Salary	Work Hours Per Week, Hours on Day Shift	Days Annual Paid Vacation	Furnishes Uniforms	Fire Dept. Expenditures, 1950 (in thousands)		Total Fire Insurance Class and Deficiency Points, Fire Dept. Def. Pts. Year		
							Salaries and Wages	Total for Department			
Fort Pierce, Fla.	9-33	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	84-24	14	Yes	. . .	. . .	6-2559	940	47
Fort Thomas, Ky.	7-14	$2,700-2,800	$3,154	72-24	14	YesD	$ 21.1	$ 41.7	6-2492	790	49
Fostoria, Ohio	11-0	2,700-3,000	3,300	72-24	14	None	32.0	34.9	6-2805	888	42
Frankfort, Ind.	29-. .	2,640-2,640	3,300	72-24	15	$100	75.4	81.9	6-2750	873	38
Frankfort, Ky.	12-0	2,363-2,363	3,080	84-24	14	Yes[7]	25.5	29.4	7-2993	1168	48
Frederick, Md.	12-18	. . . .-2,430	. . . .	72-24	7	YesD	29.5v	58.1	6-2616	992	49
Fredericksburg, Va.	8-45	2,295-2,498	3,000	72-24	6	YesD	20.4v	23.0	7-3040	1200	50
Freeport, Ill.	26-0	2,550-2,760	3,468	84-24	15	None	65.4	69.2	5-2147	765	49
Fremont, Neb.	10-84	2,250-2,400	3,000	84-24	14	Yes	20.5v	24.3	6-2791	1083	48
Fremont, Ohio	19-2	2,616-2,988	3,600	72-24	14	Yes	51.7v	58.9	6-2968	1010	39
Fullerton, Calif.	11-21	3,000-3,360	4,500	72-24	25	None	32.1v	51.0	6-2613	917	39
Fulton, Mo.	2-10	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	72-. .	14	None	. . .	. . .	8-note 3		
Fulton, N. Y.	15-20	2,516-3,211	4,025	72-24	14	Yes	45.0v	48.5	4-1919	700	39
Gainesville, Ga.	14-0	2,393-2,640	3,432	84-12	15	YesD	32.7	41.0	6-2915	1172	49
Gainesville, Tex.	9-60	2,178-2,178	. . . .	84-24	0	None	17.4	24.9	32-note 1		
Garden City, Kan.	17-. .	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	. .-. .	. .	Yes	3.5v	5.8	7-3083	1244	48
Garden City, N. Y.	16-79	3,050-3,750	. . . .	72-10	15	YesD	56.9	73.2	5-2190	811	34
Gardena, Calif.	10-0	3,120-3,300	4,500	72-24	15	None	32.2	35.3	7-3179	796	39
Gardner, Mass.	22-50	. . . .-2,836	3,960	63-. .	14	Yes	79.4v	109.9	5-note 3		
Garland, Tex.	2-28	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	120-24	10	Yes	. . .	. . .	28-note 1		
Gastonia, N. C.	32-0	2,175-2,352	3,840	72-24	10	D	77.9	83.4	5-2165	871	50
Girard, Ohio	3-18	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	72-24	14	Yes[6]	. . .	. . .	6-2800	1082	48
Glens Falls, N. Y.	36-0	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	72-24	21	Yes	. . .	. . .	4-1600	553	42
Gloucester City, N. J.	0-100	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	. .-. .	. .	Yes	. . .	. . .	E-note 2		
Gloversville, N. Y.	26-13	2,540-2,870	4,275	78-24	17	None	79.8v	92.4	4-1695	646	41
Goldsboro, N. C.	28-0	1,850-2,350	3,182	84-24	14	YesD	69.1	89.0	5-2228	823	48
Goshen, Ind.	21-. .	2,610-2,790	3,538	72-24	14	$100	55.7	64.6	6-2619	952	41
Grand Island, Neb.	31-0	2,160-2,340	3,600	84-24	14	None	70.0	82.5	6-2769	1078	39
Grand Junction, Colo.	17-0	3,060-3,600	4,800	72-24	15	YesD	56.5	66.2	6-3019	1203	28
Grand Prairie, Tex.	3-22	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	72-24	15	$50	. . .	. . .	34-note 1		
Great Bend, Kan.	7-11	2,640-2,750	. . . .	84-24	10	None	. . .	. . .	6-2990	1274	49
Greeley, Colo.	15-0	2,400-3,000	3,900	84-24	15	Yes[8]	46.5	51.5	6-2824	1170	35
Greensburg, Pa.	0-448	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	. .-. .	. .	Yes	. . .	2.1	6-note 3		
Greenville, N. C.	43-36	2,460-2,460	3,690	72-24	15	YesD	20.0v	25.4	5-2284	792	47
Greenville, Tex.	26-0	2,100-2,280	3,300	84-24	14	None	51.3	83.4	26-note 1		
Greenwood, Miss.	20-0	2,530-2,640	4,230	84-24	11	YesD	48.1	61.8	6-2570	990	43
Greenwood, S. C.	14-14	2,370-2,700	3,600	72-24	10	YesD	37.8	47.0	5-2158	912	50
Gretna, La.	4-150	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	. .-. .	7	None	2.9v	. . .	7-3446	829	32
Griffin, Ga.	19-0	2,220-2,599	3,960	84-24	15	YesD	47.4	53.2	5-2199	749	50
Gr. Pte. Park, Mich.	25-0	3,549-3,909	5,389	63-24	14	Yes	80.5	101.6	4-1863	720	43
Gr. Pte. Woods, Mich.	. .-. .[11]	. . . .-4,380	5,180	. .-. .	. .	. . .	. . .	. . .	7-3115	948	36
Gulfport, Miss.	33-. .	2,070-2,160	3,300	. .-24	10	YesD	58.0	67.8	5-2321	757	50
Guthrie, Okla.	13-1	1,980-2,100	2,700	84-10	15	Yes	27.8	30.5	6-2871	651	40
Haddonfield, N. J.	5-43	. . . .-. . . .	4,264	48-3P	15	YesD	. . .	. . .	E-note 2		
Hannibal, Mo.	23-0	2,100-2,400	3,120	84-24	15	None	52.8	61.1	6-2633	1021	47
Harlingen, Tex.	51-28	2,220-2,280	3,300	72-24	15	YesD	38.6v	64.6	31-note 1		
Harrisburg, Ill.	3-7	2,244-2,244	2,442	. .-24	7	None	91.0v	10.3	8-3847	1468	39
Harrisonburg, Va.	7-150	2,040-2,040	. . . .	72-24	14	YesD	14.0v	23.7	6-2835	971	50
Harvey, Ill.	13-25	2,724-3,024	. . . .	72-24	21	Yes	39.9v	46.9	6-2767	1163	50
Hastings, Neb.	17-14	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	84-24	14	None	. . .	. . .	6-2672	956	41
Hawthorne, Calif.	9-11	2,820-3,300	3,720	72-24	14	Yes	31.7	42.5	7-3377	1050	48
Hayward, Calif.	16-9	3,336-4,152	4,996	72-24	15	None	57.1v	89.7	5-2351	869	50
Hazel Park, Mich.	10-6	3,100-3,700	4,750	72-24	20	Yes	37.2v	40.6	7-3145	1031	47
Helena, Mont.	19-0	3,000-3,120	3,600	56-3P	17	None	60.2	62.8	6-2791	1143	42
Henderson, Ky.	28-. .	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	72-24	15	Yes	. . .	. . .	6-2861	883	49

TABLE XVII—FIRE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR CITIES OF 10,000 TO 25,000: 1951 —Continued

City	Employees—No. Full-time Paid, No. Volunteer	Salary of Full-time Firemen—Entrance, Maximum	Fire Chief's Salary	Work Hours Per Week, Hours on Day Shift	Days Annual Paid Vacation	Furnishes Uniforms	Fire Dept. Expenditures, 1950 (in thousands)		Total Fire Insurance Class and Deficiency Points,		
							Salaries and Wages	Total for Department		Fire Dept. Def. Pts.	Year
Henderson, N. C.	9-20	$2,160-2,460	$3,060	96-24	10	D	$ 24.9v	$ 30.4	5-2305	830	50
Hialeah, Fla.	12-0	2,988-3,024	4,020	72-24	21	YesD	43.7	52.5	6-2696	957	45
Hibbing, Minn.	37-0	2,400-2,640	3,600	48-3P	14	Yes	105.3	119.9	6-2607	1013	48
Hickory, N. C.	21-50	2,100-2,760	....	84-24	15	YesD	45.4v	65.0	5-2063	742	47
Highland Park, Ill.	16-0	2,796-3,276	5,004	84-24	15	Yes	50.3	64.5	5-2472	912	32
Highland Park, Tex.	23-0	2,798-2,880	5,370	..-..	14	None	59.4	61.1	19-note 1		
Hobart, Ind.	3-20	2,760-2,760	3,120	72-24	17	Yes	9.9v	11.1	7-3286	1093	37
Hobbs, N. M.	5-25	2,700-3,180	3,900	84-10	..	Yes	12.9	16.4	8-3724	1092	39
Holland, Mich.	10-22	....-....	....	72-24	15	None	...	...	6-2517	813	49
Hollywood, Fla.	25-0	2,700-3,000	4,500	84-24	21	D	72.6	93.7	6-2547	751	44
Homestead, Pa.	17-0	3,400-3,600	....	..-10	12	D	60.2	110.2	5-2313	956	24
Homewood, Ala.	11-0	2,670-2,859	3,363	84-24	15	None	28.4	29.6	3-1478	383	48
Hopewell, Va.	15-0	2,400-2,640	3,420	84-24	15	YesD	...	...	6-2680	1102	46
Hopkinsville, Ky.	14-8	....-....	2,520	84-24	14	Yes‡	...	...	6-2515	760	49
Hoquiam, Wash.	20-0	....-....	....	72-24	15	None	...	...	5-2385	723	34
Hornell, N. Y.	14-8	2,712-2,910	3,900	72-10	15	None	45.0v	51.8	5-2142	835	37
Houma, La.	11-11	2,100-2,100	2,400	72-24	15	None	6.5v	10.7	not available		
Hudson, N. Y.	0-240	....-....	....	..-..	..	Yes‡	0.3v	23.4	5-2263	925	42
Huntington, Ind.	27-0	2,760-2,760	3,480	72-24	15	$100	72.7	83.6	6-2954	971	42
Huntsville, Ala.	22-0	2,148-2,388	4,404	96-24†	15	None	52.1	65.1	7-3067	1044	49
Huron, S. D.	5-40	....-....	....	84-24	14	Yes	...	...	7-3449	1330	45
Hyattsville, Md.	4-27	3,000-3,120	3,000	60-10	12	None	12.7	19.0	5-2339	958	48
Idaho Falls, Idaho	19-0	2,700-....	3,660	72-24	15	Yes	...	56.8	6-2723	851	48
Independence, Kan.	13-0	2,130-2,400	3,300	84-24	14	Yes	30.0	32.8	6-2624	924	48
Indiana, Pa.	1-62	....-....	....	..-..	..	None	2.7	18.8	6-note 3		
Inkster, Mich.	9-12	3,915-4,140	5,100	84-24	15	Yes	32.3	35.6	7-3237	1034	31
Ironwood, Mich.	15-25	2,490-2,490	3,240	65-24	20	YesD	41.9v	47.6	6-2841	1036	27
Jacksonville, Ill.	14-8	....-2,580	3,180	72-24	15	YesD	34.6	52.0	7-3006	1066	41
Jamestown, N. D.	1-22	....-....	....	..-..	..	Yes	...	...	8-3592	1315	41
Janesville, Wis.	31-0	3,100-3,300	4,560	72-24	15	None	96.8	105.9	5-2253	968	48
Jeannette, Pa.	6-24	3,012-3,276	3,672	72-9	14	Yes	21.9v	23.7	5-note 3		
Jefferson City, Mo.	21-0	2,400-2,400	3,000	72-24	15	Yes	50.1	57.4	6-note 3		
Jeffersonville, Ind.	15-0	2,640-2,640	3,270	72-24	10	YesD	36.8	40.6	5-2379	782	40
Jennings, Mo.	6-30	2,580-2,820	4,200	84-24	15	Yes	19.0	43.9	9-note 3		
Johnson City, N. Y.	27-0	2,431-2,860	4,350	84-24	21	YesD	80.5	84.6	4-1965	799	38
Johnstown, N. Y.	17-6	2,700-2,850	3,700	84-24	15	Yes	43.6v	48.6	5-1953	783	41
Jonesboro, Ark.	13-12	2,160-2,500	3,000	72-12	15	YesD	38.6v	52.0	5-2302	836	47
Junction City, Kan.	11-0	2,400-2,460	3,075	..-24	15	Yes	26.7	31.2	6-2939	1085	42
Kearney, Neb.	2-48	2,800-2,800	....	84-24	15	None	5.9v	11.1	6-2851	905	41
Keene, N. H.	11-51	2,420-2,940	4,160	84-24	14	Yes‡	39.0v	48.0	A1-note 4		
Kenmore, N. Y.	7-100	3,305-3,675	4,800	48-3P	21	YesD	32.8v	47.7	4-1903	761	31
Kennewick, Wash.	5-29	3,300-3,600	4,320	84-24	15	Yes	17.9v	21.6	6-2738	653	38
Kent, Ohio	5-20	3,330-3,330	....	72-24	14	Yes‡	21.5v	30.4	5-2202	676	48
Keokuk, Iowa	17-0	....-....	....	72-24	18	Yes	...	...	6-2676	1056	39
Key West, Fla.	22-185	2,100-2,400	....	84-12	23	None	...	63.0	6-2674	798	47
Kingsport, Tenn.	18-10	2,700-3,300	3,900	84-24	14	YesD	50.2v	57.9	5-2192	883	49
Kingston, Pa.	12-60	2,280-2,280	....	56-3P	12	Yes	27.0v	34.1	5-note 3		
Kingsville, Tex.	32-29	2,250-2,340	....	112-SP	10	None	10.5v	87.5	24-note 1		
Kinston, N. C.	18-0	2,160-2,472	3,800	84-24	10	YesD	...	55.0	5-2340	786	43
Kirksville, Mo.	6-4	....-....	....	84-24	14	Yes	...	...	7-note 3		
Kirkwood, Mo.	17-0	2,490-2,760	3,300	72-24	15	None	46.2	52.6	6-note 3		
Klamath Falls, Ore.	24-20	2,940-3,180	3,900	72-24	14	Yes	62.2v	68.9	5-2367	778	36
Laconia, N. H.	15-55	2,566-2,708	3,472	84-10	14	Yes	39.1v	47.2	A1-note 4		
La Grange, Ga.	17-0	2,220-2,460	3,900	84-24	15	YesD	41.5	71.5	6-2915	1134	37
La Grange, Ill.	4-19	2,691-3,243	....	72-24	15	Yes	13.1v	15.7	5-2347	872	44

TABLE XVII—FIRE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR CITIES OF 10,000 TO 25,000: 1951 —Continued

City	Employees—No. Full-time Paid, No. Volunteer	Salary of Full-time Firemen—Entrance, Maximum	Fire Chief's Salary	Work Hours Per Week, Hours on Day Shift	Days Annual Paid Vacation	Furnishes Uniforms	Fire Dept. Expenditures, 1950 (in thousands)		Total Fire Insurance Class and Deficiency Points, Fire Dept. Def. Pts. Year		
							Salaries and Wages	Total for Department			
La Mesa, Calif.	9-10	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	84-24	15	Yes	. . .	. . .	not available		
La Porte, Ind.	31-0	$2,963-3,120	$3,960	72-24	15	$100	$ 95.3	$109.3	5-2120	711	40
La Salle, Ill.	3-24	2,350-2,350	. . . .	120-SP	15	Yes	10.3v	. . .	7-3324	1270	49
Lake Worth, Fla.	16-4	2,610-2,820	4,500	72-24	15	D	40.8	49.3	7-3042	1093	49
Lamesa, Tex.	1-22	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	. .-. .	15	None	3.7v	5.3	29-note 1		
Lancaster, Ohio	19-0	2,760-3,240	4,200	72-24	14	None	52.8v	61.2	6-2672	1136	50
Lansdowne, Pa.	0-169	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	. .-. .	. .	Yes	. . .	3.4	5-2168	818	47
Laramie, Wyo.	15-10	2,400-2,940	3,600	72-24	15	None	41.8v	98.9	6-2613	967	38
Las Vegas, Nev.	29-25	3,186-3,864	5,712	72-24	15	None[6]	115.6v	133.4	6-2949	1048	49
Latrobe, Pa.	1-180	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	. .-. .	. .	None	3.4v	7.1	8-note 3		
Laurel, Miss.	27-0	2,220-2,280	3,150	84-10	14	None	64.9	75.8	7-3335	1000	46
Leavenworth, Kan.	18-0	2,280-2,280	. . . .	84-10	15	None	. . .	. . .	5-2479	867	44
Leominster, Mass.	31-44	2,799-2,799	3,950	70-10	14	None	103.5v	112.6	4-note 3		
Lewiston, Idaho	25-8	2,820-3,000	4,500	72-24	14	Yes‡	65.5	75.3	5-2060	642	40
Lewistown, Pa.	0-. .	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	. .-. .	. .	None	0.3v	8.7	6-note 3		
Lexington, N. C.	13-20	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	84-24	10	$125	. . .	. . .	6-2526	950	50
Livonia, Mich.	7-35	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	72-24	14	YesD	. . .	. . .	not graded		
Lock Haven, Pa.	3-6	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	56-. .	14	Yes	. . .	. . .	5-note 3		
Lodi, Calif.	15-16	3,180-3,600	5,220	62-10	12	$35	51.7v	57.7	5-2046	825	49
Logan, Utah	24-4	2,400-2,724	3,600	72-10	15	YesD	62.4	80.5	4-1965	472	41
Logansport, Ind.	46-0	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	72-24	15	$100	. . .	. . .	5-2284	727	48
Long Branch, N. J.	15-625	3,200-3,500	. . . .	84-24	14	$150	. . .	. . .	D-note 2		
Longview, Tex.	22-0	2,400-2,520	4,200	. .-24	14	Yes	56.8	74.3	22-note 1		
Longview, Wash.	18-0	3,240-3,595	4,878	70-24	17	YesD	62.5	65.1	4-1963	673	46
Lufkin, Tex.	12-16	1,800-1,920	3,000	72-12	15	D‡	29.6v	. . .	20-note 1		
McAlester, Okla.	19-0	1,724-1,980	3,000	72-24	15	None	38.4	40.3	6-3046	898	50
McAllen, Tex.	7-52	2,400-2,880	4,680	72-12	15	None	29.5v	33.8	24-note 1		
McKees Rocks, Pa.	10-0	2,700-2,700	3,200	72-10	14	Yes	25.8	29.0	6-2667	956	31
Macomb, Ill.	9-4	2,220-2,220	2,500	78-24	15	None	21.6v	. . .	7-3317	1117	38
Madera, Calif.	7-25	2,680-3,300	4,050	72-12	20	None	17.9v	19.9	5-2375	922	47
Madison, N. J.	6-65	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	69-10	14	Yes	9.7	19.1	D-note 2		
Madisonville, Ky.	9-0	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	84-24	10	None	. . .	. . .	6-2520	752	50
Mahanoy City, Pa.	0-. .	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	. .-. .	. .	Yes	. . .	. . .	6-note 3		
Manhattan, Kan.	13-5	2,100-2,340	3,180	84-24	15	Yes	28.8v	35.3	6-2753	944	42
Manhattan Beach, Cal.	9-14	3,600-3,600	5,000	72-24	15	None	30.5v	33.6	6-not reported		32
Mankato, Minn.	28-8	2,524-2,700	4,000	66-24	14	None	70.6	86.6	5-2424	835	37
Maple Heights, Ohio	2-14	2,900-3,360	. . . .	48-3P	15	Yes	7.4v	9.2	8-grading in proces		
Maplewood, Mo.	10-. .	2,880-2,880	3,720	84-24	15	Yes	26.7	35.2	6-note 3		
Marietta, Ga.	16-0	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	84-24	14	YesD	. . .	. . .	6-2729	1193	47
Marietta, Ohio	16-0	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	72-24	14	Yes	. . .	. . .	6-2882	937	28
Marinette, Wis.	17-. .	2,760-2,760	3,174	84-24	14	Yes	41.4	44.9	6-2899	905	46
Marion, Ill.	4-10	2,220-. . . .	. . . .	72-24	0	Yes	. . .	. . .	8-3640	1218	43
Marlborough, Mass.	16-39	2,750-3,000	3,700	70-10	16	None	56.8v	65.0	4-note 3		
Marquette, Mich.	21-0	2,400-2,790	3,600	72-24	14	Yes	63.6v	70.0	6-2855	954	38
Marshall, Tex.	24-0	1,980-2,220	3,180	84-24	15	D	52.6	76.6	24-note 1		
Marshalltown, Iowa	17-0	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	72-24	15	Yes	. . .	. . .	5-2466	902	38
Marshfield, Wis.	18-15	2,520-2,760	4,000	72-24	14	Yes	62.8v	. . .	6-2817	1049	43
Martins Ferry, Ohio	0-100	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	. .-. .	. .	None	. . .	. . .	5-2009	816	50
Martinsburg, W. Va.	14-50	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	72-24	15	D	. . .	. . .	6-2525	792	27
Martinsville, Va.	16-35	2,400-2,520	3,480	84-24	12	$96	47.5v	54.8	7-3259	985	50
Mattoon, Ill.	17-0	2,696-2,889	3,780	84-24	14	Yes	47.2	75.3	7-3361	1142	44
Maywood, Calif.	9-0	3,180-3,180	4,620	72-24	15	None	31.0	33.3	7-3156	900	47
Meadville, Pa.	17-75	2,950-3,137	3,650	72-10	14	Yes	52.4v	66.4	5-note 3		
Medford, Ore.	18-20	. . . .-3,000	4,200	72-24	14	$50	46.7v	51.8	5-2133	816	33
Melrose Park, Ill.	12-7	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	72-24	19	None	. . .	. . .	6-2869	1031	44

TABLE XVII—FIRE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR CITIES OF 10,000 TO 25,000: 1951 —Continued

City	Employees—No. Full-time Paid, No. Volunteer	Salary of Full-time Firemen—Entrance, Maximum	Fire Chief's Salary	Work Hours Per Week, Hours on Day Shift	Days Annual Paid Vacation	Furnishes Uniforms	Fire Dept. Expenditures, 1950 (in thousands)		Total Fire Insurance Class and Deficiency Points, Fire Dept. Def. Pts. Year		
							Salaries and Wages	Total for Department			
Menasha, Wis.	14-. .	$3,088-3,200	$3,600	72-24	15	Yes	$ 44.2	$ 48.1	6-2770	1024	39
Menlo Park, Calif.	38-. .	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	68-24	15	Yes	. . .	. . .	4-1904	363	42
Menominee, Mich.	17-0	2,325-2,460	2,820	72-24	15	Yes	41.1	44.5	6-2768	699	28
Merced, Calif.	13-32	3,300-3,600	5,100	72-24	14	Yes	38.8v	59.8	5-2306	914	48
Mercedes, Tex.	2-24	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	84-12	15	$25	. . .	. . .	31-note 1		
Mesa, Ariz.	10-16	2,700-3,180	4,080	66-24	15	Yes	24.6v	32.1	7-3007	890	32
Mexico, Mo.	9-4	1,860-2,100	3,000	72-24	15	D‡	19.4v	22.8	7-note 3		
Miami, Okla.	18-0	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	81-24	15	Yes	. . .	. . .	6-2914	1152	50
Middlesborough, Ky.	8-0	2,100-2,100	. . . .	84-24	15	Yes	16.8	. . .	7-3387	1274	48
Middletown, N. Y.	23-. .	3,000-3,500	. . . .	76-11	14	None	68.8	86.0	4-1829	703	37
Midland, Mich.	17-10	3,325-3,700	5,400	72-24	20	Yes	63.0	69.7	7-3080	1048	49
Midland, Tex.	15-10	2,700-3,120	4,200	84-24	15	YesD	65.0v	72.0	26-note 1		
Midwest City, Okla.	9-16	2,280-. . . .	2,700	. .-24	14	None	19.5v	22.5	6-2934	1128	49
Millville, N. J.	3-43	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	56-3P	14	Yes	. . .	. . .	E-note 2		
Mineola, N. Y.	0-118	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	. .-. .	. .	YesD	. . .	. . .	6-2822	892	34
Minot, N. D.	21-50	2,400-2,832	4,416	72-24	12	Yes	59.6v	66.1	6-2690	1036	49
Mission, Tex.	2-0	2,100-2,100	. . . .	84-24	0	Yes	4.8v	6.5	29-note 1		
Missoula, Mont.	24-1	2,940-3,060	3,600	56-3P	17	Yes	74.2v	80.0	6-2813	1266	45
Mitchell, S. D.	7-28	2,280-2,340	2,580	84-24	10	Yes	17.0v	19.8	7-3143	954	26
Moberly, Mo.	19-0	2,160-2,204	4,096	84-24	15	None	43.0	46.0	6-note 3		
Modesto, Calif.	35-14	3,120-3,540	6,000	72-11	15	Yes	121.8v	130.3	3-1465	419	42
Monmouth, Ill.	6-2	2,400-2,400	2,640	78-24	15	YesD	14.2	16.4	7-3152	934	41
Monroe, Mich.	34-0	3,390-3,600	4,500	72-24	14	YesD	108.4	126.2	5-2414	624	30
Monroe, N. C.	9-4	1,680-2,300	3,000	84-24	7	D	17.3v	20.7	6-2618	1053	50
Monrovia, Calif.	19-4	2,760-3,240	5,100	70-24	15	Yes	53.7	66.3	5-2458	811	37
Montebello, Calif.	28-. .	2,616-3,600	5,000	72-24	15	None	73.4	82.3	6-2595	738	39
Monterey, Calif.	27-10	3,084-3,684	4,848	70-24	14	Yes	93.0v	132.2	5-2338	936	35
Monterey Park, Calif.	18-0	2,832-3,408	4,704	72-24	15	None	56.0	58.4	6-not reported		34
Moscow, Idaho	0-51	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	. .-. .	. .	Yes	. . .	9.5	6-2675	890	36
Moultrie, Ga.	20-0	2,600-2,600	3,900	84-24	14	YesD	91.2	98.5	5-2136	721	49
Moundsville, W. Va.	8-0	2,226-2,525	2,763	72-24	15	Yes	20.9	21.5	6-2990	1140	24
Mount Carmel, Pa.	. .-1450	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	. .-. .	0	Yes	1.2v	12.2	6-note 3		
Mount Clemens, Mich.	18-22	3,050-3,450	4,200	72-24	15	Yes	68.2v	77.0	6-2882	920	29
Mount Pleasant, Mich.	2-15	2,483-2,483	. . . .	84-12	38	YesD	11.9v	17.4	7-3305	1149	29
Mount Rainier, Md.	2-48	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	77-10	7	Yes	. . .	. . .	not available		
Mount Vernon, Ill.	10-6	2,964-2,964	3,300	56-24	15	Yes	30.6v	. . .	7-3250	1255	50
Mount Vernon, Ohio	13-0	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	72-24	14	Yes	. . .	. . .	6-2819	1031	49
Muscatine, Iowa	21-0	2,328-2,422	3,272	75-24	14	Yes	53.3	71.0	5-2433	908	49
Muskegon Hgts., Mich.	15-15	3,200-3,400	4,700	72-24	14	$50	48.1v	56.0	6-2658	866	30
Nampa, Idaho	19-. .	2,706-2,958	4,290	72-10	14	None	57.5	61.9	6-2863	521	47
Nanticoke, Pa.	13-300	2,247-2,247	. . . .	72-10	15	$18	25.2v	31.1	6-note 3		
Napa, Calif.	28-6	3,330-3,600	6,000	72-24	21	D	70.2v	148.0	4-1895	662	45
Natchez, Miss.	16-0	2,520-. . . .	3,000	84-24	10	Yes	40.2	76.1	7-3409	1020	37
National City, Calif.	17-0	3,036-3,504	4,560	72-24	15	Yes	39.6	62.9	6-2753	774	31
Naugatuck, Conn.	11-79	3,068-3,068	3,750	72-9	14	YesD[5]	38.1v	51.6	6-note 3		
Neenah, Wis.	17-0	2,499-3,018	4,050	72-24	14	Yes	54.0	56.1	6-2628	962	37
New Bern, N. C.	6-120	2,520-2,520	. . . .	84-24	15	YesD	21.4v	50.0	5-2496	829	49
New Braunfels, Tex.	12-60	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	84-24	7	Yes	. . .	. . .	14-note 1		
New Castle, Ind.	19-0	2,430-2,520	. . . .	72-24	15	YesD	47.3	53.1	6-2814	1029	38
New Iberia, La.	19-0	1,980-2,220	3,420	72-10	16	Yes	36.6	49.0	6-2716	920	41
New Philadelphia, Ohio	9-20	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	72-24	14	Yes	. . .	. . .	6-2666	943	49
Newport Beach, Calif.	14-451	. . . .-. . . .	5,388	72-24	15	Yes	48.8v	59.1	6-not reported		31
Newton, Iowa	10-6	2,630-2,760	3,420	84-24	14	Yes	24.0v	27.0	6-2762	1074	41
Newton, Kan.	14-0	2,454-2,928	3,948	84-24	14	Yes	36.9	42.8	6-2750	955	47
Niles, Mich.	19-0	3,074-3,389	4,200	72-24	14	YesD	61.5	70.6	6-2730	897	49

TABLE XVII–FIRE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR CITIES OF 10,000 TO 25,000: 1951 —Continued

City	Employees—No. Full-time Paid, No. Volunteer	Salary of Full-time Firemen—Entrance, Maximum	Fire Chief's Salary	Work Hours Per Week, Hours on Day Shift	Days Annual Paid Vacation	Furnishes Uniforms	Fire Dept. Expenditures, 1950 (in thousands)		Total Fire Insurance Class and Deficiency Points, Fire Dept. Def. Pts. Year		
							Salaries and Wages	Total for Department			
Niles, Ohio	17-. .	$2,913-3,288	$. . . .	72-24	14	Yes	$ 47.6	73.7	5-2308	960	47
Norfolk, Neb.	. .-80	2,160-2,160	2,880	84-24	24	None	29.0	35.9	6-3000	853	37
North Adams, Mass.	30-6	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	70-10	14	None	. . .	. . .	4-note 3		
North Miami, Fla.	5-20	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	84-24	14	YesD	. . .	. . .	7-3313	1079	49
N. Plainfield, N. J.	11-23	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	84-10	14	$50	. . .	. . .	D-note 2		
North Platte, Neb.	11-22	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	84-24	14	Yes	. . .	. . .	6-2994	1149	38
N. Tonawanda, N. Y.	27-250	3,050-3,250	4,100	70-10	15	Yes	89.8	111.9	4-1776	393	24
Norwich, Conn.	54-14	2,651-3,150	3,943	56-. .	15	Yes‡	128.8v	143.5	4-note 3		
Ocala, Fla.	13-0	2,280-2,400	3,240	96-24	15	D	31.0	50.8	6-2583	871	48
Oceanside, Calif.	10-10	2,904-3,456	. . . .	72-24	14	None	30.5v	37.1	5-2372	823	48
Oil City, Pa.	23-0	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	72-10	15	None	. . .	. . .	6-2528	826	48
Okmulgee, Okla.	23-0	2,220-2,340	2,400	84-24	14	None	46.5	48.2	6-2881	1238	46
Olean, N. Y.	26-0	2,680-2,860	3,820	60-10	14	Yes	80.2	. . .	4-1713	634	39
Olympia, Wash.	20-0	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	67-24	14	None	. . .	. . .	4-1826	709	49
Oneida, N. Y.	13-53	2,500-3,045	3,883	84-24	15	Yes	38.5v	48.3	4-1859	619	39
Oneonta, N. Y.	10-22	2,750-2,990	3,440	84-24	14	Yes	30.3v	33.0	4-1854	724	41
Ontario, Calif.	19-14	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	72-24	15	$120	. . . .	. . .	6-2372	823	48
Opelousas, La.	4-50	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	120-SP	15	$72	. . .	. . .	not available		
Orange, Calif.	8-11	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	72-24	15	None	. . .	. . .	not available		
Orange, Tex.	22-25	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	84-24	14	D	. . .	. . .	23-note 1		
Orangeburg, S. C.	15-9	2,000-2,400	4,200	84-24	15	YesD	35.4v	74.6	5-2138	699	50
Oskaloosa, Iowa	10-6	2,520-2,640	2,880	84-24	15	Yes	25.1v	29.1	6-2827	960	40
Ossining, N. Y.	0-500	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	. .-. .	. .	Yes	. . .	. . .	5-2307	879	37
Oswego, N. Y.	41-0	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	60-10	15	None	. . .	. . .	5-2087	834	39
Ottawa, Ill.	13-10	3,060-3,060	3,600	72-24	15	Yes	34.7v	38.8	6-2841	1155	39
Ottawa, Kan.	9-0	2,100-2,220	3,000	84-24	14	None	20-0	23.0	6-2963	1187	44
Overland, Mo.	0-62[10]	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	. .-. .	. .	YesD	. . .	. . .	10-note 3		
Owatonna, Minn.	5-25	2,640-2,760	. . . .	72-24	14	None	15.3v	18.5	not available		
Owosso, Mich.	25-0	2,936-3,060	3,200	72-24	15	YesD	58.4	61.6	5-2418	784	28
Oxnard, Calif.	17-18	2,942-3,398	4,512	72-24	15	None	50.4v	55.5	7-3161	1001	48
Painesville, Ohio	15-10	3,228-3,492	4,284	63-24	14	$75[5]	52.2v	57.3	5-2232	645	48
Palestine, Tex.	13-0	1,950-2,160	2,400	72-24	14	Yes	21.3	24.1	22-note 1		
Pampa, Tex.	13-11	2,460-2,520	3,420	72-24	15	Yes[6]	33.4v	37.3	24-note 1		
Paris, Tex.	26-0	1,860-1,980	2,940	84-24	14	Yes	55.8	71.7	21-note 1		
Park Ridge, Ill.	23-17	2,850-3,330	. . . .	72-24	14	YesD	18.6v	26.8	5-2224	879	39
Parsons, Kan.	17-0	2,190-2,220	2,760	84-24	15	None	39.0	44.1	5-2276	745	40
Pasadena, Tex.	0-60	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	. .-. .	. .	Yes	. . .	. . .	37-note 1		
Pascagoula, Miss.	9-0	. . . .-. . . .	2,820	84-24	10	YesD	. . .	. . .	not available		
Pasco, Wash.	7-23	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	72-24	12	Yes	. . .	. . .	6-2737	855	47
Peabody, Mass.	53-9	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	48-10	16	Yes	. . .	. . .	5-note 3		
Peekskill, N. Y.	18-600	3,200-3,500	. . . .	65-10	14	Yes	64.6	83.4	5-2069	776	37
Pekin, Ill.	12-0	2,970-3,090	3,510	84-24	14	Yes	40.9	42.5	6-2899	1244	38
Pendleton, Ore.	13-45	2,940-3,180	3,720	72-. .	14	YesD	35.9v	55.6	5-2320	854	33
Peru, Ind.	28-0	2,760-2,760	3,600	72-24	14	$100	78.7	118.0	5-2174	770	41
Petaluma, Calif.	12-12	2,880-3,360	3,858	78-24	15	Yes	. . .	. . .	4-1671	574	50
Phenix City, Ala.	9-5	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	84-24	10	D	. . .	. . .	7-3273	1127	44
Phoenixville, Pa.	5-60	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	72-12	21	None	. . .	9.3	5-2068	839	50
Piedmont, Calif.	23-2	3,300-3,660	4,680	72-24	15	Yes	85.2	109.3	3-1474	421	50
Piqua, Ohio	17-2	2,940-3,180	4,080	72-24	15	$75	. . .	62.5	5-2165	883	26
Pittsburg, Calif.	12-12	3,612-3,792	4,977	56-3P	14	Yes	46.3v	62.3	5-2032	786	46
Pittsburg, Kan.	19-0	2,220-2,460	3,600	84-24	15	None	42.7	46.6	6-2971	1164	50
Pittston, Pa.	7-100	2,641-2,641	. . . .	72-12	15	Yes	23.7v	26.5	6-note 3		
Plattsburgh, N. Y.	20-65	2,640-2,970	3,700	84-24	21	Yes	37.2v	48.6	5-2362	966	40
Plymouth, Pa.	4-105	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	72-12	10	Yes	. . .	. . .	7-note 3		
Ponca City, Okla.	21-0	2,280-2,760	. . . .	72-10	14	None	59.0	100.6	6-2943	1012	50

TABLE XVII—FIRE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR CITIES OF 10,000 TO 25,000: 1951—Continued

City	Employees—No. Full-time Paid, No. Volunteer	Salary of Full-time Firemen—Entrance, Maximum	Fire Chief's Salary	Work Hours Per Week, Hours on Day Shift	Days Annual Paid Vacation	Furnishes Uniforms	Fire Dept. Expenditures, 1950 (in thousands)		Total Fire Insurance Class and Deficiency Points, Fire Dept. Def. Pts. Year		
							Salaries and Wages	Total for Department			
Poplar Bluff, Mo.	15-. .	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	84-24	14	None	. . .	. . .	7-note 3		
Port Angeles, Wash.	11-16	$3,600-3,600	$4,560	64-24	12	Yes	$ 42.1v	$ 54.7	5-2339	913	40
Port Chester, N. Y.	6-420	2,910-3,310	. . . .	70-10	21	YesD	25.7v	56.7	5-2147	872	37
Portsmouth, N. H.	17-45	2,000-3,025	3,500	84-24	15	$30	55.3v	60.6	A1-note 4		
Pottstown, Pa.	7-3	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	72-. .	15	None	. . .	. . .	5-2493	933	49
Pottsville, Pa.	1-160	. . . .-. . . .	3,960	. .-. .	. .	YesD	3.8v	30.3	5-note 3		
Prichard, Ala.	10-0	2,334-2,604	3,744	78-24	12	Yes	25.8	27.6	7-3234	1000	49
Princeton, N. J.	. .-150	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	. .-. .	. .	Yes	. . .	. . .	D-note 2		
Red Wing, Minn.	11-30	2,820-2,820	3,480	84-24	14	$120	31.4v	36.3	not available		
Redding, Calif.	14-50	3,000-3,300	4,220	70-24	15	Yes	47.3	58.5	4-1879	511	39
Redlands, Calif.	15-6	2,772-2,772	5,112	72-24	15	None	49.2	52.9	5-2142	637	37
Rensselaer, N. Y.	12-300	2,900-2,900	. . . .	. .-24	14	Yes	. . .	15.9	5-2086	830	41
Renton, Wash.	20-21	2,880-3,464	4,200	72-24	15	Yes	71.2v	85.2	5-2442	801	48
Richfield, Minn.	3-32	2,962-3,090	3,750	48-24	15	Yes	14.6v	24.0	9-not graded		
Richmond, Ky.	4-14	2,016-. . . .	2,400	. .-. .	15	Yes	9.2v	10.3	7-3131	1076	48
Ridgefield Park, N. J.	0-120	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	. .-. .	. .	$36	7.0v	16.0	C-note 2		
Ridgewood, N. J.	23-35	2,610-3,580	4,530	84-24	15	YesD‡	72.3v	75.8	B-note 2		
River Forest, Ill.	9-16	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	84-24	21	Yes	. . .	. . .	6-2614	1006	45
River Rouge, Mich.	23-0	3,727-3,933	5,200	63-24	21	$75	89.0	119.2	6-2959	1192	30
Rochester, N. H.	13-65	2,510-2,510	3,900	84-24	7	YesD	45.0	52.1	A1-note 4		
Rock Springs, Wyo.	6-7	2,880-3,180	3,480	84-12	15	YesD‡	14.6v	17.3	7-3313	1261	42
Rockville C'tre, N. Y.	0-300	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	. .-. .	. .	YesD	2.4	60.7	5-2076	804	33
Rocky River, Ohio	15-0	3,000-3,240	4,800	72-24	14	None	53.5	. . .	4-1712	508	48
Roselle, N. J.	11-20	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	56-10	18	YesD	. . .	. . .	C-note 2		
Roselle Park, N. J.	0-52	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	. .-. .	. .	Yes	4.1v	21.5	D-note 2		
Roseville, Mich.	5-14	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	72-24	14	Yes	. . .	. . .	7-3180	1213	29
Ruston, La.	11-12	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	84-24	15	None	. . .	. . .	not available		
Rutland, Vt.	29-10	2,184-2,808	4,420	77-24	14	Yes	84.6v	96.5	not available		
Rye, N. Y.	8-220	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	65-10	21	D	. . .	. . .	5-2071	693	37
St. Charles, Mo.	6-16	2,340-2,400	2,820	84-24	12	Yes	15.7v	31.2	7-note 3		
St. Clair Shores, Mich.	25-5	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	84-24	18	$100	. . .	. . .	7-3426	1050	28
St. Joseph, Mich.	18-4	2,784-3,216	5,160	72-24	14	Yes	46.7v	52.5	6-2849	904	32
St. Louis Park, Minn.	9-20	3,156-3,408	3,960	72-24	15	Yes	. . .	. . .	6-2996	1003	30
Salinas, Calif.	11-20	3,366-3,660	5,712	84-24	28	None	43.1v	55.3	5-2285	808	44
Salisbury, Md.	13-0	2,080-2,210†	3,900	48-3P	12	Yes	. . .	. . .	5-2288	945	49
Salisbury, N. C.	25-12	2,307-2,406	3,774	84-10	7	YesD	63.5v	72.6	5-2138	618	49
San Benito, Tex.	3-26	2,400-2,400	3,000	72-12	15	$50	9.8v	13.8	40-note 1		
San Bruno, Calif.	10-14	3,360-3,600	4,320	66-24	15	None	38.3v	43.1	5-2354	796	45
San Buenaventura, Cal.	19-3	3,150-3,576	4,824	72-24	12	None	67.3	83.1	5-2220	492	42
San Carlos, Calif.	8-18	3,498-3,943	5,215	78-24	21	None	28.6v	37.5	5-2459	811	46
San Fernando, Calif.	12-0	3,186-3,660	5,100	72-24	14	Yes	39.1	43.0	not available		
San Gabriel, Calif.	20-18	2,916-3,480	4,968	72-24	15	Yes	60.0	66.1	6-2834	690	50
San Luis Obispo, Cal.	12-8	3,228-3,396	4,680	72-24	14	None	39.3v	50.4	6-2829	1114	44
San Marino, Calif.	16-. .	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	72-24	15	None	. . .	. . .	5-2282	755	46
San Pablo, Calif.	16-14	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	84-24	21	Yes	. . .	. . .	5-2455	459	40
San Rafael, Calif.	. .-28	1,590-3,600	5,100	84-24	13	None	60.9v	77.7	4-1844	694	47
Sanford, Fla.	11-0	2,040-2,515	3,360	84-24	15	YesD	29.2	34.8	6-2698	865	49
Santa Clara, Calif.	6-. .	2,820-3,144	. . . .	72-24	21	None	18.9	23.4	5-2047	849	50
Santa Cruz, Calif.	25-0	2,964-3,504	4,704	72-24	12	None	75.3	132.8	4-1733	578	51
Santa Maria, Calif.	1-15	. . . .-. . . .	4,290	. .-. .	14	None	12.2v	14.7	6-2614	864	46
Santa Paula, Calif.	0-22	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	. .-. .	. .	None	5.9v	9.5	6-2968	1086	31
Santa Rosa, Calif.	27-0	2,850-3,660	5,712	72-24	14	None	85.5	95.1	4-1885	510	49
Sapulpa, Okla.	17-0	2,220-2,340	2,880	72-24	. .	None	34.2	40.7	6-2559	685	49
Sarasota, Fla.	15-12	2,292-2,664	4,320	72-24	14	D	36.5v	50.8	6-2748	812	47
Saratoga Springs, N. Y.	31-0	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	72-24	17	Yes	. . .	. . .	5-2071	855	42

TABLE XVII—FIRE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR CITIES OF 10,000 TO 25,000: 1951—Continued

City	Employees—No. Full-time Paid, No. Volunteer	Salary of Full-time Firemen—Entrance, Maximum	Fire Chief's Salary	Work Hours Per Week, Hours on Day Shift	Days Annual Paid Vacation	Furnishes Uniforms	Fire Dept. Expenditures, 1950 (in thousands) Salaries and Wages	Fire Dept. Expenditures, 1950 (in thousands) Total for Department	Total Fire Insurance Class and Deficiency Points	Fire Dept. Def. Pts.	Year
Scarsdale, N. Y.	25-150	$3,345-4,047	$6,093	65-10	21†	YesD	$ 96.4	$105.8	4-1755	598	36
Scottsbluff, Neb.	12-35	2,400-2,600	3,600	72-24	14	YesD	34.9	47.0	7-3470	1327	40
Sedalia, Mo.	23-0	2,220-2,640	3,120	72-11	7	None	52.2	56.2	7-3279	1314	45
Selma, Ala.	24-0	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	84-24	10	None	. . .	. . .	5-2325	619	49
Seminole, Okla.	16-7	2,280-2,400	2,700	84-24	15	Yes	21.3	25.2	8-3864	1297	48
Sheffield, Ala.	10-0	2,340-2,340	3,900	. .-24	10	YesD	24.8	32.8	6-2785	802	47
Shelbyville, Ind.	13-6	2,800-2,800	3,800	72-24	14	$100	30.9v	50.7	5-2352	758	40
Shelton, Conn.	0-100	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	. .-. .	. .	Yes	3.2v	45.4	6-note 3		
Shenandoah, Pa.	0-1000	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	. .-. .	. .	Yes	. . .	. . .	8-note 3		
Sheridan, Wyo.	11-0	2,400-3,000	3,300	72-24	15	Yes	28.6	32.2	7-3208	1270	37
Sherman, Tex.	29-0	1,890-2,100	3,120	84-24	15	Yes	62.5	70.6	17-note 1		
Shorewood, Wis.	23-0	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	76-24	15	Yes	. . .	. . .	5-2299	1001	38
Sidney, Ohio	13-0	2,940-2,940	3,300	72-24	14	$50	40.4	45.6	5-2475	568	30
Skokie, Ill.	7-25	3,305-3,305	3,900	84-24	15	Yes	31.0v	. . .	5-2160	751	49
S. Charleston, W. Va.	15-20	2,640-2,700	4,800	72-24	14	Yes	40.3v	50.3	6-2514	913	49
South Euclid, Ohio	7-15	3,270-3,720	3,780	48-3P	15	Yes	29.3v	30.7	5-2038	810	47
S. Milwaukee, Wis.	7-23	3,606-3,846	. . . .	72-24	15	None	31.3v	36.2	6-2767	905	43
South Norfolk, Va.	8-60	2,400-. . . .	. . . .	84-24	15	None	5.2v	. . .	8-3826	1298	50
South Orange, N. J.	21-0	3,100-3,774	5,600	67-10	17	YesD	82.5	90.2	D-note 2		
S. Pasadena, Calif.	21-0	2,796-3,360	5,076	72-24	15	YesD	65.8	69.8	4-1991	610	49
South Portland, Me.	25-110	2,286-2,514	3,665	84-24	16	YesD	70.4v	81.6	not available		
South River, N. J.	0-70	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	. .-. .	. .	Yes	1.8v	6.6	E-note 2		
S. St. Paul, Minn.	10-8	3,006-3,072	4,632	72-24	14	Yes	34.4v	40.5	7-3033	1166	50
S. San Francisco, Cal.	32-12	3,180-3,600	5,700	60-10	15	Yes	67.3v	78.8	4-1772	678	45
Springfield, Ore.	12-21	2,640-2,760	3,420	72-24	7	Yes	27.2v	32.5	6-2749	832	35
Statesville, N. C.	11-25	2,472-2,472	2,748	84-24	7	YesD	19.8	35.6	5-2188	981	50
Staunton, Va.	5-45	2,100-2,400	. . . .	84-24	14	YesD	13.5v	16.9	6-2729	948	49
Steelton, Pa.	4-60	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	72-24	7	Yes	. . .	. . .	5-note 3		
Sterling, Ill.	9-15	2,750-2,750	. . . .	84-24	14	D	27.0v	31.8	5-2347	802	36
Stevens Point, Wis.	19-0	2,850-2,940	3,600	72-24	15	Yes	48.1	64.8	6-2796	1090	41
Stillwater, Okla.	21-. .	2,160-2,280	3,720	84-24	15	Yes	4.1v	41.1	6-2824	728	34
Streator, Ill.	12-3	2,595-2,595	3,178	84-24	15	None	31.8v	40.4	7-3034	1285	37
Struthers, Ohio	3-15	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	72-24	14	None	. . .	. . .	6-2651	1179	48
Suffolk, Va.	. .-25	2,305-2,485	3,425	84-24	15	Yes	48.4	55.6	5-2343	794	50
Summit, N. J.	15-50	3,460-3,860	5,060	84-24	16	YesD	58.3v	65.4	C-note 2		
Sweetwater, Tex.	15-6	2,220-2,520	3,420	84-24	15	D	36.7v	41.6	19-note 1		
Swissvale, Pa.	6-125	2,646-2,934	3,384	84-24	14	Yes	19.2v	20.3	4-1950	649	24
Takoma Park, Md.	7-55	2,400-2,760	4,500	65-. .	15	YesD	23.5v	90.6	4-1767	655	48
Talladega, Ala.	3-14	2,220-. . . .	. . . .	112-SP	15	YesD	6.8	10.7	6-2739	1007	50
Tamaqua, Pa.	0-11	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	. .-. .	. .	None	. . .	. . .	5-note 3		
Temple, Tex.	28-0	2,100-2,280	3,000	84-24	15	YesD	61.0	68.5	22-note 1		
Texarkana, Ark.	22-. .	2,180-2,380	3,360	72-24	15	Yes	47.2†	58.6†	5-2380	832	49
Texarkana, Tex.	36-0	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	72-24	14	None	. . .	. . .	14-note 1		
Texas City, Tex.	8-65	3,000-3,000	. . . .	84-24	15	D	20.0	44.0	38-note 1		
Thomasville, Ga.	12-0	2,442-2,574	3,600	84-24	15	YesD	29.1	31.4	5-2384	787	45
Thomasville, N. C.	25-12	2,000-2,400	3,300	84-24	10	YesD	34.3v	38.7	6-2578	801	49
Tiffin, Ohio	20-0	2,700-3,000	3,840	72-24	15	Yes	55.3v	71.1	4-1912	757	49
Tonawanda, N. Y.	21-0	3,100-3,400	3,950	72-10	14	. . .	67.4	81.4	5-2282	641	24
Torrance, Calif.	34-10	3,024-3,600	4,584	67-24	15	Yes	91.4v	107.3	8-3597	1270	33
Traverse City, Mich.	13-10	2,430-2,760	3,600	72-24	15	YesD	35.2v	52.4	6-2756	740	28
Trinidad, Colo.	13-0	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	84-24	15	Yes[6]	. . .	. . .	6-2794	1103	31
Tulare, Calif.	6-26	3,300-3,300	5,100	84-24	21	None	21.2v	25.9	4-1882	560	50
Tupelo, Miss.	10-. .	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	84-24	14	None	. . .	. . .	not available		
Turtle Creek, Pa.	3-45	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	48-3P	12	Yes	. . .	. . .	5-2245	929	29
Twin Falls, Idaho	24-2	2,724-3,036	3,936	84-24	15	YesD	61.1v	81.9	6-2983	1090	40

TABLE XVII–FIRE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR CITIES OF 10,000 TO 25,000: 1951 —Continued

City	Employees—No. Full-time Paid, No. Volunteer	Salary of Full-time Firemen—Entrance, Maximum	Fire Chief's Salary	Work Hours Per Week, Hours on Day Shift	Days Annual Paid Vacation	Furnishes Uniforms	Fire Dept. Expenditures, 1950 (in thousands) Salaries and Wages	Fire Dept. Expenditures, 1950 (in thousands) Total for Department	Total Fire Insurance Class and Deficiency Points	Fire Dept. Def. Pts.	Year
Uniontown, Pa.	15-135	$3,000-3,000	$3,480	72-24	15	Yes	$ 39.9v	$ 57.6	6-note 3		
Univ. Hghts., Ohio	15-0	2,910-3,780	. . . .	72-24	20	Yes	. . .	. . .	6-2630	1070	48
University Park, Tex.	22-0	2,770-3,000	5,400	84-24	15	Yes	77.7	96.5	19-note 1		
Urbana, Ill.	11-0	2,700-3,060	3,600	84-24	15	$75	34.4	35.0	6-2855	1229	40
Valdosta, Ga.	20-0	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	84-24	13	D	. . .	. . .	7-3106	1139	48
Valparaiso, Ind.	10-0	. . . .-. . . .	3,240	72-24	15	$100	. . .	. . .	7-3210	1157	38
Van Wert, Ohio	12-8	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	72-24	14	$120	. . .	. . .	6-2680	944	26
Vernon, Tex.	7-20	2,277-2,277	3,300	84-24	15	Yes	20.7v	22.5	24-note 1		
Victoria, Tex.	15-90	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	84-24	15	None	. . .	. . .	16-note 1		
Vincennes, Ind.	30-0	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	72-24	14	$100	. . .	. . .	5-2335	812	40
Virginia, Minn.	34-0	2,460-2,460	3,660	45-3P	14	Yes	90.1	98.6	5-2244	780	37
Visalia, Calif.	13-6	2,610-3,000	4,800	79-10	21	None	39.9v	44.9	5-2254	670	37
Walla Walla, Wash.	50-0	2,808-3,048	4,080	72-24	14	None	135.5	144.6	3-1483	488	32
Wallingford, Conn.	41-25	3,120-3,120	4,250	72-10	14	$35	57.1	64.1	6-note 3		
Warren, Pa.	18-0	2,376-2,622	3,426	82-24	14	Yes	47.7	64.7	4-note 3		
Washington, Ind.	15-0	2,340-. . . .	. . . .	84-24	6	$50	. . .	. . .	6-2876	1042	41
Washington Ct. Hse., Ohio	8-20	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	72-24	15	$100	. . .	. . .	7-3072	1002	50
Watertown, S. D.	13-. .	2,280-2,700†	3,600	84-24	15	Yes	. . .	. . .	7-3138	977	34
Watertown, Wis.	16-9	3,000-3,480	4,000	72-24	14	$60	45.7v	52.0	6-2708	1014	39
Waterville, Me.	10-72	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	84-11	12	YesD	. . .	. . .	not available		
Watervliet, N. Y.	25-. .	2,460-2,660	3,308	63-24	21	Yes	59.9	67.2	5-2049	770	30
Watsonville, Calif.	11-20	2,904-3,264	4,608	84-24	15	None	25.0v	31.7	5-2487	686	48
Waukesha, Wis.	30-0	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	72-24	15	None	. . .	. . .	5-2191	729	40
Waxahachie, Tex.	8-3	2,100-2,280	3,000	108-SP	15	None	19.9v	23.0	not available		
Waynesboro, Va.	4-40	2,100-2,220	. . . .	72-12	15	YesD	14.5v	22.5	7-3126	1152	49
Webster Groves, Mo.	14-3	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	84-24	15	Yes	. . .	. . .	6-note 3		
Weirton, W. Va.	6-125	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	72-10	14	None	. . .	. . .	7-3170	1149	49
Wenatchee, Wash.	21-. .	2,910-3,180	4,500	65-24	12	YesD	70.8	81.7	5-2453	948	50
West Chester, Pa.	0-. .	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	. .-. .	. .	Yes	. . .	12.7	6-2714	851	49
West Frankfort, Ill.	3-10	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	56-3P	10	None	. . .	. . .	8-3849	1490	46
West Lafayette, Ind.	11-0	2,976-2,976	4,000	72-24	15	Yes	34.1	36.9	6-2926	993	39
West Monroe, La.	7-8	. . . .-. . . .	2,717	144-SP	7	YesD	14.0v	32.3	not available		
Westbrook, Me.	78-72	2,821-2,821	. . . .	120-SP	14	Yes[6]	24.8v	35.1	not available		
Westfield, Mass.	45-8	2,900-2,900	4,000	48-. .	14	None	137.1v	148.3	5-note 3		
Westfield, N. J.	22-25	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	56-10	16	YesD	. . .	. . .	C-note 2		
Wheaton, Ill.	0-22	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	. .-. .	. .	None	. . .	. . .	6-2851	1114	47
Whitefish Bay, Wis.	18-0	3,540-3,780	4,530	72-24	15	None	. . .	40.9	5-2146	923	38
Whittier, Calif.	25-0	2,940-3,528	5,184	72-24	15	None	82.7	101.0	5-2325	715	48
Willimantic, Conn	14-32	2,889-3,099	4,266	72-10	15	$50	45.0	50.9	6-note 3		
Wilmette, Ill.	15-0	3,300-3,480	5,500	76-24	15	Yes	59.7	65.0	5-2086	888	46
Wilson N. C.	18-22	2,520-2,700	4,220	84-24	14	YesD	38.9v	57.3	6-2618	1074	49
Winchester, Va.	8-0	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	72-10	15	None	. . .	29.7	7-3024	848	48
Winfield, Kan.	12-16	2,370-2,700	3,120	84-24	12	Yes	27.2v	32.2	5-2391	683	40
Winnetka, Ill.	15-8	3,060-3,624	6,000	72-24	14	Yes[6]	51.2v	58.0	4-1700	579	48
Winona, Minn.	37-0	2,400-2,820	3,685	72-24	15	$180	97.3	120.7	5-2148	646	28
Wisconsin Rapids, Wis.	17-0	1,562-1,658	4,538	72-24	14	Yes	53.3	62.4	7-2919	965	45
Woburn, Mass.	28-15	2,928-2,928	3,978	48-3P	16	None	91.0v	99.1	4-note 3		
Wood River, Ill.	4-18	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	84-24	15	Yes	. . .	. . .	6-2916	1066	43
Woodbury, N. J.	3-100	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	64-3P	15	Yes	. . .	. . .	D-note 2		
Wooster, Ohio	13-15	2,520-2,820	3,540	72-24	14	YesD	34.7v	40.4	6-2934	1051	34
Xenia, Ohio	10-6	2,700-3,180	3,900	72-24	14	Yes	32.1v	35.1	6-2999	1107	30
Yeadon, Pa.	. .-50	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	. .-. .	. .	Yes	. . .	. . .	4-1991	586	47
Ypsilanti, Mich.	20-0	3,510-. . . .	4,536	73-24	14	$60	68.1	80.2	7-3062	1054	48

[1] The fire defenses of Texas cities are graded by the engineers of the Board of Insurance Commissioners of the state of Texas. The figure given is the key rate which, in addition to being a city's basis rate, represents the city's classification. The basis rate is a measure of the city's ability to cope with the fire problem. The method of grading the factors considered is published for each city, and municipal officials in that state thus know how the basis rate is determined. National Board data are available for most Texas cities over 25,000 because these figures are compiled by the Board for the use of company members doing business in Texas.

[2] In classifying the fire defenses of cities under 25,000 the Schedule Rating Office of New Jersey uses letters instead of figures and provides for only nine classes. The letter "A" indicates that the city has less than 1,000 points of deficiency under the National Board Grading Schedule, a Class "B" town 1,001 to 1,500 points of deficiency, and 500 additional points (up to a total of 5,000) for each class. A Class B city in New Jersey would therefore be the same as a Class 3 city elsewhere. The letter "S" after the class indicates that the municipality or a part thereof has a seasonal population and/or serious frame structural conditions.

[3] The rating organizations in Connecticut, Massachusetts, and Pennsylvania supplied only the total or final classification figure for most cities. Gradings for cities in Maine, Rhode Island, and Vermont are not made available by the rating organization. The rating bureau in Missouri supplied only the total or final class for most cities; these cities are not graded under the deficiency point system used by the National Board of Fire Underwriters.

[4] The rating organization in New Hampshire uses letters in designating the classification for most cities. Standards for the A1 class require an adequate water supply, a standard fire and police department, an approved fire alarm system, and building codes and other regulatory ordinances.

[5] In Naugatuck, Connecticut, the city furnishes only the original issue of dress uniforms, and in Painesville, Ohio, the city pays an allowance of $150 upon appointment and $75 per year thereafter.

[6] In these cities one-half the cost of dress uniforms is paid: Greeley and Trinidad, Colorado; Winnetka, Illinois; Emporia, Kansas; Westbrook, Maine; Cambridge and Girard, Ohio; and Pampa, Texas. One-half of the cost of the first dress uniform only is paid in Las Vegas, Nevada.

[7] These cities furnish helmets, boots, and rubber coats, and in addition provide annual allowances for clothing and uniforms in the following amounts: Danbury, Connecticut, $50; Frankfort, Kentucky, $50; Birmingham, Michigan, $50; East Lansing, Michigan, $50; Albert Lea, Minnesota, $120; and Defiance, Ohio, $60.

[8] Fire protection is furnished by the city of Columbus; policemen are used as fire fighters in emergencies.

[9] College Park, Maryland, has two independent volunteer fire departments, that are controlled by the Prince Georges County Firemen's Association.

[10] Overland, Missouri, is served by the community fire department of St. Louis County which also serves 15 other municipalities.

[11] Grosse Pointe Woods, Michigan, has a combined police and fire department; data are shown in police section of the Year Book.

Sources of Information: Fire

Sources of Statistics: Fire

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Police Administration

Developments in 1950

By J. D. Holstrom

Chief of Police, Berkeley, California

AT THE 1950 conference the president of the International Association of Chiefs of Police summarized the effective steps that had been taken to control organized crime, reviewed the year's work done by the police service in anti-subversive activity, discussed activities in the field of civil defense, and forcast the problems confronting the police in the increasing shortage of manpower.

Civil Defense. Late in 1950 police civil defense programs were being substantially clarified in the national government and in coastal and border states. The official basic manual, "United States Civil Defense," had been published, and the Federal Civil Defense Administration had been established. A police advisor had been appointed to the staff, and a police advisory committee had been appointed for consultation with the federal agency. There was also defense activity in state governments, and it was reflected in municipal police departments.

Two factors became evident. First, local governments had to look to state governments so that necessary coordination could be achieved and mutual aid programs properly developed. And, for the same reasons, the state governments had to look to the national government. Secondly, the timing of the programs was of vital importance. In certain areas there was more reason to develop the programs fully than in others. It was clear that a national civil defense program activated in all respects would be tremendously expensive and, therefore, should not be developed faster than necessary. On the other hand, it had to be ready when needed.

In the face of this situation, many police departments reactivated their auxiliary police or police reserve programs. Federal recommendations were that auxiliaries be carefully selected and given extensive training programs. In many cities it appeared desirable to train the reserve forces to perform the entire police function, consistent with their training and location. This indicated the need of uniforms, of ammunition, and, in many cities, the furnishing of firearms. The Civil Defense Act of 1950 provided for matching funds to cities for certain purposes, including some equipment items. However, no federal funds were to be made available for items of individual equipment. This, at the year's end, left many cities with an unresolved problem of financing a civil defense program in the police and other services.

In the meantime the police departments were finding an ever-increasing volume of activity in their special relationships with the Federal Bureau of Investigation and other intelligence agencies, as well as the military services. It seemed quite evident that civil defense and other wartime functions of the police would require a substantial amount of attention daily. The prospect for the future appeared to be that these activities would be necessary for an extended and indefinite period.

Crime Rates. The crime rate, which was up in 1949, rose again in 1950. According to Uniform Crime Reports, for the first six months of 1950 major crime increased 1.9 per cent in urban centers and 7.4 per cent in rural areas compared with the first six months of 1949. The urban crime rate exceeded by a substantial margin the level of 1941. Murders decreased 1.1 per cent, rape 4.6 per cent, and robbery 3.8 per cent in the first six months of 1950, compared with the first six months of 1949. Auto theft increased 3.2 per cent, aggravated assault 0.4 per cent, burglary 1.9 per cent, and larcenies 2.2 per cent, for the same comparative period. The urban crime increase was not as great as rural areas.

The number of persons arrested and fingerprinted increased over the previous year. Of all persons arrested, 60.1 per cent had previous records. Persons under 25 years of age committed approximately one-half of all of the crime against property; boys and girls under 21 years of age accounted for 15.8 per cent of all arrests.

Special Problems. In 1949 the exaggerated attention which had been given in the few years preceding to "the juvenile problem" subsided to a reasonable level. The same calmness prevailed in 1950. However, in 1950 public interest was attracted to the subject of sex offenses. Fortunately, perhaps, interest rose to such height that prompt attention was given the subject. Competent studies were undertaken in such states as New Jersey and California, where commissions were established to assess the actual problem. Before those and other studies could be completed, some ill-advised laws had been passed and a great deal of misinformation had been circulated. However, as the result of the attention given the problem, interest subsided to a normal point before the end of the year. By then some popular convictions had been dispelled.

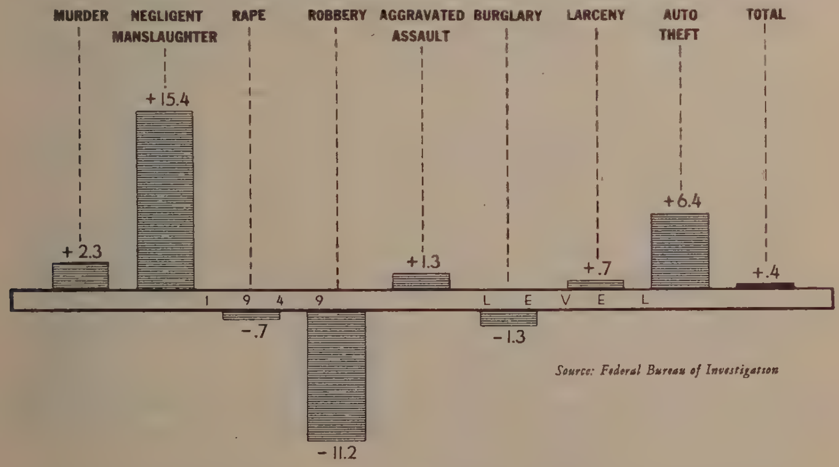
A review of reports indicated that the average citizen knew little of the subject but was oversupplied with misconceptions, that it was not true that sex offenses progressed to more serious sex crimes, that it was not true that sex criminals were usually repeaters, nor was it true that any more than a very small percentage (perhaps 5 per cent) of sex offenders committed crimes of violence. And, finally, it seemed to many observers that extensive press coverage of those offenses which were committed, often as far removed as many states from the locale where the story was read, led the public to become unduly alarmed. Actually, there had been no substantial increase in sex offenses and in many cities there was actually a decrease.

Personnel. By the end of 1950 the most perplexing of the police administrative problems was that of recruiting and retaining personnel. As in 1949 some departments were finding it difficult to recruit because of competitive salaries in private industry. But the accelerated mobilization of resources and manpower in 1950 brought the problem sharply into focus. Not only was Selective Service an uncertain factor, but enlistment and reserve affiliations of individual policemen led to losses with attendant difficulty of replacement. It has been roughly estimated that 20 per cent to 30 per cent of all policemen are currently members of active or inactive reserve units. A substantial number of policemen may be expected to enlist in the military services as they did in World War II.

Loss replacements are not obtainable because age and physical requirements of the police service are identical to those of the military services. The great need at the end of the year was for an official and effective national policy. Neither policemen nor police administrators were able to reconcile the statement by the government on one hand of the vital importance of the police in internal security and on the other hand the failure to establish a clear policy of either deferment or nondeferment, at least in critical target areas.

Another change with respect to personnel has taken place so gradually that it has been hardly recognized, but it is evident in review of the statistics of numbers of policemen per capita. Today the number of police employees in the country approximates two per thousand. There is, however, variation in geographical areas, with the figure considerably exceeding two per thousand in some areas. This increase over a period of time has resulted from a shorter work week, more closely approximating that of industry and other municipal employment, and from increasing duties assigned to police. Cities are finding it economical and effective to increase the ratio of civilian employees to peace officer employees in those positions where it is feasible to do so.

Reserve or auxiliary police forces were by the end of 1950 being organized or re-established in a very substantial number of cities. In connec-



Source: Federal Bureau of Investigation

Per Cent Change in Urban Crime Trends, Offenses Known to the Police, 1949-50 tion with civil defense their need is apparent and the police were among the first of the city services for which definite civil defense plans were being made. In various stages of development, many were already well under way with training programs. Some cities had never completely disbanded their reserve forces. While their primary duty is expected to be in connection with civil defense, some cities were hopeful that they could offset personnel losses with this auxiliary strength. However, it appears doubtful that police departments can successfully perform the police function if part-time volunteers are depended upon for regular police duty. They can have neither the training nor the spare time to replace regular officers in any large measure, regardless of the quality of the training programs given them.

The 40-hour work week for police, which began to develop in 1948, has continued to be a growing trend in all sections of the country. However, in some cities it has not been possible for employees actually to work five days a week. Some cities are meeting this situation by requiring regular overtime to compensate for losses, and in most cases this overtime is being paid for. The smaller cities tend to lag in hours and conditions of work. One Texas city, for example, reported a change from a 48-hour to a 60-hour week, with compensation being paid for the additional hours.

In several sections of the country, the same holiday privileges have been extended to police as to other city employees. Where this has been done the requirements of the service have usually led to compensation being paid for required duty on holidays.

Some of the medium-sized cities have reported that they have found it desirable to add to their staffs a full-time police physician, which has long been the practice in the very large cities of the country. The October conference of the International Association of Chiefs of Police heard reports on experiences of one department which has retained a psychiatrist part-time to deal with the unusual cases which come to the attention of the police. There is an apparent need for referral of certain types of police cases to competent psychiatric consultants for preliminary diagnosis and processing.

An unusual personnel procedure, which appears to be coupled with a public relations program, was undertaken by Minneapolis early in 1950. A committee consisting of the mayor, chairman of the city council police committee, and the chief of police each month select an outstanding example of courage, courtesy, or efficiency in police work. A monthly commendation dinner is held under the sponsorship of various civic groups. It is uncertain whether a program of this type can be sustained over a very long period.

Police Unions. In 1949 the trend of the previous year away from affiliation of police with national labor unions continued. However, in 1950 it was apparent that renewed efforts were being made to enroll police in these organizations. Attempted affiliation met with little success among the regular police. However, there were an increasing number of affiliations of private plant police and guards.

As far as the regular police are concerned, it is well recognized that such affiliation is not compatible with the public interest and the traditional independence necessary for the police. The best reference continues to be "Police Unions and Other Police Organizations," published by the International Association of Chiefs of Police in 1944. Decisions of higher courts since that time have confirmed the right of police administrators or city governments to prohibit union affiliation.

One of the outstanding examples of a channel for employee representations is still the very effective Los Angeles Fire and Police Protective League. Smaller cities have approached the situation on a less formal basis. For example, in Helena, Montana, a committee has been established consisting of six veteran members of the department who review disciplinary and other employee welfare matters and suggest the disposition of these cases. It is reported that this method works well in that city.

Training. The roll-call training program, first reported two years ago as having been developed by Los Angeles, is still successful. It has proved adaptable even to small cities. Among the larger cities which have adopted this program during the past year is Oakland, California. One feature of this program is the development of a daily training bulletin for distribution to each officer who is given the daily instruction. Dayton, Ohio, has adapted this device by the development and the issuance of a weekly training bulletin to each member of the department.

Police training generally has continued to expand. Recruit schools particularly and some in-service schools have been variously conducted, throughout the country. Many were sponsored by the FBI in cooperation with local, county, and state law enforcement agencies. Some were sponsored by local departments and others by state police chiefs associations. Almost all of these programs are relatively short in terms of total class hours in any year. Despite their increasing number, there is great need for expansion of these programs.

Among the longer established short-course institutes in 1950 were the 14th Annual Police Officers Short Course at the University of Iowa, the 9th Indiana Police Training School, the 9th Annual California Technical Institute for Peace Officers Training, the 6th Annual Seminar in Arson Detection at Purdue, and the Florida Police Academy in its third year of taking training courses to the police departments of the state.

Colleges and universities are continuing to expand their assistance both in in-service and pre-service police training. State departments of vocational education, too, are continuing to increase their assistance with police training. In 1950 the University of California, which for many years has offered pre-service training, established a full school of criminology, and consolidated therein the earlier bureau of criminology in the political science department and a section in biochemistry of the medical school. In Oregon the Vanport Extension Center, representing both the University of Oregon and Oregon State College, established a pre-service program.

Aided by substantial grants, the University of Louisville established the Southern Police Training Institute with 12-week in-service courses for police personnel in the southern states. The University of Houston is providing a school for police instructors and giving college credit for the program, which will develop a group of qualified instructors with university degrees. The Society for the Advancement of Criminology published during the year a directory containing an inventory of 20 colleges and universities which offer organized programs of instruction and research leading to degrees or their equivalents in the field of criminology.

The FBI National Academy, by the time of the 45th session in the fall, had graduated over 2,000 police officers of this and some foreign countries from its 12-week courses. It had also continued its short retraining sessions for former graduates. The Academy, established primarily for police officers, has an outstanding reputation in its field.

The Northwestern University Traffic Institute continued to maintain its pre-eminent position in the field of traffic training. It provides a course of nine months of full-time attendance and two institute-type courses which are offered at Northwestern and at other college locations throughout the country.

The Delinquency Control Institute at the University of Southern California completed another successful year, specializing in three-month courses in juvenile control. The Institute provides practice in-service training and makes available research opportunities in the least developed aspect of police administration.

The Institute for Training in Municipal Police Administration, sponsored by the International City Managers Association, continued to provide the only correspondence course of its kind in police administration. During the year, the Institute published the third revision of Municipal Police Administration, the basic text in this field.

Equipment and Facilities. In 1950 police buildings were planned, modernized, or constructed in Inglewood, Pasadena, and South Gate, California; Pueblo, Colorado, and for the Colorado State Patrol; in Hartford, Connecticut; St. Petersburg, Florida; Evergreen Park, Illinois; Wichita, Kansas; Bogalusa, Louisiana; for the Maryland State Police; in Wakefield, Massachusetts; Parma, Ohio; Beaumont, Texas, and for the Texas Department of Public Safety; and in Pullman and Yakima, Washington.

Miami reported as history-making in the South a new precinct station and court staffed by and for service to Negroes, as well as a warehouse for impounding vehicles, and plans for a new headquarters, jail, and prison farm. St. Louis undertook major repairs and reconstruction of department buildings and had the foresight to budget maintenance for the refurbished structures.

The reassignment by the Federal Communication Commission of radio channels and the development of improved equipment again last year led scores of cities to change from AM to FM equipment. At the year's end, police associations were still working with the FCC for the allocation of suitable frequencies for the police service. In many states, statewide police radio networks had been established, as well as interstate networks extending across the country. Meanwhile, extension of communications was provided by the purchase of walkie-talkie equipment in Durant, Oklahoma; Keene, New Hampshire; St. Louis; and Santa Ana, California.

In addition to its use in Los Angeles, television was being utilized for police purposes by the Maryland State Police.

A new system for facsimile transmission, adaptable to police operations, was developed and installed in several eastern cities, including

Hartford, Boston, and New York, with the indication that this service will be further extended. It is particularly adaptable to transmission of fingerprints and other identification facsimiles.

A survey by a commercial firm indicated that 30 per cent of the police departments polled throughout the country favored opening the call boxes so they might be used by citizens to call the police in emergencies.

In Chicago the "squadol," a combination cruiser car, ambulance, and patrol vehicle, was proving successful, and in Miami new types of accident investigation cars were so equipped that they can be converted to ambulance service. In Brockton, Massachusetts, motorcycles for parking meter enforcement and similar service were replaced by jeeps. Maywood, Illinois, terminated lease agreements and purchased a police fleet, while Burbank, California, inaugurated a lease arrangement in place of a city-owned fleet. St. Paul purchased a police garage and discontinued the contract for vehicle maintenance by private repair facilities. Panel trucks were purchased for use as auxiliary ambulances in Portland, Maine; Grosse Point Park, Michigan; and San Fernando, California; while Quincy, Massachusetts, installed stretchers in police prowl cars. San Diego discontinued ambulance operation and provided for this service by private contract.

Airplanes were purchased by the Texas Department of Public Safety for police work in the state and by Miami for harbor patrol.

Lie detector equipment was purchased by Marion, Peru, and Gary, Indiana; and Easton, Pennsylvania. Instruments to measure the alcoholic content of blood by breath tests were purchased by such cities as Los Angeles, California; St. Petersburg, Florida; Bedford, Gary, Marion, and Peru, Indiana; Alpina, Michigan; Minneapolis, Minnesota; St. Joseph, Missouri; Los Vegas, Nevada; Spartansburg, South Carolina; and Kenosha, Wisconsin. Other cities were arranging for hospitals to take blood samples instead of using the breath method.

Apparently, additional cities have not installed mechanical equipment for the recording of police reports dictated by policemen. However, Alhambra, California, replaced male personnel in the record unit with women who take officers' reports in shorthand and transcribe them.

Several more cities undertook to publish merchants' warning bulletins to alert them of potential losses, particularly in fraudulent or fictitious checks. These are variously delivered by patrol officers, through merchants' organizations or chambers of commerce, or directly by the police, or by mail. Where properly developed, results are satisfactory.

Surveys and Reorganization. An increasing number of cities undertook or completed organizational surveys of police departments. For this purpose some retained firms or individuals as consultants; in others the studies were conducted internally.

Surveys or installations were started or completed in Atlantic City, Boston, Cincinnati, Connecticut and Michigan State Police, by Bruce Smith, Institute of Public Administration; and in Santa Ana, California; Farmingham and Weymouth, Massachusetts, Savannah, Georgia; and Schenectady, New York; by Griffenhagen and Associates. Public Administration Service included in general administrative studies the police departments of

Baltimore, Louisville, and Poughkeepsie; surveyed the police department of Pensacola; and studied the Insular Police of Puerto Rico. The Governmental Research Institute surveyed the crime prevention division in St. Louis.

O. W. Wilson, who participated in the work of Public Administration Service, also conducted surveys in Salinas, Stockton, and Tulare, California. Henry F. Whaley surveyed the Des Moines department prior to a major reorganization. The Traffic Division of the International Association of Chiefs of Police, in addition to carrying on many different types of traffic activities during the year, provided major survey and installation work in Philadelphia, Chicago, Phoenix, Seattle, Atlanta, Baton Rouge, San Diego, Palo Alto, Pittsburgh, Skagit County, Washington, and Windsor, Ontario.

Internal reorganizations were reported by Hutchinson, Kansas; Maywood, Illinois; Meridian, Mississippi; and Youngstown, Ohio. Records systems were instituted or reorganized in Bossier City, Louisiana; San Bernardino, California; Norfolk, Virginia; Charleston, West Virginia; Hagerstown, Maryland; and Escanaba, Michigan. Phoenix reorganized the structure of the department into four major divisions.

Salt Lake City's readjustments included the inauguration of regular staff conferences. Central instead of precinct dispatching was initiated in Pittsburgh. Several departments consolidated their records units and other housekeeping functions into service divisions to improve operation and administration. Richmond, California, was added to the list of cities which have installed crime laboratories. Berkeley joined those cities which have transferred the traffic engineering function to the engineering or public works department, while Miami transferred this function to the police department.

Despite national publicity, the 1949 trend toward extension of foot patrol has substantially decreased. However, San Diego reported an increase in foot patrol beats.

Los Angeles, in another pioneer move, formally established a planning and research division to coordinate the preparation of departmental manuals and orders and to conduct research concerning all phases of police activity affecting organization, procedure, and functions of the department.

In 1950, the FBI discontinued its records consulting service under which it had extended guidance and advice in police records matters for several years.

Professional Organization. In 1950 organizations of law enforcement officers gave continued impetus to the development of improved police techniques. Crime is no longer localized, and there is a need for wider acquaintanceship between law enforcement officers on a state, national, and international basis.

The effectiveness of the established state organizations of peace officers continued to grow, as did the work of the Associated Police Communication Officers, recognized by the International Association of Chiefs of Police as the official national organization in this field; the International Association for Identification; and the Pacific Coast International Association of Law Enforcement Officials with membership from Alaska to Central America.

The International Association of Chiefs of Police (1424 K Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.) listed an all-time high of over 2,500 members. The 57th Annual Conference was held at Colorado Springs in October and was attended by over 1,000 police executives and their guests. The proceedings are published in The Police Yearbook.

Police Department Statistics

DETAILED data on police administration in 1950 are presented in Table XVIII for cities over 10,000 population. This table reports the number of police employees, salaries of patrolmen and police chiefs, the city's policy on furnishing uniforms or annual clothing allowances, work hours per week, and annual departmental expenditures.

For a comparison of police and fire data see "Fire Department Statistics" elsewhere in this Year Book. The extensive comparisons with prior years on employment, salaries, and expenditures are no longer made in the Year Book. The 1950 Census of Population has made such comparisons of little value except for policemen's salaries. The median number of police employees in cities of 10,000 to 25,000, for example, has dropped in one year from 1.38 to 1.17 employees per 1,000 population.

Number of Police Employees. Table XVIII shows for the cities over 10,000 the total number of civilian and uniformed (sworn personnel) police employees reported to the Year Book by city officials late in 1950 and early in 1951. This breakdown for each municipal department is summarized with the range, quartiles, and medians in Table 1.

A total of 1,193 cities over 10,000 population have a median average for all police employees of 1.25 per 1,000 population, a first quartile of 1.00 employees per 1,000 population, and a third quartile of 1.53 employees per 1,000 population. Table 1 shows for each of the six population groups the range, quartiles, and median number of police employees per 1,000 population. The median varies from a high of 2.32 in cities over 500,000 to a low of 1.17 in cities of 10,000 to 25,000. At least three-fourths of the cities in every population group report one or more police employees per 1,000 population.

Comparisons of individual cities with these averages must be made with caution. The new census has lowered all figures based on per capita or other population bases over figures shown for prior years that were based on the 1940 census. In addition, reserve officers may or may not be used to replace absentees; some departments use two shifts; some cities use special school crossing guards, others use regular police for this purpose; police departments may or may not operate their own alarm and radio systems; some departments use uniformed personnel for routine office work; or a heavy volume of traffic in a city may require a larger-than-average proportion of the force on traffic duty.

Police Salaries. Table XVIII shows data on entrance and maximum salaries of police patrolmen and salaries of police chiefs, as reported by city officials late in 1950 and early in 1951. These data are summarized in Table 1. The entrance salary shown is the total amount paid a patrolman during his first year on the force, although the monthly rate may vary during a probationary period. Both entrance and maximum salaries of

TABLE I

POLICE EMPLOYEES AND POLICE SALARIES IN CITIES OVER 10,000
BY POPULATION GROUPS: 1951

Population Group	No. of Cities Reporting	Lowest	Lower Quartile	Median	Upper Quartile	Highest
NO. OF POLICE EMPLOYEES PER 1,000 POP. (All Employees—1950)*						
Over 500,000	18	1.22	1.97	2.32	2.53	3.46
250,000 to 500,000 . . .	19	0.90	1.24	1.47	1.63	3.03
100,000 to 250,000 . . .	65	0.87	1.25	1.50	1.82	2.57
50,000 to 100,000. . . .	117	0.85	1.18	1.40	1.70	4.02
25,000 to 50,000	241	0.52	1.04	1.29	1.56	3.26
10,000 to 25,000	733	0.07	1.00	1.17	1.43	4.71
NO. OF POLICE EMPLOYEES PER 1,000 POP. (Sworn Personnel Only—1950)*						
Over 500,000	18	0.91	1.91	2.12	2.35	3.18
250,000 to 500,000 . . .	20	0.69	1.11	1.28	1.39	2.92
100,000 to 250,000 . . .	65	0.81	1.11	1.38	1.62	2.23
50,000 to 100,000. . . .	117	0.81	1.08	1.30	1.63	3.31
25,000 to 50,000	200	0.52	0.99	1.21	1.47	2.87
10,000 to 25,000	732	0.10	0.91	1.11	1.39	4.64
ENTRANCE SALARY OF PATROLMEN (1951)						
Over 500,000	16	$2,280	$2,901	$3,264	$3,429	$3,566
250,000 to 500,000 . . .	19	2,460	2,616	3,000	3,120	3,420
100,000 to 250,000 . . .	52	2,150	2,537	2,795	2,982	3,490
50,000 to 100,000. . . .	99	2,124	2,525	2,804	3,197	3,872
25,000 to 50,000	175	1,450	2,550	2,775	3,060	3,955
10,000 to 25,000	560	1,562	2,400	2,686	2,964	3,750
MAXIMUM SALARY OF PATROLMEN (1951)						
Over 500,000	16	$2,760	$3,510	$3,768	$4,042	$4,150
250,000 to 500,000 . . .	19	3,087	3,186	3,500	3,660	3,780
100,000 to 250,000 . . .	52	2,400	2,893	3,170	3,522	4,044
50,000 to 100,000. . . .	100	2,400	2,882	3,168	3,532	4,400
25,000 to 50,000	176	2,280	2,820	3,060	3,378	4,356
10,000 to 25,000	556	1,658	2,600	2,939	3,300	4,152
SALARY OF POLICE CHIEF (1951)						
Over 500,000	16	$7,488	$8,820	$10,150	$10,993	$15,000
250,000 to 500,000 . . .	18	5,796	6,320	6,860	8,211	9,600
100,000 to 250,000 . . .	56	3,692	5,215	5,883	6,575	8,400
50,000 to 100,000. . . .	104	3,660	4,617	5,217	5,988	8,196
25,000 to 50,000	176	3,111	3,960	4,451	5,100	8,352
10,000 to 25,000	549	2,080	3,439	3,883	4,500	6,741

*Based on 1950 census.

patrolmen at the median are considerably higher than those reported in the 1950 Year Book. For the entrance salary of patrolmen, they range from $2,686 per year in cities of 10,000 to 25,000 population to $3,264 per year in cities over 500,000 population. The median average on maximum salaries for patrolmen ranges from $2,939 in cities of 10,000 to 25,000 to $3,768 in cities over 500,000. All these median averages are substantially higher than those reported in the 1950 Year Book.

Similarly, police chiefs' salaries at the median are higher this year in all population groups except for cities over 500,000 population. Although the cities reporting in all population groups are not comparable with those last year, it is still significant that general salary increases prevail.

TABLE 2

POLICE DEPARTMENT EXPENDITURES IN 1950

Population Group	Number of Cities Reporting	Population of Cities Reporting (000 omitted)	Police Department Expenditures: 1950				
			Salaries and Wages		Total		Per Cent Salaries and Wages of Total
			Amount (in thousands)	Per Capita	Amount (in thousands)	Per Capita	
Cities over 500,000. . .	15	22,736	$199,981	$8.80	$233,248	$10.26	85.7
250,000 to 500,000 . . .	18	6,632	32,007	4.83	36,576	5.52	87.5
100,000 to 250,000 . . .	48	7,238	34,862	4.82	40,403	5.58	86.3
50,000 to 100,000	92	6,557	30,452	4.64	35,382	5.40	86.1
25,000 to 50,000	171	6,060	25,355	4.18	30,270	5.00	83.8
10,000 to 25,000	531	8,285	28,984	3.50	35,841	4.33	80.9
All cities over 10,000 .	875	57,508	$351,641	$6.11	$411,720	$ 7.16	85.4

Hours of Work. The median hours of work per week is 48 for all cities between 10,000 and 250,000 population. Data for individual cities on hours of work are reported in Table XVIII. The median hours in the work week for cities over 500,000 is 47 hours, and 45 hours in cities of 250,000 to 500,000.

It is of interest to note that 135 of the 1,168 cities included in Table XVIII reported a reduction in the work week in 1950 for police patrolmen. Twenty-nine of these cities are over 50,000 population and include 10 cities reducing from 48 to 44 hours per week, and 10 additional cities reducing from 48 to 40 hours per week. These 29 cities are: San Francisco, Santa Monica, and Stockton, California; Brockton, Medford, and Newton, Massachusetts; Lansing, Michigan; Clifton, East Orange, Elizabeth, Jersey City, Newark and Paterson, New Jersey; Schenectady, New York; Winston-Salem, North Carolina; Akron, Canton, Cleveland, Cleveland Heights, and Lakewood, Ohio; Portland, Oregon; Charleston, South Carolina; Knoxville, Tennessee; Dallas and Houston, Texas; Seattle, Washington; and Madison, Milwaukee, and Racine, Wisconsin. A total of 106 cities between 10,000 and 50,000 population also reduced the work week for policemen in 1950. Thirty-seven of these cities reduced the work week from 48 to 40 hours, 17 cities from 48 to 44 hours, nine cities from 56 to

48 hours, and six cities from 60 to 48 hours. The remaining cities reported other reductions in the work week with the greatest reduction being from 84 to 56 hours.[1]

Method of Appointment of Police Chief. Table XVIII shows for the cities over 25,000 population the authority making the original appointment of the police chief. For the 419 cities over 25,000 for which data are reported, the chief is appointed by the mayor in 136 cities, by the city manager in 118 cities, by a police or safety board in 63 cities, by the city council in 59 cities, by a police or safety commissioner in 39 cities, and elected directly by the people in four cities.

Police Department Expenditures. City officials were asked to report police department expenditures for the year 1950 or the last fiscal year on salaries and wages and all other police expenditures, including new equip-

TABLE 3

CITIES OVER 10,000 FURNISHING UNIFORMS OR CLOTHING ALLOWANCES BY POPULATION GROUPS: 1951

Population Group	Number of Cities Reporting	Number of Cities Furnishing Uniforms or Clothing Allowance			
		Total	Per Cent of Cities Reporting	Uniforms	Clothing Allowance
Cities over 500,000......	17	7	41	5	2
250,000 to 500,000	19	7	37	2	5
100,000 to 250,000	62	29	47	17	12
50,000 to 100,000	114	67	59	31	26
25,000 to 50,000........	225	97	43	54	43
10,000 to 25,000........	672	357	53	242	115
All cities over 10,000	1,109	564	51	351	203

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[1] The 106 cities between 10,000 and 50,000 population reducing policemen's work week in 1950 are: 25,000 to 50,000: Bakersfield, Huntington Park, Lynwood, and San Leandro, California; New London, Connecticut; Ashland, Kentucky; Haverhill and Revere, Massachusetts; Joplin, Missouri; Garfield, Kearny, Linden, Montclair, and Plainfield, New Jersey; Elmira, New York; East Cleveland, Euclid, Marion, and Shaker Heights, Ohio; and Beloit and Manitowoc, Wisconsin. 10,000 to 25,000: Auburn and Selma, Alabama; El Dorado, Arkansas; Albany, Antioch, Bell, Chula Vista, El Cerrito, Daly City, Gardena, Hawthorne, Manhattan Beach, Napa, Ontario, San Carlos, Santa Cruz, and South San Francisco, California; Sanford, Florida; La Grange, Georgia; Moscow, Idaho; Evergreen Park, Mattoon, and Wood River, Illinois; Charles City and Muscatine, Iowa; Pittsburg and Winfield, Kansas; Bossier City, Louisiana; Annapolis, Maryland; Gardner, Peabody, and Westfield, Massachusetts; Allen Park and Grosse Pointe Park, Michigan; Brainerd and Winona, Minnesota; Hannibal, Missouri; Bergenfield, Cliffside Park, East Paterson, Fair Lawn, Hawthorne, Lodi, Ridgefield Park, Roselle Park, Somerville, and Verona, New Jersey; Clovis, New Mexico; Hornell, Long Beach, Mamaroneck, Olean, Saratoga Springs, and Scarsdale, New York; Goldsboro and Thomasville, North Carolina; Bexley, Rocky River, and University Heights, Ohio; Durant, McAlester, Midwest City, and Stillwater, Oklahoma; Astoria, Bellevue, and Warren, Pennsylvania; Orangeburg, South Carolina; Huron, South Dakota; Bristol, Tennessee; Edinburg, Highland Park, Lamesa, Mission, Palestine, Plainview, Snyder, University Park, and Vernon, Texas; Pullman, Washington; and Ashland, Cudahy, Shorewood, South Milwaukee, Stevens Point, and Whitefish Bay, Wisconsin.

ment but excluding pension payments to retirement funds and to former employees. Such figures are reported for individual cities in Table XVIII and in summary form in Table 2.

Total police department expenditures were $7.16 per capita for 875 reporting cities. The per capita expenditures ranged from $4.33 in cities of 10,000 to 25,000 to $10.26 in cities over 500,000. For all cities over 10,000 the per capita expenditures for salaries and wages are $6.11 and range from $3.50 in cities of 10,000 to 25,000 to $8.80 in cities over 500,000. Salaries and wages comprise 85 per cent of total police expenditures for all cities over 10,000. The ratio does not vary greatly in any population group.

TABLE 4

NUMBER OF POLICE MOTOR VEHICLES IN CITIES OVER 10,000: 1951

Population Group	Motor Vehicles				Motorcycles			
	Number of Cities Reporting	Total Number	Total Number		Number of Cities Reporting	Total Number	Total Number	
			Per 100,000 Pop.	Per 100 Employees			Per 100,000 Pop.	Per 100 Employees
Cities over 500,000. .	18	3,267	12.4	5.7	18	2,179	8.2	3.8
250,000 to 500,000 . .	18	947	13.0	10.3	20	817	11.2	8.9
100,000 to 250,000 . .	64	1,236	12.8	9.1	65	967	10.0	7.1
50,000 to 100,000 . . .	112	1,075	13.0	9.4	116	882	10.7	7.7
25,000 to 50,000	226	1,295	15.1	11.6	226	861	10.1	7.7
10,000 to 25,000	684	1,989	17.4	14.3	671	906	7.9	6.5
All cities over 10,000	1,122	9,809	13.7	8.4	1,116	6,612	9.2	5.6

Furnishing Uniforms or Clothing Allowance. Information has been obtained for this Year Book on the practices of individual cities in furnishing uniforms or an annual clothing allowance for uniformed members of the police force. Table XVIII shows whether or not the city furnishes uniforms or, if an annual clothing allowance is given, the dollar amount of the allowance in each city. This information is summarized in Table 3 and shows that 564 cities over 10,000 (51 per cent of those reporting) either furnish uniforms or give an annual cash allowance. Among the 203 cities furnishing an annual clothing allowance, the first quartile is $50 per year, the median $75 per year, and the third quartile $100 per year. The allowances furnished by these cities range from $15 per year to a high of $240 per year.

Number of Motor Vehicles. Late in 1950 a total of 1,122 cities over 10,000 reported 9,809 police patrol vehicles and 6,612 two- and three-wheel motorcycles. Table 4 summarizes the number of patrol vehicles and motorcycles in terms of 100,000 population and 100 police employees. The number of motor vehicles per 100,000 population does not vary greatly in cities of 50,000 and over but increases in cities of 10,000 to 25,000 and 25,000 to 50,000. Cities of 10,000 to 25,000 have the highest number of police patrol vehicles per 100 employees. The number of police patrol cars and motorcycles per 100 employees in small cities is more than double that of cities over 500,000 population.

Police Radio Facilities. Information was not obtained for this Year Book on the number of police vehicles that are equipped with one-, two-, or three-way radio. Information in the 1950 Year Book, however, shows that almost all cities over 10,000 have police radio equipment, and that 65 per cent of the patrol cars have two-way radio, 24 per cent three-way radio, and 11 per cent one-way radio.

Extent of One-Man Patrol. A total of 150 cities out of 1,134 reporting, use one-man patrol cars exclusively for police patrol work. Six hundred and twenty-four cities use both one- and two-man patrol cars, while 360 cities use only two-man patrol cars (see Table 5). One hundred and nine of the 150 cities using one-man cars exclusively are in the 10,000 to 25,000 population group. Sixty-eight per cent of the reporting cities use one-man patrol cars at least part of the time.

TABLE 5

MANNING OF POLICE PATROL CARS IN CITIES OVER 10,000: 1951

Population Group	Number of Cities Reporting Motorized Patrol	Two-Man Patrol Cars Only		One-Man and Two-Man Patrol Cars		One-Man Patrol Cars Only	
		Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent
Cities over 500,000. . .	17	8	47.1	9	52.9	0	0.0
250,000 to 500,000 . . .	20	8	40.0	11	55.0	1	5.0
100,000 to 250,000 . . .	65	36	55.4	26	40.0	3	4.6
50,000 to 100,000	116	51	44.0	57	49.1	8	6.9
25,000 to 50,000	229	73	31.9	127	55.4	29	12.7
10,000 to 25,000	687	184	26.8	394	57.3	109	15.9
All cities over 10,000 .	1,134	360	31.8	624	55.0	150	13.2

Shifts When One-Man Patrol Cars are Used. Table XVIII shows for individual cities using one-man patrol cars, the shifts when such patrol cars are employed—day, evening, and night. Of the 774 cities using one-man patrol cars, 353 cities use them on day, evening, and night shifts, 254 cities use them on day shifts only, and 127 cities use them on day and evening shifts. The remaining 40 cities use other variations of patrol shifts for one-man cars.

The 1950 Year Book contains additional information on police department patrol practices in cities over 10,000 population. Specifically, data are shown on the extent of motorized patrol compared with foot patrol, the use of one-man police patrol cars in commercial and industrial areas, the cities assigning uniformed patrolmen regularly to foot patrol duties, and the municipal police departments providing emergency ambulance service.

TABLE XVIII

POLICE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000: 1951

This table includes all the 474 incorporated municipalities over 25,000 population and 694 of the 754 cities between 10,000 and 25,000, according to the 1950 Census. All these data were reported to the Year Book late in 1950 and early in 1951 by city officials. Under "Number of Full-time Paid Employees" is shown the total number of full-time uniformed personnel and the number of civilians. "Work Hours Per Week" shows the average number of hours worked in seven days. Under "Salary of Patrolman--Entrance, Maximum," the figure to the left of the dash (-) is the total salary, including cost-of-living increases, paid to a full-time patrolman during his first 12 months on the force, and the figure to the right of the dash is the highest yearly salary, including cost-of-living increases, paid to a full-time patrolman not holding any promotional rank. Under "Furnish Uniforms or Annual Clothing Allowance," a "Yes" indicates that original issues and replacements of police uniforms are directly furnished by the city, while dollar amounts indicate the annual cash allowance given to each employee for uniforms. A section mark (§) means that uniforms or allowances are only given once to an employee instead of annually. "Shifts with One-man Patrol Cars" indicates the shifts on which one-man patrol cars are used, "D" for day shift, "E" for evening shift, and "N" for night shift. A double dagger (‡) means the city uses only one-man patrol cars. The "Number of Patrol Cars" represents those used for regular police patrol service and excludes, as far as possible, cars used by detectives and officers, ambulances, and rescue trucks. Under "Number of Motorcycles, 2 and 3 Wheel," the number to the left of the dash is the number of two-wheel motorcycles, and the number to the right of the dash is the number of three-wheel motorcycles. "Total Expenditures for Department" includes new equipment and all other expenditures except payments by city into pension or retirement fund or payments to retired employees. A single dagger (†) indicates 1949 figures. Leaders (. . .) indicate data not reported. See preceding article for detailed explanation. Refer to Table III for population figures for these cities.

POLICE CHIEF—HOW APPOINTED (shown only for cities over 25,000)

A—by city manager
B—by police or safety board
C—by city council
E—elected by the people
G—appointed by governor
M—by mayor
S —by police or safety commissioner or director

City	No. Full-Time Paid Employees	Work Hours per Week	Salary of Patrolman—Entrance, Maximum	Police Chief-Salary, How Appointed	Furnish Uniforms or Annual Clothing Allowance	Shifts With One-Man Patrol Cars	No. of Patrol Cars	No. of Motor-cycles, 2 and 3 Wheel	Police Department Expenditures, 1950 (in thousands)	
	Uniformed Personnel Civilians								Salaries and Wages	Total for Dept.
Over 1,000,000										
Chicago, Ill.	7,160-358	48	$3,432-3,900	$11,088M	No	None	146	124-62	$26,371	$27,741
Detroit, Mich.	4,331-324	40	3,413-4,127	14,427S	No	None	214	80-0	18,300	19,030
Los Angeles, Calif. . . .	4,185-791	42	3,480-4,080	12,480B	No	None	363	463-66	20,071	21,579
New York, N. Y.	18,717-804	46	3,150-4,150	15,000S	No	DEN	997	369-126	78,279†	102,011†
Philadelphia, Pa.	4,703-295	48	3,300-3,700	10,300S	$25	DEN	259	60-32	16,378	17,199
500,000 to 1,000,000										
Baltimore, Md.	1,938-213	56	2,600-3,120†	. . . .G	No	DEN	146	91-5	. . . .	. . . .
Boston, Mass.	2,513-222	48	2,800-3,300	10,000S	Yes	None	119	2-28	9,335	10,277
Buffalo, N. Y.	1,350-...	48	2,800-3,300	8,300M	No	None	42	43-8	4,437	4,712
Cincinnati, Ohio	734-27	48	3,306-3,834	8,757A	Yes§	DEN	63	22-8	2,728	2,839
Cleveland, Ohio	1,817-300	40	2,964-4,122	9,018M	Yes[2]	None	288	18-14	7,365	8,561
Houston, Tex.	542-282	40	2,880-3,600	8,760C	Yes	DEN	40	26-5	2,165	2,491
Milwaukee, Wis.	1,332-88	44	3,566-3,926	10,706B	No	DEN	85	53-15	4,983†	5,312†
Minneapolis, Minn. . . .	574-57	40	3,192-3,708	7,488M	No	D	45	12-4	2,223	2,402

TABLE XVIII—POLICE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	No. Full-Time Paid Employees	Work Hours per Week	Salary of Patrolman – Entrance, Maximum	Police Chief Salary, How Appointed	Furnish Uniforms or Annual Clothing Allowance	Shifts With One-Man Patrol Cars	No. of Patrol Cars	No. of Motorcycles, 2 and 3 Wheel	Police Department Expenditures, 1950 (in thousands)	
	Uniformed Personnel-Civilians								Salaries and Wages	Tota for Dept
500,000 to 1,000,000—continued										
New Orleans, La.	930-4	48	$2,280-2,760	$10,000M	No	None	60	27-7	$ 2,490	$ 2,84
Pittsburgh, Pa.	1,398-38	54[4]	2,979-3,418†	. . . .M	$75	D	29	64-0	3,962†	4,08
St. Louis, Mo.	1,884-404	51	3,228-3,480	9,000B	Yes	DEN	137	75-16	7,257	8,11
San Francisco, Calif. . .	1,653-79	40	3,420-3,780	10,680B	No	. . .	114	89-65	6,664	7,62
Washington, D. C.	2,027-164	40	3,077-3,755	10,330C[1]	Yes	None	120	98-2	7,313	7,71
250,000 to 500,000										
Akron, Ohio	252-13	44	3,120-3,480	6,420M	$78	None	. .	25-11	888	1,01
Atlanta, Ga.	462-72	48	2,616-3,120	8,100C	No	None	62	45-18	1,584	1,79
Birmingham, Ala.	346-26	48	2,835-3,087	5,960†C	No	D	26	5-7	1,081	1,26
Columbus, Ohio	398-43	40	3,384-3,600	6,156S	Yes	D	31	27-8	1,411	1,53
Dallas, Tex.	470-65	44	2,760-3,660	8,880A	$75	DEN	45	25-22	1,658	1,96
Denver, Colo.	555-51	48	3,212-3,450	6,465M	Yes[2]	DN	40	30-22	1,944	2,21
Fort Worth Tex.	352-27	48	2,904-3,504	7,200A	No	D	. .	37-2	1,041	1,20
Indianapolis, Ind.	671-81	48	2,400-3,000†	6,300†B	$100	None	32	52-10	2,015†	2,23
Jersey City, N. J.	877-32	40	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	No	None	100	22-0	. . . .	. . .
Kansas City, Mo.	583-130	50	2,460-3,120	7,500B	Yes	D	120	26-26	1,991	2,40
Louisville, Ky.	490-29	56	2,520-3,090	5,796S	No	None	65	32-3	1,512	1,76
Memphis, Tenn.	360-56	48	2,808-3,186	6,150C	$60	None	45	10-2	1,143	1,31
Newark, N. J.	...-..	44	2,600-3,500	6,500S	No	None	37	20-45	4,769	5,26
Oakland, Calif.	650-100	40	3,420-3,780	9,600A	No	DEN	28	52-16	2,887	3,28
Portland, Ore.	654-103	40	3,060-3,660	8,400M	$50	DEN	87	28-7	2,142	2,50
Rochester, N. Y.	435-70	42†	3,100-3,300	6,200A	No	DE	30	22-0	1,548	1,67
St. Paul, Minn.	369-28	40	3,105-3,516	7,848..	No	DEN	32	12-3	1,371	1,48
San Antonio, Tex.	282-83	48	2,535-3,420	6,360S	No	DEN‡	35	13-7	905	1,13
San Diego, Calif.	370-72	44	3,000-3,732	8,148A	No	None	40	43-4	1,628	1,88
Seattle, Wash.	615-110	45	3,120-3,600	8,500M	No	DEN	62	36-24	2,504	2,83
Toledo, Ohio	380-69	48	3,400-3,770	6,520A	$25	None	75	28-2	1,468	. . .
100,000 to 250,000										
Albany, N. Y.	299-46	48	2,150-2,400	5,225M	Yes[2]	None	20	0-12	842	1,03
Allentown, Pa.	...-..	. .	2,740-2,890	4,350M	. . .	. . .	. .	. .-. .	344	44
Austin, Tex.	132-21	48	2,370-2,880	4,800A	$60	DEN	27	5-7	425	56
Baton Rouge, La.	101-7	48	2,340-2,580	7,200M	Yes	None	16	14-3	286	35
Berkeley, Calif.	123-7	40	3,396-3,720	8,400A	No	DEN‡	55	0-5	457	63
Bridgeport, Conn.	286-17	56	2,650-3,410	6,710..	No	DEN	8	11-5	916	1,09
Cambridge, Mass.	234-9	49	2,825-3,400	6,000A	Yes	None	10	4-1	792	83
Camden, N. J.	189-63	48	2,400-3,160	4,885S	$50	None	20	2-8	729	81
Canton, Ohio	132-5	40	2,790-3,180	4,620S	No	None	. .	. .-4	. . . .	. . .
Charlotte, N. C.	203-7	48	2,927-3,046†	6,180†C	Yes	None	24	12-4	466†	52
Chattanooga, Tenn. . . .	149-6	48	2,400-3,120†	4,980†S	No	DE	18	6-0	464†	56
Corpus Christi, Tex. . .	100-30	48	2,737-3,291	5,865A	Yes[2]	None	24	16-3	354	44
Dayton, Ohio	271-32	48	3,188-3,640	6,930A	$90	DEN	22	8-5	984	1,14
Des Moines, Iowa	169-9	47	2,700-3,120	5,360A	No	DE	34	0-7	527	56
Duluth, Minn.	123-9	44	2,700-3,060	5,340S	Yes[2]	DEN	26	0-1	419	45
Elizabeth, N. J.	241-16	40	2,900-3,500	5,500C	No	None	7	14-2	855	91
El Paso, Tex.	132-18	48	3,076-3,247	5,808M	No	None	17	14-1	481	57
Erie, Pa.	159-8	48	3,060-3,360	5,040C	No	None	6	11-0	579	66
Evansville, Ind.	164-14	48	2,910-3,090	5,000..	$100	None	16	6-2	540	62
Fall River, Mass.	214-18	48	2,900-2,900	6,000B	No	D	12	6-0	625	65
Flint, Mich.	165-40	48	3,490-3,871	7,417A	Yes	DEN	14	7-3	864	1,05
Fort Wayne, Ind.	166-3	40	2,910-3,000	4,720M	Yes	None	10	7-4	525	57
Gary, Ind.	201-38	48	2,850-3,300†	5,400†M	Yes	None	33	16-5	675†	75
Grand Rapids, Mich. . .	216-23	40	2,854-3,261	6,175A	No	None	18	25-3	885	1,00
Hartford, Conn.	290-34	48	2,916-3,504	7,804A	Yes	DEN‡	18	10-0	1,102	1,30
Jacksonville, Fla.	312-43	48	2,723-3,556	6,480C	Yes	None	32	14-12	1,057	1,24
Kansas City, Kan.	143-14	48	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	No	None	24	15-4	. . . .	. . .
Knoxville, Tenn.	171-32	48	2,520-2,880†	. . . .	No	DE	20	4-0	543†	64

TABLE XVIII—POLICE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	No. Full-Time Paid Employees: Uniformed Personnel-Civilians	Work Hours per Week	Salary of Patrolman—Entrance, Maximum	Police Chief-Salary, How Appointed	Furnish Uniforms or Annual Clothing Allowance	Shifts With One-Man Patrol Cars	No. of Patrol Cars	No. of Motorcycles, 2 and 3 Wheel	Police Department Expenditures, 1950 (in thousands)	
									Salaries and Wages	Total for Dept.
100,000 to 250,000—continued										
Little Rock, Ark.	118-5	48	$2,306-2,543†	$ . . . .B	No	None	15	10-4	$ 304†	$ 354†
Long Beach, Calif.	363-49	40	3,012-3,660	6,756A	No	D	25	34-6	1,385	1,558
Miami, Fla.	544-63	48	2,856-3,528	8,000A	Yes	None	35	40-0	1,567	2,003
Mobile, Ala.	132-46	52	2,172-2,496	5,212..	No	None	8	4-2	393	490
Montgomery, Ala.	149-. .	48	2,204-2,640	5,280..	Yes	D	9	15-5	369	439
Nashville, Tenn.	189-25	48	3,000-3,000†	6,000†M	No	None	38	16-4	680†	743†
New Bedford, Mass.	199-13	51†	2,368-2,577†	4,150†M	No	D	5	3-0	556†	852†
New Haven, Conn.	...-..	48†	2,498-3,163†	7,320†M	Yes	DEN	14	5-5	1,032†	1,120†
Norfolk, Va.	300-21	48	2,418-3,108	5,616A	Yes	None	14	19-3	973	1,086
Okla. City, Okla.	222-40	48	2,520-2,880	6,000A	No	None	23	13-5	733	785
Omaha, Neb.	264-38	48	2,700-2,940	6,120C	No	None	22	15-9	903	1,061
Pasadena, Calif.	147-25	40	3,444-4,044	7,620A	No	DE	28	23-3	684	802
Paterson, N. J.	242-11	42	2,700-3,100	5,000B	No	None	9	10-4	804	887
Peoria, Ill.	139-8	48	2,550-3,000	4,800M	No	None	20	7-3	441	511
Phoenix, Ariz.	157-25	48	3,250-3,700	6,600A	No	DE	18	14-4	686	834
Providence, R. I.	437-67	48	2,652-2,990	6,201B	$30	DEN	37	22-4	1,491	1,696
Reading, Pa.	139-17	40	2,552-2,792	3,752C	$60	DEN‡	. .	. .-.	445	459
Richmond, Va.	311-31	48	2,400-2,760	6,228S	$75	DEN	67	2-7	955	1,140
Sacramento, Calif.	195-32	44	3,192-3,840	7,260A	No	None	8	22-10	839	946
Salt Lake City, U.	188-0	48	2,928-3,180	5,400C	No	D	23	9-6	. . . .	821
Savannah, Ga.	162-12	48	2,310-2,700	5,100C	Yes	None	12	18-2	471	591
Scranton, Pa.	173-15	48	2,830-3,273	3,692M	No	D	10	0-8	. . . .	. . . .
Shreveport, La.	135-19	48	2,460-2,640	6,120S	No	None	. .	12-5	503	589
Somerville, Mass.	170-2	52	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	$75	None	4	0-0	. . . .	. . . .
South Bend, Ind.	150-9	48	3,295-3,554	5,370M	Yes	DE	21	2-5	558	642
Spokane, Wash.	187-18	40	3,180-3,444	5,784M	No	DEN	8	15-8	696	880
Springfield, Mass.	302-20	47	2,964-3,120	6,817B	No	None	10†	15-7	1,046	1,144
Syracuse, N. Y.	316-34	48	3,000-3,300	6,600M	$100	DEN	26	25-4	1,158	1,255
Tacoma, Wash.	199-16	40	3,120-3,420	5,820S	No	None	18	17-13	731	848
Tampa, Fla.	164-22	48	2,532-2,784	6,000M	Yes	None	11	11-4	487	611
Trenton, N. J.	233-15	48	2,850-3,700	5,900S	$60	None	7	4-1	848	946
Tulsa, Okla.	186-35	48	2,448-2,880†	5,400M	$60	None	48	8-5	652†	768†
Utica, N. Y.	153-6	48	2,450-2,900	5,000M	No	DEN	12	12-3	488	564
Waterbury, Conn.	197-9	56	2,683-3,026†	6,800†B	Yes	DE	15	0-0	634†	705†
Wichita, Kan.	171-36	48	2,550-2,840	6,300A	No	DEN‡	23	10-10	599	741
Wilmington, Del.	173-24	48	2,847-3,031	6,000S	Yes	DEN	9	10-8	580	. . . .
Worcester, Mass.	388-26	47	2,597-3,327†	6,800†	$78	None	10	9-4	. . . .	1,165†
Yonkers, N. Y.	241-11	42	2,800-3,800	6,500A	No	None	17	10-2	1,040	1,097
Youngstown, Ohio	206-12	48	3,120-3,540	5,500M	$60	DEN	26	3-2	723	819
50,000 to 100,000										
Alameda, Calif.	66-2	40	3,534-3,982	6,810A	No	DE	18	0-2	265	312
Albuquerque, N. M.	101-0	48	3,036-3,168	5,544A	$120	DEN	6	8-2	380	455
Alexandria, Va.	85-3	48	2,640-3,528	5,500A	Yes	D	16	2-2	263	298
Alhambra, Calif.	59-5	40	2,916-3,624	5,952A	No	DE	9	7-3	215	281
Altoona, Pa.	82-4	48	2,460-2,700	3,700M	No	None	5	3-0	. . . .	. . . .
Amarillo, Tex.	106-2	48	2,460-2,880	5,700A	$120	None	14	0-4	288	390
Asheville, N. C.	84-3	48	2,280-2,640	4,500..	Yes	DEN	6	3-2	223	272
Atlantic City, N. J.	205-44	48	2,650-3,150	5,400C	No	None	9	12-0	746	803
Augusta, Ga.	128-10	48	2,400-2,646†	4,320†B	Yes	None	10	16-0	353†	423†
Aurora, Ill.	53-0	48	2,580-2,820	4,260M	No	None	3	3-3	153	183
Bay City, Mich.	72-9	40	3,234-3,234	4,638C	Yes	DE	6	0-1	274	303
Bayonne, N. J.	...-..	. .	3,300-3,500	6,300..	. . .	. . .	. .	. .-. .	796	873
Beaumont, Tex.	88-3	48	2,520-2,760	5,520A	Yes	None	9	7-2	238	276
Berwyn, Ill.	...-..	. .	2,580-3,130	4,000..	. . .	. . .	. .	. .-. .	146	164
Bethlehem, Pa.	...-..	. .	2,780-3,000	3,900..	. . .	. . .	. .	. .-. .	200	260
Binghamton, N. Y.	112-11	48	2,755-3,210†	5,400M	No	DE	2	2-3	. . . .	. . . .

Table XVIII—Police Department Data for Cities Over 10,000—Continued

City	No. Full-Time Paid Employees	Work Hours per Week	Salary of Patrolman—Entrance, Maximum	Police Chief Salary, How Appointed	Furnish Uniforms or Annual Clothing Allowance	Shifts With One-Man Patrol Cars	No. of Patrol Cars	No. of Motorcycles, 2 and 3 Wheel	Police Department Expenditures, 1950 (in thousands)	
	Uniformed Personnel-Civilians								Salaries and Wages	Tota for Dept
50,000 to 100,000—continued										
Brockton, Mass.	100-4	40	$2,350-2,750	$ 4,250M	Yes	D	4	0-0	$ 280	$ 32
Burbank, Calif.	83-9	42	3,276-4,044	7,692A	No	D	10	14-2	367	42
Cedar Rapids, Iowa	78-7	48	2,940-3,120	4,680S	No	None	10	3-3	262	33
Charleston, S. C.	137-12	48	2,525-2,888	5,304M	Yes	None	19	11-3	396	44
Charleston, W. Va.	90-8	48	2,550-2,790	5,400M	$50	DEN	..	3-1	263	28
Chester, Pa.	75-7	56	2,460-3,000	4,700M	Yes	None	6	0-3	253	30
Cicero, Ill.	80-1	56	....-....	5,304†M	No	None	7	4-2	....	...
Cleveland Hgts., O	64-21	44	2,890-3,765	5,750A	No	None	11	2-2	....	27
Clifton, N. J.	74-0	40	2,640-3,520†	....A	No	None	8	4-1	202†	25
Columbia, S. C.	138-7	48	2,454-2,796	4,980A	Yes	None	19	16-3	355	41
Columbus, Ga.	117-..	48	2,532-2,784	6,168B	Yes	DE	11	12-1	314	39
Covington, Ky.	75-2	48	3,326-3,326	4,347A	No	None	7	4-2	221	24
Cranston, R. I.	65-0	48	....-....	4,900M	Yes	DEN‡	14	4-0	158	18
Davenport, Iowa	82-2	48	2,690-3,000	4,400M	No	DE	12	1-4	243	27
Dearborn, Mich.	162-16	40	3,872-4,400	8,000S	No	DE	17	11-0	785	82
Decatur, Ill.	57-4	48	2,280-2,760†	3,660†B	No	None	7	2-4	172†	19
Durham, N. C.	92-9	48	2,124-3,150	5,670A	Yes	None	6	5-3	285	35
East Chicago, Ind.	107-5	48	3,000-3,600	5,400B	$100	DN	15	8-3	403	45
East Orange, N. J.	139-0	40	2,750-3,500	6,000M	No	None	9	6-4	419	46
East St. Louis, Ill.			(not reporting)							
Evanston, Ill.	90-20	48	3,300-3,552†	....	No	None	11	11-5	....	44
Fresno, Calif.	162-18	40	3,156-3,660	6,300M	No	DEN	15	11-11	598	71
Gadsden, Ala.	77-0	48	2,520-2,520	4,260..	No	None	7	4-2	....	...
Galveston, Tex.	77-3	48†	....-....	....	No	None	16	3-1	....	...
Glendale, Calif.	123-15	44	3,480-4,224	7,560A	No	DE	13	12-3	588	72
Green Bay, Wis.	75-4	43	3,210-3,510	5,130B	No	DEN	6	7-4	228	25
Greensboro, N. C.	110-17	48	2,592-2,844	5,207A	Yes	DEN	11	3-5	329	40
Greenville, S. C.	108-4	48	2,259-2,820	4,250C	Yes	DEN	13	5-7	312	...
Hamilton, Ohio	72-2	48	2,520-3,228	5,280A	$50	DEN	11	6-1	....	...
Hammond, Ind.	115-24	48	3,240-3,600	5,200B	$100	D	10	14-3	440	52
Harrisburg, Pa.	124-11	48	2,808-2,928	4,442M	$35	DEN	5	4-5	382	43
Hoboken, N. J.	...-..	..	3,200-3,800	6,350..	...	...	..	..-..	598	63
Holyoke, Mass.	103-2	48	2,822-3,069†	4,575†..	No	DEN‡	6	3-3	359†	38
Huntington, W. Va.	91-5	48	2,430-2,790	4,410M	Yes	None	6	10-3	281	32
Irvington, N. J.	...-..	48†	....-....	....	...	D†	..	6-2†	....	...
Jackson, Mich.	73-3	48	3,027-3,432	5,676C	No	DEN	7	2-3	245	29
Jackson, Miss.	114-22	48	2,220-2,772	4,914C	Yes	DEN	8	7-2	387	47
Johnstown, Pa.	77-8	48	2,772-3,168	4,092C	No	None	3	5-2	217	25
Joliet, Ill.	64-2	54	2,880-2,880†	3,930†B	$50	None	3	5-2	169†	18
Kalamazoo, Mich.	74-12	48	3,369-3,669	6,800A	Yes	D	6	5-3	301	36
Kenosha, Wis.	66-5	42	3,345-3,471	5,716B	No	DE	8	4-2	242	28
Lakewood, Ohio	62-3	44	3,000-3,816	6,000M	No	None	4	2-1	281	31
Lancaster, Pa.	70-6	48	2,730-3,150	4,320M	Yes	DE	3	3-4	227	26
Lansing, Mich.	131-4	40	3,183-3,533	5,860B	$200	DE	13	12-4	403	47
Laredo, Tex.	...-..	48†	1,800-2,560†	3,750†E	...	...	..	4-0†	99†	11
Lawrence, Mass.	133-3	40	....-....	....S	$35	None	3	3-2	....	...
Lexington, Ky.	85-7	48	2,766-2,832	5,028A	No	None	10	6-4	255	28
Lincoln, Neb.	85-16	48	2,340-2,700†	5,400C	Yes	None	17	9-3	272†	33
Lorain, Ohio	47-..	48	3,276-3,276	5,000M	$150	DEN	11	2-3	161	20
Lowell, Mass.	193-7	40	3,016-3,016†	4,800†A	No	D	10	2-0	573†	61
Lubbock, Tex.	68-8	48	2,804-2,954	7,095C	Yes	DEN	16	4-2	216	29
Lynn, Mass.	...-..	..	2,734-2,960†	4,340†M	...	...	..	..-..	500†	54
McKeesport, Pa.	65-10	48	3,679-3,679	4,344C	$50	DEN‡	5	2-0	251	26
Macon, Ga.	98-2	48	....-....	6,050C	$75[2]	None	9	19-2	....	...
Madison, Wis.	134-26	40	3,248-3,668	7,278B	$60	DEN‡	22	4-5	494	61
Malden, Mass.	120-3	54	3,000-3,000†	....S	No	None	6	0-0	313†	36
Manchester, N. H.	115-4	..	2,900-2,993	5,000B	$90	DEN	8	2-2	363	40

Table XVIII—Police Department Data for Cities Over 10,000—Continued

City	No. Full-Time Paid Employees		Work Hours per Week	Salary of Patrolman—Entrance, Maximum	Police Chief-Salary, How Appointed	Furnish Uniforms or Annual Clothing Allowance	Shifts With One-Man Patrol Cars	No. of Patrol Cars	No. of Motorcycles, 2 and 3 Wheel	Police Department Expenditures, 1950 (in thousands)	
	Uniformed Personnel	Civilians								Salaries and Wages	Total for Dept.
50,000 to 100,000—continued											
Medford, Mass.	113	1	44	$2,900-3,200	$ 5,500A	No	None	8	0-0	$ 365	$ 380
Mount Vernon, N. Y.	137	6	48	2,800-4,000	6,700..	No	None	17	6-4	516	554
Muncie, Ind.	68	3	48	2,880-2,880	4,680M	$100	None	7	1-2	212	251
New Britain, Conn.	128	..	48	3,335-3,479	5,751B	$50	DEN‡	8	4-1	434	482
New Rochelle, N. Y.	132	3	48	3,185-4,185†	6,754†S	No	DEN	10	8-3	641†	714†
Newton, Mass.	165	5	43	2,800-3,200	6,000M	$50	DEN	10	0-0	481	563
Niagara Falls, N. Y.	151	4	48	3,197-4,071	6,004A	No	DEN	6	9-0	612	649
Oak Park, Ill.	82	5	48	3,342-3,502†	6,540†M	No	None	9	6-4	283†	314†
Ogden, Utah	50	4	48	2,928-3,168	4,404M	$60	DEN	14	3-2	194	249
Orlando, Fla.	77	6	48	2,640-3,120	4,800M	Yes	DE	12	9-3	222	254
Passaic, N. J.	123	0	48	2,700-3,300	5,500S	No	None	..	3-4	419	451
Pawtucket, R. I.	...	..	48†	2,314-2,314†	4,000†	...	D†	..	9-0†	352†	441†
Pittsfield, Mass.	72	0	48	3,113-3,300	5,400M	Yes²	DEN‡	4	0-0	231	245
Pontiac, Mich.	70	8	48	2,940-3,252	5,280†A	No	DE	4†	3-1	275	312
Port Arthur, Tex.	54	3	48	2,520-2,880	5,280A	Yes	DE	11	5-2	164	200
Portland, Me.	115	8	52	2,451-2,685	4,849A	Yes²	DEN‡	9	0-5	322	363
Portsmouth, Va.	76	4	48	2,481-2,886†	5,120A	Yes	None	11	7-1	231†	255†
Pueblo, Colo.	69	6	56	3,012-3,132	4,824A	No	DEN	9	2-2	219	280
Quincy, Mass.	137	3	43	3,000-3,200	4,800A	Yes	D	6	4-1	473	573
Racine, Wis.	112	3	44	3,292-3,652	5,748B	No	DE	10	5-2	398	443
Raleigh, N. C.	69	12	48	2,280-2,760	4,800A	Yes	DE	9	4-3	214	257
Richmond, Calif.	128	10	40	3,540-3,840	7,080A	No	DEN‡	15	6-2	488	575
Roanoke, Va.	120	5	48	3,060-3,120	5,100A	$50	None	6	7-1	370	428
Rockford, Ill.	91	5	48	....-3,451	5,226C	No	None	11	4-2	325	374
St. Joseph, Mo.	99	..	52	2,220-2,640	4,170B	No	None	12	4-3	218	246
St. Petersburg, Fla.	85	6	48	2,580-2,940	5,040A	$50	D	..	4-2	235	292
Saginaw, Mich.	117	12	40	3,184-3,364	6,124A	Yes	DEN	30	0-5	452	547
San Angelo, Tex.	42	2	72	2,340-2,400	4,200E	Yes	None	5	8-0	94	127
San Bernardino, Cal.	108	13	44	2,670-3,096†	4,980†M	No	DEN	15	13-3	362†	430†
San Jose, Calif.	120	4	40	3,186-3,864	7,548A	No	DEN	23	15-3	454	557
Santa Monica, Calif.	117	33	40	3,366-3,948	8,196A	No	DEN	8	14-5	574	686
Schenectady, N. Y.	157	14	40	2,600-3,050	6,150A	No	None	10†	7-2	578	637
Sioux City, Iowa	81	18	48	2,580-3,000	4,320S	No	None	..	0-0	255	320
ioux Falls, S. D.	61	9	48	2,670-3,120	4,440C	No	D	7	2-6	201	258
outh Gate, Calif.	48	1	44	3,360-3,720	6,600C	No	DEN	8	4-0	178	209
pringfield, Ill.	96	12	48	3,200-3,200	4,300M	$120	None	8	7-4	323	390
pringfield, Mo.	71	10	48	2,328-2,448	4,140M	$60	D	7	7-2	182	225
pringfield, Ohio	78	4	48	3,300-3,600	5,580A	$100	DEN	7	5-1	268	323
Stamford, Conn.	141	11	48	3,105-3,450	6,271B	Yes	None	15	0-0	491	553
tockton, Calif.	98	4	44	3,456-3,864	6,756A	No	DEN	6	7-5	416	494
Terre Haute, Ind.	90	2	48	3,060-3,240	4,920M	$100	None	11	2-2	391	428
Topeka, Kan.	82	23	48	2,484-2,736	3,924M	No	None	13	4-3	257	304
Troy, N. Y.	148	25	48	2,500-2,700†	4,500†S	No	None	4	8-1	442†	456†
Union City, N. J.	114	0	42	3,100-3,500	5,700S	No	None	4	0-0	417	460
Waco, Tex.	94	2	48	2,520-2,880	5,040C	$60	None	9	11-2	234	270
Waterloo, Iowa	67	0	48	2,640-3,120	4,840M	No	D	5	0-3	191	213
Wheeling, W. Va.	76	2	48	2,220-3,000	5,120A	No	DEN	7	7-1	212	234
Wichita Falls, Tex.	67	7	48	2,520-2,880	4,800A	Yes	D	8	2-2	184	245
Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	91	2	48	2,570-3,000	4,610M	No	DN	5	1-7	....	....
Winston-Salem, N. C.	152	9	44	2,460-3,168	7,500C	Yes	None	12	2-8	476	555
Woonsocket, R. I.	82	5	48	2,288-2,600†	....B	No	None	7	0-2	....	....
York, Pa.	76	2	48	2,600-3,200	4,000C	Yes	None	3	3-3	216	231
25,000 to 50,000											
bilene, Tex.	58	1	48	2,520-2,700	4,500..	Yes	DEN	5	2-1	138	173
lbany, Ga.	37	0	56	2,725-3,015	4,900M	Yes	DEN	4	4-0	106	133
lexandria, La.	53	1	48	2,460-2,640†	4,560†M	Yes	DE	5	1-0	158†	188†

Table XVIII—Police Department Data for Cities Over 10,000—Continued

City	No. Full-Time Paid Employees Uniformed Personnel Civilians	Work Hours per Week	Salary of Patrolman—Entrance, Maximum	Police Chief Salary, How Appointed	Furnish Uniforms or Annual Clothing Allowance	Shifts With One-Man Patrol Cars	No. of Patrol Cars	No. of Motorcycles, 2 and 3 Wheel	Police Department Expenditures, 1950 (in thousands) Salaries and Wages	Police Department Expenditures, 1950 (in thousands) Tota for Dept
25,000 to 50,000—continued										
Aliquippa, Pa.	...-..	. .	$3,135-3,300	$ 4,260..	. . .	. . .	. .	. .-. .	$ 91	$ 10
Alliance, Ohio	25-0	48	2,790-2,880	3,480S	No	None	3	2-1	69	8
Alton, Ill.	39-0	48	2,820-2,820	3,780M	No	None	4	3-1	115	12
Amsterdam, N. Y.	42-1	48	2,510-2,810†	3,740†	No	DE	2	2-2	118†	13
Anderson, Ind.	66-7	48	3,000-3,300	5,680M	Yes	DEN	10	3-1	210	27
Ann Arbor, Mich.	52-4	48	2,970-3,358	5,166B	No	DE	4	2-4	177	21
Anniston, Ala.	34-0	56	2,280-2,400	4,020..	$120	None	4	4-6	81	10
Appleton, Wis.	38-0	56	3,000-3,300	4,690B	No	D	2	8-3	111	12
Ashland, Ky.	32-3	40	. . . .-. . . .	C	No	D	4	0-0	. . . .	. . .
Athens, Ga.	34-1	56	. . . .-. . . .	3,600†..	No	None	3	6-1	. . . .	. . .
Auburn, N. Y.	49-2	48	2,340-2,700	4,006A	No	None	3	3-2	132	14
Bakersfield, Calif.	81-5	40	3,216-3,780	6,780A	No	EN‡	13	17-5	278	31
Bangor, Me.	48-9	48	2,496-2,496	4,420A	$75	D	2	0-2	148	17
Barberton, Ohio	28-6	44	2,874-3,120	4,200M	No	D	3	3-1	81	8
Battle Creek, Mich.	47-9	48	. . . .-. . . .	C	$200	D	4	1-3	. . . .	. . .
Belleville, Ill.	32-1	48	2,580-2,580	3,420B	No	D	6	4-0	95	10
Belleville, N. J.	54-..	48	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .S	No	None	7	3-1	. . . .	. . .
Bellingham, Wash.	38-3	40	3,060-3,360	4,020M	No	D	7	2-2	114	12
Beloit, Wis.	38-2	42	2,940-3,240	4,140B	$60	D	5	1-2	122	14
Bessemer, Ala.	35-0	56	2,634-2,841†	3,945†..	No	None	5	2-1	. . . .	13
Beverly, Mass.	55-0	40	3,261-3,261	4,068M	No	DEN	4	0-0	165	17
Beverly Hills, Calif.	54-8	44	3,240-3,948†	7,560†C	No	DEN‡	8	10-3	231†	31
Billings, Mont.	37-1	54	2,775-3,060	3,600M	Yes	DE	2	2-2	108	12
Biloxi, Miss.	21-5	56	. . . .-. . . .	3,360B	No	D	3	1-0	. . . .	. . .
Bloomfield, N. J.	88-0	46	2,700-3,300	5,500C	No	D	7	6-1	310	32
Bloomington, Ill.	37-3	48	2,655-2,880	3,660B	No	None	4	3-2	106	12
Bloomington, Ind.	36-4	48	2,760-2,760	4,000M	$100	None	3	2-2	83	10
Boise City, Idaho	51-2	48	2,700-2,880†	4,200†M	No	DE	5	1-3	130†	19
Bremerton, Wash.	45-2	40	3,024-3,144	4,164C	No	DEN‡	9	5-2	153	17
Bristol, Conn.	40-2	48	3,118-3,222	5,000B	Yes	D	3	0-0	150	16
Brownsville, Tex.	42-11	48	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	Yes	None	7	1-0	. . . .	. . .
Burlington, Iowa	34-0	48	2,684-3,000	3,885C	Yes	DE	2	0-2	95	11
Burlington, Vt.	42-4	48	2,275-2,600	3,800M	Yes	DEN	1	2-0	107	12
Butte, Mont.	31-1	48	2,880-3,017	4,265M	No	None	. .	0-3†	103	11
Champaign, Ill.	31-1	48	2,970-3,300	3,960B	$50	D	3	0-3	106	11
Charlottesville, Va.	39-0	48	2,220-2,700	4,200..	Yes	D	4	2-2	100	11
Chelsea, Mass.	79-5	54	3,285-3,285	5,477M	No	None	3	0-0	280	29
Cheyenne, Wyo.	31-3	48	2,256-2,880†	3,600†..	No	DEN	5	2-4	98†	11
Chicopee, Mass.	71-5	40	3,026-3,026†	4,300†M	No	DEN	3	2-0	. . . .	. . .
Clarksburg, W. Va.	28-0	48	2,670-2,700	. . . .	No	D	4	1-1	. . . .	. . .
Clinton, Iowa	37-0	49	2,575-2,922	3,816M	No	None	3	0-1	75	8
Colo. Springs, Colo.	62-6	48	2,880-3,336	6,240A	$50	DEN‡	6	3-3	223	25
Columbia, Mo.	28-3	48	2,280-2,784	5,000†A	Yes	DE	4	1-. .	85	1
Compton, Calif.	41-3	40	3,282-3,600	6,096..	No	None	5	8-2	153	1
Concord, N. H.	34-2	48	2,600-2,900†	5,000†B	No	DEN‡	4	0-1	103†	1
Council Bluffs, Iowa	36-1	48†	2,580-2,820	4,200A	No	D	5	3-1	105	1
Cumberland, Md.	48-6	48	2,436-2,796	3,876M	Yes	DEN‡	4	2-0	133	1
Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio	23-1	44	3,420-3,720	4,440M	No	None	2	3-1	81	8
Danville, Ill.	34-0	60	2,640-2,760	3,552B	No	DE	4	0-4	93	1
Danville, Va.	63-0	48	2,709-3,066	4,935A	Yes	None	5	2-0	180	2
Daytona Beach, Fla.	44-4	48	2,436-2,520†	4,200†..	Yes	D	6	2-2	123†	1
Dubuque, Iowa	47-0	48	2,700-3,132	4,800A	No	N	4	1-2	128	1
E. Cleveland, Ohio	48-19	44	. . . .-3,786	5,880A	Yes²	D	11	0-1	154	1
Easton, Pa.	46-2	48	2,820-3,160	4,690M	No	DEN	5	0-0	143	1
Eau Claire, Wis.	47-1	42	2,820-3,312	5,460B	No	D	3	2-2	151	1
Elgin, Ill.	38-2	52	3,060-3,060	3,840B	No	None	4	0-3	130	1
Elkhart, Ind.	56-4	48	3,240-3,240	4,200M	$100	None	8	1-2	178	2

TABLE XVIII—POLICE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	No. Full-Time Paid Employees	Work Hours per Week	Salary of Patrolman—Entrance, Maximum	Police Chief-Salary, How Appointed	Furnish Uniforms or Annual Clothing Allowance	Shifts With One-Man Patrol Cars	No. of Patrol Cars	No. of Motor-cycles, 2 and 3 Wheel	Police Department Expenditures, 1950 (in thousands)	
	Uni-formed Per-sonnel Civil-ians								Salaries and Wages	Total for Dept.
25,000 to 50,000—continued										
Elmira, N. Y.	86-0	44	$3,090-3,295	$ 4,900A	Yes	DEN‡	6	0-0†	$ 274	$ 306
Elyria, Ohio	...-..	48†	3,060-3,420	4,380M	No	D	5	0-3	107	119
Enid. Okla.	31-0	48	2,280-2,460	3,600M	No	DEN	5	0-0	78	99
Euclid, Ohio	47-0	40	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	No	None	8	2-0	. . . .	. . . .
Eugene, Ore.	39-5	44	2,880-3,420	4,620A	$100	DEN‡	8	2-2	137	172
Everett, Mass.	117-3	45	3,240-3,420	. . . .M	No	DEN	12	2-0	174	203
Everett, Wash.	50-0	43	3,135-3,420†	4,740S	No	DE	7	2-1	173†	204†
Fairmont, W. Va.	29-0	48	2,655-2,655	3,240†C	Yes	None	2	1-0	78	95
Fargo, N. D.	48-3	48	2,382-2,808	4,464A	Yes	DE	5	2-1	134	161
Fayetteville, N. C.	61-5	48	2,400-2,880	4,515C	Yes	DEN	4	4-2	149	192
Ferndale, Mich.	31-3	48	3,955-4,055	5,312C	No	DEN	6	. .-1	127	160
Fitchburg, Mass.	58-6	48	2,941-3,058	5,000M	$75	DEN‡	6	0-0	224	258
Fond Du Lac, Wis.	31-3	48	2,892-3,108	3,960B	$75	DEN	4	2-1	101	124
Fort Dodge, Iowa	23-3	48	2,460-2,760†	3,900†..	No	None	3	1-1	58†	71†
Ft. Lauderdale, Fla.	51-0	48	2,730-3,120	5,616..	Yes	DEN	6	5-3	. . . .	166
Fort Smith, Ark.	...-..	56†	2,442-2,442	3,500†M	. . .	DN†	. .	2-1†	113	140
Gainesville, Fla.	30-4	48	2,340-2,940	4,680A	Yes	D	5	2-1	87	103
Galesburg, Ill.	29-4	48	2,400-2,805	3,200M	No	None	3	2-3	89	. . . .
Garfield, N. J.	48-0	40	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .M	No	None	4	2-0	. . . .	. . . .
Gloucester, Mass.	38-2	51	2,708-2,708	3,450..	$25	N	6	2-0	132	144
Grand Forks, N. D.	27-1	48	2,460-2,850	4,200A	Yes	DEN‡	5	0-1	76	89
Granite City, Ill.	21-0	48	3,240-3,240	3,780B	$50	None	3	2-1	49	57
Great Falls, Mont.	29-2	48	. . . .-. . . .	3,600M	No	DEN‡	3	0-3	105	129
Greenville, Miss.	32-2	48	2,280-2,520†	4,800†..	$75	DEN‡	5	2-1	82†	104†
Hackensack, N. J.	49-0	40	2,700-3,300	5,000†A	No	DEN‡	6	2-2	195	241
Hagerstown, Md.	50-4	48	2,700-2,900	3,800B	Yes	D	5	3-1	. . . .	. . . .
Hamtramck, Mich.	95-4	40	3,756-4,236	5,876S	No	None	21	5-0	385	403
Hattiesburg, Miss.	23-0	48	2,460-2,460	3,120C	No	None	2	0-0	75	94
Haverhill, Mass.	62-3	40	2,650-2,650†	3,960†C	No	None	2	0-0	166†	189†
Hazleton, Pa.	32-1	48	3,120-3,120	3,540C	No	None	2	2-0	98	107
Hempstead, N. Y.	46-7	48	3,050-3,750	6,000C	Yes	DEN‡	6	4-1	195	236
High Point, N. C.	65-4	48	2,310-2,880	4,710A	Yes	DE	11	3-4	163	199
Highland Park, Mich.	118-9	40	3,748-4,228	7,208B	No	D	19	6-1	485	513
Hot Springs, Ark.	36-2	. .	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	No	None	4	2-1	. . . .	. . . .
Huntington Park, Cal.	46-3	40	3,552-3,552	5,880C	No	D	6	9-1	165	187
Hutchinson, Kan.	24-8	48	2,610-2,712	4,200A	No	DEN‡	9	4-2	77	111
Independence, Mo.	29-0	48	2,610-2,760	4,200E	Yes[2]	None	4	2-1	65	86
Inglewood, Calif.	50-4	40	3,030-3,636	6,300C	No	D	8	6-2	197	292
Iowa City, Iowa	22-0	48	2,361-2,922	3,384M	No	D	2	0-1	50	57
Ithaca, N. Y.	35-0	48	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	No	DE	2	2-2	. . . .	. . . .
Jackson, Tenn.	34-0	56	2,325-2,400	4,500M	Yes	None	3	2-2	88	109
Jamestown, N. Y.	61-6	48	3,257-3,537	4,840M	No	D	8	2-2	210	249
Johnson City, Tenn.	29-1	56	2,628-2,817†	4,345†..	Yes	DEN	4	2-1	61†	70†
Joplin, Mo.	34-4	48	1,597-1,906†	. . . .M	No	D	5	2-1	76†	98†
Kankakee, Ill.	21-1	48	2,597-2,770	3,894M	No	D	2	1-1	. . . .	88
Kearny, N. J.	104-1	40	3,100-3,600	5,600C	No	DEN	8	2-0	380	424
Kingston, N. Y.	39-4	48	2,830-3,190	4,210B	No	None	5	2-0	130	140
Kokomo, Ind.	56-1	48	2,580-2,760	4,200M	$100	None	6	1-1	168	177
La Crosse, Wis.	58-5	43	2,948-3,464	4,640B	No	DE	8	3-2	208	235
Lackawanna, N. Y.	51-0	48	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	No	None	5	3-0	. . . .	. . . .
Lafayette, Ind.	49-0	48	2,595-2,880	4,020M	$100	D	5	3-2	134	150
Lafayette, La.	...-..	48	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	No	D	3	2-0	. . . .	. . . .
Lake Charles, La.	35-1	48	. . . .-. . . .	4,200M	No	D	3	1-1	. . . .	117
Lakeland, Fla.	35-5	48	2,700-2,760	5,160..	$55	DE	4	2-0	113	138
Lawton, Okla.	...-..	. .	. . . .-. . . .	3,000†..	. . .	. . .	. .	0-0†	. . . .	. . . .
Lebanon, Pa.	30-0	48	. . . .-. . . .	3,360†M	Yes	D	4	0-0	. . .	. . .
Lewiston, Me.	49-3	48	2,444-2,900	4,200B	No	DN	4	1-0	146	184

TABLE XVIII—POLICE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	No. Full-Time Paid Employees	Work Hours per Week	Salary of Patrolman—Entrance, Maximum	Police Chief-Salary, How Appointed	Furnish Uniforms or Annual Clothing Allowance	Shifts With One-Man Patrol Cars	No. of Patrol Cars	No. of Motorcycles, 2 and 3 Wheel	Police Department Expenditures, 1950 (in thousands)	
	Uniformed Personnel-Civilians								Salaries and Wages	Total for Dept.
25,000 to 50,000—continued										
Lima, Ohio	48-4	48	$2,625-3,000	$ 4,260M	Yes	None	5	0-3	$ 153	$ 17
Lincoln Park, Mich.	33-0	40	3,614-3,865	. . . . .B	No	DEN	6	1-0	118	14
Linden, N. J.	86-..	40	2,900-3,500	5,300M	Yes	None	3	2-0	293	32
Lockport, N. Y.	36-1	48	2,670-3,000	3,770B	No	D	3	2-2	. . .	. .
Lynchburg, Va.	76-3	48	2,480-2,823	5,520A	Yes	DEN	11	6-1	190	24
Lynwood, Calif.	26-0	40	3,000-3,382	4,822..	No	D	4	6-1	94	12
Manitowoc, Wis.	35-2	44	3,270-3,390	3,950†B	No	D	4	2-2	116	12
Mansfield, Ohio	43-2	48	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .S	No	None	3	2-2	. . .	. .
Marion, Ind.	38-..	48	2,580-2,820†	3,500†M	$100	None	3	1-0	101†	12
Marion, Ohio	30-0	40	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .S	No	DEN	4	1-1	. . .	. .
Mason City, Iowa	30-5	48	2,630-2,790	4,740M	$150	DEN‡	3	1-3	84	10
Massillon, Ohio	27-0	48	2,850-3,000	3,600S	No	DEN‡	3	2-1	85	9
Maywood, Ill.	24-1	48	3,000-3,650	5,500C	$50	DN	3	2-1	89	11
Melrose, Mass.	42-0	50	1,450-3,200	4,700M	No	None	2	0-0	141	16
Meriden, Conn.	59-1	48	3,096-3,096†	4,836†B	No	DEN‡	4	0-2	205†	21
Meridian, Miss.	54-7	52	2,190-2,460	4,200A	Yes§	D	8	4-0	143	18
Miami Beach, Fla.	118-32	48	3,504-4,356	8,352..	Yes	DE	15	10-6	572	71
Michigan City, Ind.	43-0	48	2,915-3,060	4,040M	$100	None	3	1-2	126	14
Middletown, Conn.	33-1	48	3,125-3,125	4,180M	$60	DE	2	1-0	120	14
Middletown, Ohio	46-1	48	2,832-3,060†	4,440†C	Yes	DN	4	6-1	135†	16
Mishawaka, Ind.	41-2	46	3,180-3,240	4,140M	Yes	D	5	0-2	. . .	. .
Moline, Ill.	31-0	56	2,713-3,048	3,920B	No	D	4	2-3	82	9
Monroe, La.	48-6	48	. . . .-. . . .	C	No	None	4	3-2	. . .	. .
Montclair, N. J.	86-5	44	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .S	$120	None	9	6-1	. . .	. .
Morgantown, W. Va.	13-0	60	2,277-2,880	3,780A	No	DEN‡	3	. .-. .	50	5
Muskegon, Mich.	58-7	48	3,200-3,400	5,750†A	Yes²	DE	16	5-3	168†	19
Muskogee, Okla.	42-4	48	2,316-2,316†	3,852†M	No	DE	5	1-1	101†	12
Nashua, N. H.	44-3	48	2,856-3,016	5,200B	No	DEN	7	0-1	142	16
New Albany, Ind.	25-0	48	2,400-2,400	3,500M	$100	None	2	4-0	60	7
New Brunswick, N. J.	...-..	. .	2,400-3,300	4,900..	. . .	. . .	. .	. .-. .	189	21
New Castle, Pa.	50-5	48	3,120-3,264	3,636M	No	None	4	0-0	159	19
New Kensington, Pa.	30-0	48	3,366-3,366	4,246M	No	D	3	0-0	100	11
New London, Conn.	56-3	40	2,900-3,140	4,500A	$50	DEN‡	3	1-0	190	20
Newark, Ohio	35-0	48	2,760-2,820	3,540M	$75	None	4	0-2	98	10
Newburgh, N. Y.	53-..	48	3,100-3,600	5,100A	No	DE	2	4-2	194	21
Newport, Ky.	46-8	48	2,600-2,600	3,600A	No	None	5	0-1	143	18
Newport, R. I.	73-0	50	2,723-2,997	3,704M	No	DEN‡	. .	. .-. .	195	23
Newport News, Va.	63-26	48	2,400-2,940	5,300A	Yes	DEN‡	12	6-2	224	281
Norman, Okla.	18-0	48	2,280-2,520	4,020A	$50	DEN	2	1-1	44†	54
Norristown, Pa.	38-0	48	. . . .-3,000†	. . . .S	Yes	DEN	5	1-0	248†	27
N. Little Rock, Ark.	48-0	48	2,268-2,688	4,320..	$60	None	6	2-1	126	154
Northampton, Mass.	33-0	48	2,600-2,912	4,264M	Yes	DN	3	0-0	95	11
Norwalk, Conn.	66-0	48	2,785-3,346	5,800B	Yes	. . .	. .	. .-. .	229	282
Norwood, Ohio	37-0	48	3,360-3,623	4,935M	No	D	5	1-1	153	18
Nutley, N. J.	36-1	48	2,600-3,300	4,800S	No	D	3	3-0	132	142
Odessa, Tex.	42-4	60	3,102-3,360	6,600..	Yes	DEN	6	2-1	132	18
Orange, N. J.	65-3	48	2,600-3,600	5,600S	No	None	6	1-3	257	274
Oshkosh, Wis.	58-0	48	3,248-3,428	4,699B	No	DE	3	3-0	193	22
Ottumwa, Iowa	32-2	48	2,640-2,880†	3,600†S	No	None	3	1-2	. . .	. .
Owensboro, Ky.	45-2	48	2,400-2,400	3,600C	No	None	7	2-1	92†	143
Paducah, Ky.	42-0	48	2,280-2,400†	3,420†A	No	DEN	6	1-1	103†	118
Palo Alto, Calif.	32-2	40	3,366-4,056	6,427B	$100§	EN‡	6	5-2	125	156
Panama City, Fla.	20-6	72	2,100-2,520	3,960..	Yes	DEN	5	3-1	55	73
Parkersburg, W. Va.	31-1	48	2,460-2,760	3,111M	No	None	3	0-1	86	107
Parma, Ohio	22-1	48	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	No	DE	4	2-0	. . .	. .
Pensacola, Fla.	80-7	48	2,765-3,000	5,400†A	Yes	DEN	12	6-2	216	265
Perth Amboy, N. J.	...-..	. .	3,200-3,600	5,350S	. . .	DEN†	. .	2-1†	278	314

TABLE XVIII—POLICE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	No. Full-Time Paid Employees: Uniformed Personnel – Civilians	Work Hours per Week	Salary of Patrolman—Entrance, Maximum	Police Chief—Salary, How Appointed	Furnish Uniforms or Annual Clothing Allowance	Shifts With One-Man Patrol Cars	No. of Patrol Cars	No. of Motorcycles, 2 and 3 Wheel	Police Department Expenditures, 1950 (in thousands)	
									Salaries and Wages	Total for Dept.
25,000 to 50,000—continued										
Petersburg, Va.	40-3	48	$ 2,460-2,520	$ 4,320A	Yes	DE	8	3-1	$ 128	$ 153
Pine Bluff, Ark.	...-..	77†	2,400-2,460†	....	...	...	..	2-2†	51†	76†
Plainfield, N. J.	70-8	40	3,000-3,800	5,500C	$75	None	3	4-0	216	244
Pocatello, Idaho	32-4	48	3,180-3,180	4,800..	No	D	5	3-1	107	136
Pomona, Calif.	47-3	48	3,132-3,432	5,040C	$120	DEN	10	7-1	181	242
Port Huron, Mich.	41-10	48	3,370-3,590	4,600A	$100	DEN	6	4-2	157	200
Portsmouth, Ohio	43-1	48	2,585-2,829	4,500A	No	None	4	3-1	121	154
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	70-1	48	3,424-3,745	4,916M	No	DEN	6	6-1	248	289
Provo, Utah	20-1	48	2,520-3,132	....M	Yes[2]	DEN	7	2-1	74	102
Quincy, Ill.	42-4	56	2,400-2,400†	3,300†M	No	None	4	2-1	103†	115†
Rapid City, S. D.	...-..	48†	....-2,880	3,932..	...	E†	..	2-1†	50†	67†
Redondo Beach, Calif.	25-..	44	2,916-3,360	5,240A	No	D	6	0-1	86	117
Redwood City, Calif.	29-2	44	3,144-3,900	5,520A	$80§	DEN	5	4-1	101	121
Reno, Nev.	84-0	48	3,120-3,420	6,500A	No	DEN	12	6-3	286	339
Revere, Mass.	70-4	40	....-....	....	$30	None	2	2-0	...	...
Richmond, Ind.	50-0	48	....-....	....	$100	None	5	0-3	...	...
Riverside, Calif.	70-5	48	2,856-3,672	5,700B	No	DEN	8	10-3	235	285
Rochester, Minn.	41-..	40	2,730-3,000	4,500M	$90	DEN‡	4	1-1	127	150
Rock Island, Ill.	...-..	52†	2,550-2,880	3,720..	...	...	..	2-3†	120	140
Rocky Mount, N. C.	43-1	52	2,450-2,660	4,452A	Yes	None	4	4-0	132	170
Rome, Ga.	38-2	56	2,350-2,600	4,422C	Yes§	None	4	1-1	106	139
Rome, N. Y.	39-1	48	2,750-2,950	4,450S	Yes[2]	None	3	3-0	127	142
Roswell, N. M.	20-0	48	2,400-2,880	5,400A	Yes	DEN	4	2-1	56	73
Royal Oak, Mich.	39-4	48	3,300-4,050	5,095A	No	None	7	1-1	135	154
St. Cloud, Minn.	28-..	46	2,760-3,000	3,600B	$120	None	2	0-1	80	112
Salem, Mass.	66-6	40	2,990-2,990	4,360M	No	None	6	0-0	249	268
Salem, Ore.	57-3	48	2,740-3,320	5,240A	No	DEN‡	6	2-2	188	246
Salina, Kan.	27-0	56	2,100-2,520	3,900A	No	D	4	1-1	60	83
San Leandro, Calif.	31-1	40	3,480-3,840	5,650A	No	DEN‡	7	3-1	110	137
San Mateo, Calif.	42-2	48	3,168-3,744	6,360A	$45§	DEN	6	2-2	162	196
Sandusky, Ohio	30-0	48	2,820-3,120	3,900A	$75	None	4	0-1	92	128
Santa Ana, Calif.	60-4	48	3,209-3,365	4,800E	No	None	7	11-1	204	245
Santa Barbara, Calif.	53-6	48	3,000-3,000	5,100C	No	D	11	7-2	214	253
Santa Fe, N. M.	29-2	54	....-....	.....	$100	D	4	2-1	...	...
Shaker Heights, Ohio	42-1	44	3,339-3,780	5,700S	No	DEN	10	0-1	172	192
Sharon, Pa.	...-..	..	3,300-3,540	4,740C	...	...	..	..-..	95	142
Sheboygan, Wis.	39-0	43	2,978-3,075	4,920B	No	D	4	0-4	148	170
Spartanburg, S. C.	67-7	48	2,772-2,976	3,984A	Yes	None	6	2-5	174	243
Steubenville, Ohio	40-0	48	3,096-....†	3,336†S	No	None	2	2-3	126†	148†
Superior, Wis.	54-2	45	3,030-3,210	4,970B	No	D	6	2-0	166	192
Tallahassee, Fla.	38-6	48	2,160-2,820†	....	Yes	None	2	2-2	88†	111†
Taunton, Mass	52-4	51	....-....	4,112..	No	D	3	0-0	180	190
Torrington, Conn.	39-1	48	2,962-2,962	4,543M	Yes[2]	DEN	4	0-0	131	150
Tucson, Ariz.	84-11	48	2,952-3,432	6,036A	No	DEN‡	12	5-4	258	304
Tuscaloosa, Ala.	45-2	48	2,448-2,736	4,740C	Yes	None	5	4-1	123	154
Tyler, Tex.	37-0	48	2,460-2,820	4,500A	Yes	D	5	5-1	106	128
University City, Mo.	38-1	51	3,150-3,320	4,680A	No	DE	7	6-1	116	140
Valley Stream, N. Y.				(not reporting)						
Vancouver, Wash.	51-0	44	2,940-3,300	4,200†B	No	DEN	11	1-2	184	232
Vicksburg, Miss.	31-0	56	2,280-2,280	3,180..	Yes	None	3	0-0	81	99
Waltham, Mass.				(not reporting)						
Warren, Ohio	52-7	48	3,180-3,504	4,800..	No	None	6	2-1	182	205
Warwick, R. I.	43-2	57†	....-....	....B	$50	DEN‡	19	3-0	...	...
Washington, Pa.	25-0	48	2,200-2,640	3,240M	$45	DEN‡	1	0-0	73	110
Watertown, N. Y.	48-2	48	2,670-2,970	4,300A	No	DN	2	2-2	123	138
Waukegan, Ill.	33-2	56	2,520-2,940†	4,020†M	No	None	2	1-1	109†	120†
Wausau, Wis.	...-..	56†	2,484-2,664†	3,780†B	...	DEN†	..	1-1†	...	112†

TABLE XVIII—POLICE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	No. Full-Time Paid Employees Uni-formed Per-sonnel Civil-ians	Work Hours per Week	Salary of Patrolman—Entrance, Maximum	Police Chief-Salary, How Appointed	Furnish Uniforms or Annual Cloth-ing Allow-ance	Shifts With One-Man Patrol Cars	No. of Patrol Cars	No. of Motor-cycles, 2 and 3 Wheel	Police Department Expenditures, 195 (in thousands) Salaries and Wages	Tot for Dep
25,000 to 50,000—continued										
Wauwatosa, Wis.	43-0	45	$3,060-3,480†	$ 5,220†B	No	DN	3	3-1	$ 147†	$ 1
West Allis, Wis.	57-2	45	3,686-3,826	5,427B	No	DEN	5	0-2	222	4
West New York, N. J. . .				(not reporting)						
West Orange, N. J. . . .	52-2	48	2,800-3,550	5,350S	No	None	7	2-0	190	2
W. Palm Beach, Fla. . .	69-4	48	2,700-2,940	. . . . E	Yes	D	10	6-1	188	2
White Plains, N. Y. . . .	106-5	48	$2,850-3,850	5,870S	No	D	10	8-4	375	4
Wilkinsburg, Pa.	25-1	48	2,904-3,192	4,176C	Yes	D	4	0-0	88	
Williamsport, Pa.	46-1	48	2,594-2,594	3,950C	No	D	2	0-3	105	1
Wilmington, N. C.	72-7	48	2,220-2,640	4,380. .	Yes	None	7	5-0	207	2
Wyandotte, Mich.	51-6	40	3,505-3,895†	5,740†B	$100	DE	5	0-1	223†	2
Yakima, Wash.	59-4	48	3,120-3,360	4,500M	No	DEN	13	0-3	201	2
Zanesville, Ohio	34-0	48	2,553-2,863	3,480S	No	D	4	2-2	85	1
10,000 to 25,000										
Aberdeen, S. D.	22-0	48	2,640-2,856	3,900	No	DEN	2	1-1	57.0	71
Ada, Okla.	16-1	48	2,040-2,040	2,760	No	DE	2	1-0	35.3	39
Albany, Calif.	19-0	40	3,300-3,600	4,740	No	DEN‡	5	0-1	71.2	88
Albany, Ore.	13-0	48	. . . .-. . . .	4,620	No	DEN‡	2	0-0	. . .	. .
Albemarle, N. C.	17-0	48	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	Yes	DEN	3	0-1	. . .	. .
Albert Lea, Minn.	14-2	48	2,808-3,072	4,008	$120	D	2	0-1†	45.2	55
Albion, Mich.	9-0	. .	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	Yes§	D	2	0-0	. . .	. .
Alice, Tex.	9-0	48	2,700-3,300	4,200	No	D	2	0-0	35.3	41
Allen Park, Mich.	15-0	40	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	$120	D	2	0-0	. . .	. .
Alpena, Mich.	14-0	48	2,750-3,100	3,900	Yes	DEN	2	0-0	36.8	44
Ambridge, Pa.	18-1	48	2,448-3,239	4,068	Yes	D	2	0-0	58.0	72
Americus, Ga.	16-0	48	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	Yes	DN	2	0-0	. . .	. .
Ames, Iowa	15-0	48	2,520-3,000	3,900	$60	DEN	3	0-1	41.3	49
Anaconda, Mont.	9-0	48	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	No	D	2	0-0	. . .	. .
Anaheim, Calif.	20-1	48	3,111-3,316	4,884	$50	D	4	1-1	45.8	60
Anderson, S. C.	36-1	56	2,580-2,640	3,656	Yes	None	3	2-2	94.8	109
Annapolis, Md.	22-1	54	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	$100	DEN‡	2	0-0	. . .	. .
Antioch, Calif.	12-0	48	3,420-3,660	4,620	No	D	2	0-0	43.8	. .
Arcadia, Calif.	32-1	40	3,030-3,420	4,740	No	D	5	2-1	92.6	114
Ardmore, Okla.	26-0	56	2,180-2,180	3,024	No	None	3	0-0	57.2	61
Arkansas City, Kan. . . .	15-0	60	2,532-2,638	3,551	No	None	3	1-0	40.4	52
Arnold, Pa.	11-0	48	. . . .-2,760	3,300	No	None	1	0-0	29.4	32
Asbury Park, N. J. . . .	44-3	48	3,450-3,450	4,450	No	DEN	5	1-0	163.0	182
Ashland, Ohio	15-1	48	2,940-3,120	3,420	No	D	2	0-0	41.7	49
Ashland, Wis.	15-. .	48	2,424-2,688	3,300	No	D	1	1-0	35.7	42
Ashtabula, Ohio	26-3	48	3,145-3,750	5,000	$50	DEN	4	0-1	97.1	113
Astoria, Ore.	21-0	40	2,855-3,125	4,470	No	DEN	2	0-1	61.2	79
Atchison, Kan.	14-0	56	2,460-2,460	3,060	No	D	3	0-0	34.0	46
Athens, Ohio	8-0	48	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	No	D	1	2-1	. . .	. .
Attleboro, Mass.	30-1	48	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	$50	D	5	3-0	82.3†	102
Auburn, Ala.	13-4	56	2,568-2,568	3,300	Yes	DE	4	. .-. .	22.5	31
Auburn, Me.	25-. .	50	2,600-2,808	3,199	$75	D	3	0-0	62.1	76
Augusta, Me.	23-0	56	2,392-2,600	3,588	Yes	DEN‡	1	0-0	49.5	55
Aurora, Colo.	9-0	48	2,625-2,820	3,300	Yes	DEN‡	2	0-0	18.2	21
Austin, Minn.	27-0	46	3,250-3,600	4,800	No	DE	2	1-1	91.2	113
Azusa, Calif.	16-0	48	2,928-3,096	4,500	Yes	D	3	1-0	38.2	47
Bartlesville, Okla.	18-3	48	2,280-2,520	4,410	No	DE	2	0-1	40.9	54
Bastrop, La.	11-0	48	2,340-2,340	3,000	Yes	None	1	0-0	25.4	36
Batavia, N. Y.	25-2	48	2,775-2,925	3,700	Yes	D	2	1-1	66.0	76
Bath, Me.	12-. .	48	2,340-2,340	2,806	Yes	D	1	. .-. .	27.3	30
Baytown, Tex.	19-0	48	3,000-3,300	. . . .	Yes	DE	3	0-1	54.4	67
Beacon, N. Y.	20-1	48	2,800-3,100	4,100	No	DEN	2	0-1	8.5	83
Beatrice, Neb.	13-1	48	2,490-2,580	3,180	Yes	DEN‡	2	0-0	. . .	38

TABLE XVIII—POLICE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	No. Full-Time Paid Employees	Work Hours per Week	Salary of Patrolman—Entrance, Maximum	Police Chief—Salary, How Appointed	Furnish Uniforms or Annual Clothing Allowance	Shifts With One-Man Patrol Cars	No. of Patrol Cars	No. of Motorcycles, 2 and 3 Wheel	Police Department Expenditures, 1950 (in thousands)	
	Uniformed Personnel Civilians								Salaries and Wages	Total for Dept.
10,000 to 25,000—continued										
Beaver Dam, Wis.	11-0	44	$2,640-3,000	$ 3,780	Yes	DEN‡	2	0-1	$ 32.2	$ 38.4
Beaver Falls, Pa.	22-0	48	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	Yes§	D	2	0-0	. . .	. . .
Beckley, W. Va.	14-4	48	2,855-3,036	4,500	No	D	3	. .-. .	49.9	66.6
Bedford, Ind.	15-0	48	2,520-2,760	3,540	$100	None	2	1-1	50.9	59.4
Bell, Calif.	18-0	48	3,330-3,744	4,800†	No	None	2	4-0	65.0	83.5
Bellefontaine, Ohio	10-0	48	. . . .-. . . .	3,124	No	None	1	0-0	. . .	. . .
Bellevue, Pa.	13-0	48	2,400-2,882	4,200	Yes[2]	DEN	2	0-0	36.2	46.6
Benton Harbor, Mich. . .	28-1	48	2,809-3,210	4,494	$100	DE	3	0-1	98.6	116.9
Berea, Ohio	9-0	48	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	No	DEN	2	0-0	. . .	. . .
Bergenfield, N. J.	20-0	40	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	No	DEN	3	0-0	. . .	. . .
Berkley, Mich.	12-..	48	3,560-4,010	. . . .	No	None	3	2-0	38.5	49.1
Berwick, Pa.	5-1	60	2,520-2,520	2,820	Yes	DEN	2	0-0	20.4	32.7
Bethel, Pa.	5-2	48	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	$50	D	1	. .-. .	. . .	. . .
Bexley, Ohio	16-0	48	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	$75	DEN	4	0-0	. . .	. . .
Big Spring, Tex.	19-0	60	3,000-3,276	4,158	No	D	3	0-1	52.8	66.1
Birmingham, Mich. . . .	20-2	48	3,722-3,912	5,882	$50	DE	4	0-1	76.9	91.6
Bismarck, N. D.	20-1	48	2,220-3,760	4,560	No	DEN	3	1-1	56.0	68.4
Bloomsburg, Pa.	4-0	54	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	Yes	EN‡	1	0-0	. . .	. . .
Blue Island, Ill.	12-0	. .	2,880-. . . .†	3,460†	Yes	None	2	0-0	38.3†	40.5†
Bluefield, W. Va.	23-0	48	2,700-2,880	3,660	Yes	DEN‡	3	1-0	78.5	107.2
Blytheville, Ark.	11-..	72	2,400-2,400	3,000	Yes	None	3	1-0	21.2	66.0
Bogalusa, La.	21-0	48	2,265-2,340	4,200	No	None	3	1-0	54.2	79.4
Boone, Iowa	13-1	48	2,886-3,126	3,546	No	DEN	2	0-0	41.4	47.2
Borger, Tex.	12-3	72	2,400-2,760	3,300	Yes	DE	2	0-0	38.9	47.7
Bossier City, La.	13-0	48	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	Yes	None	3	1-0	. . .	. . .
Boulder, Colo.	18-0	54	2,514-2,712	4,200	No	DEN	4	1-1	48.0	62.1
Bowling Green, Ky. . . .	28-1	48	. . . .-. . . .	2,400	No	D	3	1-1	. . .	. . .
Bozeman, Mont.	11-0	56	2,820-2,867	3,450	Yes	DEN‡	2	0-1	35.4	48.9
Braddock, Pa.	23-2	48	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	No	None	2	0-0	. . .	. . .
Bradford, Pa.	21-1	48	2,592-2,904	3,720	No	DEN‡	2	2-0	63.5	67.9
Brainerd, Minn.	12-0	44	2,832-3,162	3,540	No	D	1	0-0	30.7†	32.6†
Brawley, Calif.	18-0	48	2,940-3,420†	. . . .	No	DEN	3	2-1	54.4†	68.3†
Brentwood, Pa.	14-0	44	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	No	None	1	1-1	. . .	. . .
Bridgeton, N. J.	20-1	48	2,852-2,852	3,075	Yes	DEN‡	2	1-0	59.1	70.0
Bristol, Pa.	13-0	48	2,661-2,808	4,000	Yes	None	1	0-0	43.0	55.0
Bristol, Tenn.	18-0	48	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	Yes	None	1	2-1	. . .	. . .
Bristol, Va.	20-1	48	2,160-2,700	4,000	Yes	DEN‡	2	2-1	44.6	54.7
Brookfield, Ill.	15-0	48	2,970-3,420	4,200	No	D	2	0-0	49.0	59.2
Brownwood, Tex.	22-0	48	2,160-2,340	3,480	$30	EN	3	2-1	52.1	77.4
Brunswick, Ga.	29-1	48	2,415-2,564	5,155	Yes	None	3	2-. .	78.0	101.9
Bryan, Tex.	19-2	48	2,280-2,280	4,200	No	DE	5	0-1	. . .	. . .
Bucyrus, Ohio	13-1	48	2,400-2,760	3,240	No	D	3	1-1	35.9	42.4
Burlingame, Calif.	27-2	48	3,600-3,840	5,700	$60	D	7	2-1	105.2	132.2
Burlington, N. J.	20-0	40	2,400-3,000	. . . .	Yes	None	1	1-0	65.1	77.1
Burlington, N. C.	38-6	48	2,310-2,820	4,180	$100	DEN	5	2-1	91.4	210.8
Butler, Pa.	27-1	48	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	No	None	2	3-0	. . .	. . .
Cadillac, Mich.	9-0	. .	2,700-2,700	3,000	Yes	DEN‡	1	0-0	24.4	26.5
Cairo, Ill.	12-0	72	2,010-2,010	2,190	Yes	None	2	0-1	16.9	26.0
Caldwell, Idaho	15-2	48	2,640-2,760	3,420	Yes[2]	DEN‡	2	0-1	43.5	55.6
Calumet City, Ill.	14-0	48	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	No	D	2	1-0	. . .	. . .
Cambridge, Md.	14-2	55	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	Yes	EN	2	1-1	. . .	. . .
Cambridge, Ohio	16-0	48	2,460-2,460	2,760	Yes[2]	D	2	0-1	43.1	. . .
Camden, Ark.	9-..	72	2,640-2,760	3,600	Yes	None	2	. .-. .	23.8	32.4
Campbell, Ohio	16-0	48	3,000-3,000	3,900	No	DEN	2	0-1	50.3	55.9
Canonsburg, Pa.	13-0	48	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	$50	D	1	. .-. .	. . .	. . .
Canton, Ill.	12-3	48	2,400-2,400	2,640†	No	DEN‡	2	0-3	26.7	31.0
Cape Girardeau, Mo. . .	19-0	56	1,980-1,980	2,280	Yes	D	2	1-1	35.2	45.7

Table XVIII—Police Department Data for Cities Over 10,000—Continued

City	No. Full-Time Paid Employees: Uniformed Personnel-Civilians	Work Hours per Week	Salary of Patrolman—Entrance, Maximum	Police Chief—Salary, How Appointed	Furnish Uniforms or Annual Clothing Allowance	Shifts With One-Man Patrol Cars	No. of Patrol Cars	No. of Motorcycles, 2 and 3 Wheel	Police Departme Expenditures, 19 (in thousands): Salaries and Wages	Tc f De
10,000 to 25,000—continued										
Carbondale, Ill.	7-0	60	$ . . . .-. . . .	$	No	None	1	0-0	$ . . .	$.
Carbondale, Pa.	14-1	60	2,694-2,694	2,869	No	DEN	1	0-0	45.0	.
Carlisle, Pa.	12-1	48	2,100-2,100	2,530	$100	None	2	0-0	31.1	3
Carlsbad, N. M.	16-0	72	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	Yes	D³	4	1-0	. . .	.
Carnegie, Pa.	13-1	60	. . . .-. . . .	4,020	Yes	DE	1	1-0	44.7	.
Carteret, N. J.	25-1	48	2,750-3,350	5,050	$50	D	3	0-0	77.2	8
Carthage, Mo.	14-0	48	2,000-2,080	2,820	No	None	1	1-1	24.7	3
Casper, Wyo.	25-0	48	2,940-3,540	5,040	Yes§	DEN	4	1-2	83.7	10
Cedar Falls, Iowa	12-0	48	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	No	DEN‡	2	0-0	. . .	.
Central Falls, R. I.	33-0	48	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	$25	D	1	0-0	. . .	.
Centralia, Ill.	14-1	48	$3,145-3,145	3,600	$75	None	2	0-0	43.7	5
Chambersburg, Pa.	17-2	45	2,231-2,280†	3,480†	Yes	DE	2	0-0	45.2†	6
Chanute, Kan.	10-0	52	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	Yes	D	2	0-0	. . .	.
Charles City, Iowa	9-1	45	2,534-2,684	3,280	No	DE	1	1-. .	22.6	2
Chicago Heights, Ill.	30-1	48	2,788-2,788	4,250	No	None	4	2-2	81.5	10
Chickasha, Okla.	19-0	50	2,060-2,160	2,520	No	None	2	1-0	36.2	4
Chico, Calif.	17-0	48	3,012-3,612	. . . .	Yes§	DEN‡	4	1-2	57.6	7
Chillicothe, Ohio	18-0	48	2,280-2,580	3,600	Yes	DN	3	0-1	51.0	5
Chippewa Falls, Wis.	16-0	48	2,400-2,760	3,324	No	D	1	0-0	38.2	4
Chula Vista, Calif.	21-0	44	3,078-3,588	4,036	No	D	3	4-0	55.2	6
Claremont, N. H.	12-..	48	2,795-2,990	3,770	No	DEN	2	0-0	43.1	4
Clarksdale, Miss.	17-1	66	2,310-2,640	3,900	No	None	4	0-0	49.1	6
Clarksville, Tenn.	22-0	48	2,169-2,232	3,420	Yes	None	2	0-0	47.1	5
Clayton, Mo.	28-..	48	2,790-3,300	4,500	No	None	4	3-1	93.6	10
Clearwater, Fla.	30-4	48	2,190-2,520	4,200	Yes	DEN	4	0-0	73.9	9
Cleburne, Tex.	10-0	48	2,400-. . . .†	3,000†	No	None	1	1-1	28.2†	3
Cleveland, Tenn.	14-0	78	2,100-2,880†	2,880†	No	None	2	0-1	32.4†	4
Cliffside Park, N. J.	29-0	40	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	No	DEN	3	0-0	. . .	.
Clovis, N. M.	15-1	48	2,400-2,880	3,600	No	D	2	1-1	45.0	5
Coatesville, Pa.	19-1	48†	2,700-2,820	3,600	Yes	DE‡	2	0-0†	58.1	7
Coeur d' Alene, Idaho	13-0	48	2,280-2,700	3,600	Yes	D	2	0-0	36.4	4
Coffeyville, Kan.	23-1	48	2,552-2,646	3,540	No	None	3	1-0	63.8	7
Cohoes, N. Y.	44-0	48	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	No	None	3	2-2	. . .	.
College Park, Ga.	12-0	48	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	Yes	None	2	3-0	. . .	.
College Park, Md.	1-1	44	2,080-2,080	2,080	No	None	0	0-0	2.1	
Collingswood, N. J.	16-0	48	2,000-3,100	3,900	Yes	DE	3	0-0	54.1	6
Collinsville, Ill.	10-0	48	3,240-3,240	3,516	No	D	1	0-0	26.7	3
Colton, Calif.	..-..	48	2,636-3,330	4,200	No	D	4	0-0	63.2	7
Columbia, Pa.	8-1	48	. . . .-2,160	2,280	Yes§	DEN‡	1	0-0	16.0	1
Columbia, Tenn.	13-0	60	2,700-2,700	3,600	Yes²	DEN	2	0-0	. . .	4
Columbus, Ind.	20-..	48	2,880-2,880	3,738	$100	D	3	1-0	52.6	6
Concord, N. C.	30-0	56	2,280-2,520†	3,480†	Yes	None	4	0-1	57.4†	7
Conneaut, Ohio	11-0	48	3,348-3,480	4,032	No	D	2	0-0	31.9	3
Connellsville, Pa.	21-0	48	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	No	None	2	1-0	. . .	.
Connersville, Ind.	22-3	48	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	Yes	None	2	1-0	. . .	.
Coral Gables, Fla.	43-2	48	2,664-3,852	6,741	Yes	None	9	3-0	128.1	.
Coraopolis, Pa.	9-3	48	2,400-3,060	3,900	Yes	D	1	0-0	36.7	5
Corning, N. Y.	18-0	48	2,500-2,800†	3,750†	No	DEN‡	2	0-0	52.5†	5
Coronado, Calif.	16-1	48	3,189-3,672	4,960	No	DEN	5	. .-1	71.4	8
Corsicana, Tex.	16-0	72	2,210-. . . .	3,339	$150	DE	2	. .-. .	36.7	4
Cortland, N. Y.	21-0	48	2,700-3,000	4,150	$75	DEN	2	1-0	62.6	7
Corvallis, Ore.	14-2	48	2,820-3,240	4,020	$60	DEN	3	0-1	42.7	5
Coshocton, Ohio	13-0	48	2,604-2,664	2,774	No	DE	2	0-1	34.8	4
Crawfordsville, Ind.	18-0	48	2,580-2,820	3,720	$100	None	2	1-1	51.8	5
Crowley, La.	8-3	60	2,050-2,400	3,300	Yes	D	2	1-0	38.6	4
Cudahy, Wis.	15-0	45	3,132-3,432†	. . . .	No	D	2	0-0	52.0	6
Culver City, Calif.	35-5	40	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	No	D	4	6-1	. . .	.

TABLE XVIII—POLICE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	No. Full-Time Paid Employees	Work Hours per Week	Salary of Patrolman—Entrance, Maximum	Police Chief-Salary, How Appointed	Furnish Uniforms or Annual Clothing Allowance	Shifts With One-Man Patrol Cars	No. of Patrol Cars	No. of Motorcycles, 2 and 3 Wheel	Police Department Expenditures, 1950 (in thousands)	
	Uniformed Personnel Civilians								Salaries and Wages	Total for Dept.
10,000 to 25,000—continued										
alton, Ga.	20-0	56	$ . . . .-. . . .	$	Yes	D	2	2-0	$ . . .	$ . . .
aly City, Calif.	17-0	40	3,240-3,600	4,800	No	DEN‡	3	2-0	57.4	73.4
anbury, Conn.	31-0	48	2,950-3,150	4,300	$50	DEN‡	3	0-0	113.3	134.5
ecatur, Ala.	24-0	48	2,347-2,898	3,970	Yes[2]	None	4	2-1	67.8	90.6
ecatur, Ga.	22-3	48	2,280-2,280†	. . . .	$125	DEN	4	2-1	62.5†	77.6†
efiance, Ohio	10-0	48	2,460-2,460	2,580	$60	. . .	3	0-0	24.2	37.2
e Kalb, Ill.	12-0	48	2,838-2,838	3,300	Yes§	DEN‡	1	1-1	34.7	39.9
elaware, Ohio	8-0	48	3,000-3,000	3,240	No	DEN‡	1	0-1	24.3	28.4
enison, Tex.	17-0	48	2,100-2,280	3,120	Yes	None	3	1-1	39.3	49.0
enton, Tex.	20-0	48	2,370-2,610	3,600	No	None	3	1-1	46.1	55.6
es Plaines, Ill.	14-0	48	3,150-3,654	4,662	No	D	2	0-0	49.8	59.0
ixon, Ill.	16-0	48	2,280-2,700	3,280	$100	DE	2	1-0	33.9	. . .
onora, Pa.	14-0	48	2,980-3,040	3,600	No	None	1	0-1	42.0	46.0
ormont, Pa.	10-..	48	3,180-3,600	4,500	$80	DEN	2	2-2	38.2	48.4
othan, Ala.	32-1	48	2,564-2,804	3,600	Yes	None	3	2-1	76.8	101.9
over, N. H.	..-..	. .	2,700-2,925	4,030	Yes	DEN‡	2	0-0	54.4	65.3
over, N. J.	..-..	. .	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	No	None	2	0-0	. . .	. . .
owners Grove, Ill. . . .	12-0	48	2,700-3,060	4,800	No	D	2	0-0	42.2	46.8
u Bois, Pa.	9-0	48	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	Yes	. . .	1	0-0	. . .	. . .
uncan, Okla.	17-4	48	2,520-2,520	3,780	No	DEN	3	0-1	42.1	50.2
unkirk, N. Y.	24-0	48	2,600-2,800†	3,820†	No	D	2	2-1	65.8†	74.9†
uquesne, Pa.	22-0	48	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	$25	DEN‡	2	0-0	. . .	. . .
urant, Okla.	7-0	72	2,016-2,220	2,700	Yes[2]	DEN‡	1	0-0	15.8	25.3
yersburg, Tenn.	19-0	56	2,244-2,244	4,200	Yes	None	3	1-0	44.4	58.9
ast Detroit, Mich. . . .	18-3	48	3,380-3,900	4,700	No	DEN	. .	7-0	66.7	80.1
ast Lansing, Mich. . . .	13-0	48	2,850-3,150	4,850	$200	DE	2	0-1	39.3	51.8
. Liverpool, Ohio	22-3	42	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	No	DEN‡	. .	0-0	. . .	. . .
ast Moline, Ill.	12-..	48	2,580-3,060	3,480	No	None	2	1-0	31.3	41.3
ast Paterson, N. J. . .	15-..	40	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	No	None	2	. .-. .	. . .	. . .
ast Point, Ga.	25-0	48	2,400-3,000	4,500	No	None	4	5-3	81.9	109.2
corse, Mich.	38-5	40	3,567-3,827	5,758	$75	None	4	. .-. .	137.8	179.0
dinburg, Tex.	9-0	66	1,800-1,980	3,600	$60	D	2	0-0	10.6	18.2
l Centro, Calif.	23-..	48	2,870-3,591	5,765	Yes[2]	D	4	4-1	41.2	66.2
l Cerrito, Calif.	23-0	40	3,480-3,660	4,800	No	DEN‡	5	. .-1	97.6	108.2
l Dorado, Ark.	18-0	60	2,760-. . . .	3,600	No	None	1	1-0	55.5	62.5
l Dorado, Kan.	8-2	52	2,280-2,460	3,432	Yes	D	2	0-0	29.5	45.2
lizabeth City, N. C. . .	18-1	54	2,310-2,400	3,330	$100	D	3	2-0	46.3	57.8
lizabethton, Tenn. . . .	15-0	48	2,200-2,200	3,060	Yes	None	1	1-. .	35.7	41.8
llwood City, Pa.	..-..	48	3,300-3,300	3,600	No	None	2	0-0	40.0	47.0
lmhurst, Ill.	16-0	48	2,820-3,060	4,500	No	D	3	2-1	54.3	68.5
lmwood Park, Ill. . . .	17-..	48	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	No	D	2	2-1	. . .	. . .
lwood, Ind.	11-0	48	. . . .-. . . .	3,000	Yes	D	2	1-0†	26.0	. . .
mporia, Kan.	16-..	56	2,370-2,520	3,300	Yes[2]	DEN‡	2	. .-1	42.0	55.7
ndicott, N. Y.	35-1	48	2,834-3,129	4,905	No	D	3	1-0	113.0	128.5
nglewood, Colo.	14-0	48	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	Yes	DE	2	0-0	. . .	. . .
nglewood, N. J.	37-0	48	3,032-3,638	5,057	No	DEN	6	2-0	148.4	175.1
scanaba, Mich.	16-0	48	2,645-2,885	3,605	$50	DEN	2	0-1	43.9	57.8
ureka, Calif.	30-2	48	3,060-3,360	4,500	$60	D	5	1-2	86.1	134.5
vergreen Park, Ill. . .	9-0	48	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	No	DEN‡	2	1-0	. . .	. . .
air Lawn, N. J.	27-0	40	3,000-3,600	5,000	No	DEN	4	0-1	79.2	95.5
airfield, Ala.	12-0	52	2,712-2,891	4,188	$90	D	2	1-0	32.3	42.9
aribault, Minn.	14-0	48	2,640-2,760	3,240	$60	DE	2	0-0	36.1	41.3
arrell, Pa.	15-2	48	3,084-3,084	3,810	No	DEN	3	0-0	49.5	60.1
ergus Falls, Minn. . . .	9-0	48	2,520-2,730	3,000	No	DEN	1	0-0	24.7	29.1
erguson, Mo.	9-0	48	2,400-2,820	3,600	No	None	1	1-1	23.3	30.2
indlay, Ohio	22-0	48	2,580-3,036	3,972	No	DEN	2	2-0	63.2	72.3
loral Park, N. Y.	23-0	48	3,050-3,750	5,185†	Yes	DEN‡	3	1-. .	87.0	99.8

Table XVIII—Police Department Data for Cities Over 10,000—Continued

City	No. Full-Time Paid Employees: Uniformed Personnel-Civilians	Work Hours per Week	Salary of Patrolman - Entrance, Maximum	Police Chief-Salary, How Appointed	Furnish Uniforms or Annual Clothing Allowance	Shifts With One-Man Patrol Cars	No. of Patrol Cars	No. of Motorcycles, 2 and 3 Wheel	Police Departmen Expenditures, 195 (in thousands): Salaries and Wages	Tot for Dep
10,000 to 25,000—continued										
Florence, Ala.	24-2	48	$2,112-2,400	$ 3,625	No	DE	4	1-1	$ 56.2	$ 81
Florence, S. C.	41-1	60	2,400-2,640	4,500	Yes	D	3	2-1	93.2	110
Forest Park, Ill.	19-0	48	3,240-. . . .†	. . . .	No	None	3	2-1	62.9	75
Fort Collins, Colo.	16-0	54	2,280-2,700	3,432	Yes	D	2	0-1	40.5	53
Fort Lee, N. J.	19-..	48	3,200-3,600	4,600	No	None	4	0-0	72.5	82
Fort Madison, Iowa	11-2	48	2,340-2,400	2,880	No	None	1	1-0	28.5	34
Fort Myers, Fla.	17-..	54	2,822-2,822	3,500	Yes§	D	2	0-0	42.5	61
Fort Pierce, Fla.	15-0	48	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	Yes	D	3	1-. .	. . .	. .
Fort Thomas, Ky.	11-0	48	2,700-2,800	3,600	Yes	DEN‡	3	0-0	32.4	41
Fostoria, Ohio	15-0	48	2,700-3,000	3,300	$100	DEN‡	2	0-0	43.0	50
Frankfort, Ind.	20-0	48	2,700-2,700	3,540	$100	DEN	2	0-0	53.0	60
Frankfort, Ky.	15-0	66	2,363-2,363	3,167	$50	None	2	1-1	29.9	38
Frederick, Md.	26-0	60	2,197†-2,430	2,808†	Yes	DE	3	1-0	62.0	70
Fredericksburg, Va.	19-0	52	2,310-2,310	3,528	Yes	DE	2	0-0	48.1	60
Freeport, Ill.	21-0	48	2,550-2,760	3,468	No	DEN	2	1-2	54.7	65
Freeport, N. Y.	40-2	48	3,050-3,750†	5,650	Yes	DEN‡	7	2-0	149.0†	203
Fremont, Ohio	18-0	48	2,616-2,988	3,600	No	DEN	2	2-0	50.8	59
Fullerton, Calif.	16-0	48	3,000-3,360	5,160	No	DE	4	0-1	45.0	56
Fulton, Mo.	8-0	66	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	. . .	DE	1	0-0	. . .	. .
Fulton, N. Y.	19-0	48	2,516-3,211	4,025	No	DEN‡	2	0-1	61.9	73
Gainesville, Tex.	14-0	. .	2,079-2,178	2,970	No	D	2	1-0	33.0	41
Garden City, Kan.	12-1	56	2,640-3,000	3,900	Yes	DN	2	0-1	30.7	51
Garden City, N. Y.	37-1	48	3,050-3,750	5,600	Yes	DEN	5	3-0	111.5	14
Gardena, Calif.	19-1	40	3,120-3,300	4,500	No	None	3	0-0	54.8	63
Gardner, Mass.	22-1	40	. . . .-2,836	3,960	Yes	DE	3	0-0	64.0	78
Garfield Heights, O.	15-1	48	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	No	DE	4	0-0	. . .	. .
Gastonia, N. C.	46-0	48	2,274-2,622	3,960	Yes	None	5	2-1	121.4	141
Girard, Ohio	10-4	48	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	No	DE	2	0-0	. . .	. .
Glen Cove, N. Y.	24-3	40	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	Yes	D	5	2-0	. . .	. .
Glens Falls, N. Y.	29-..	48	2,640-2,705†	. . . .	No	DEN‡	2	1-1	. . .	. .
Gloucester City, N. J.	19-0	48	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	Yes	None	2	1-0†	. . .	. .
Gloversville, N. Y.	29-0	48	2,795-3,125	4,225	No	DEN‡	4	2-1	100.6	136
Goldsboro, N. C.	25-1	48	1,986-2,355	3,600	Yes	DE	5	2-1	63.2	83
Goshen, Ind.	. .-. .	48†	2,610-2,790	3,538	. . .	DEN†	. .	. .-. .	36.2	45
Grand Island, Neb.	30-2	48	2,280-2,460	3,900	No	D	2	2-0	73.2	106
Grand Junction, Colo.	20-1	48	3,060-3,600	4,800	Yes	DEN	3	1-1	76.6	104
Grand Prairie, Tex.	16-0	63	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	Yes	DE	3	0-0	. . .	. .
Great Bend, Kan.	9-3	48	2,640-2,750	3,420	No	D	2	0-1	. . .	. .
Greensburg, Pa.	21-0	48	2,825-3,062	3,511	No	None	3	0-2	66.0	. .
Greenville, N. C.	22-2	48	2,460-2,952	4,200	Yes	DE	2	1-1	66.0	81
Greenville, Tex.	21-0	48	2,160-2,220	3,180	Yes	None	3	1-1	42.3	52
Greenwood, Miss.	23-1	72	2,400-2,640	4,230	Yes	DE	4	1-0	59.2	73
Greenwood, S. C.	29-1	56	2,370-2,700	4,764	Yes	D	3	1-2	74.8	92
Griffin, Ga.	28-..	52	2,280-2,646	4,200	Yes	D	2	3-1	69.2	88
Grosse Pte. Park, Mich.	32-0	40	3,549-3,909	5,564	No	DEN	5	0-0	109.0	120
Gr. Pte. Woods, Mich.	17-..	48	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	No	DEN	3	. .-. .	. . .	. .
Guthrie, Okla.	13-0	48	2,100-2,220	2,700	No	None	1	0-0	25.8	31
Haddonfield, N. J.	18-0	48	. . . .-. . . .	4,264	Yes	D	2	0-0	. . .	. .
Hannibal, Mo.	23-1	48	2,100-2,400	3,120	No	D	3	2-1	52.7	63
Hanover, Pa.	11-0	54	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	No	DE	2	0-1	. . .	. .
Harlingen, Tex.	19-2	60	2,400-2,400	3,600	Yes§	DE[3]	4	0-1	53.7	65
Harrisburg, Ill.	5-0	48	2,400-2,400	2,442	No	DE	1	0-0	13.0	15
Harrison, N. J.	65-1	41	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	No	None	3	0-1	. . .	. .
Harrisonburg, Va.	13-5	48	2,178-2,436	3,600	Yes	DEN‡	. .	1-0	36.0	42
Harvey, Ill.	17-0	48	2,724-3,024	. . . .	No	None	3	0-0	53.6	66
Hastings, Neb.	22-0	48	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	$60	DEN‡	3	0-0	. . .	. .
Hawthorne, Calif.	25-0	40	2,880-3,600	4,500	No	D	4	5-0	65.6	78

TABLE XVIII—POLICE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	No. Full-Time Paid Employees: Uniformed Personnel-Civilians	Work Hours per Week	Salary of Patrolman—Entrance, Maximum	Police Chief-Salary, How Appointed	Furnish Uniforms or Annual Clothing Allowance	Shifts With One-Man Patrol Cars	No. of Patrol Cars	No. of Motorcycles, 2 and 3 Wheel	Police Department Expenditures, 1950 (in thousands): Salaries and Wages	Police Department Expenditures, 1950 (in thousands): Total for Dept.
10,000 to 25,000—continued										
Hawthorne, N. J.	11-2	40	$2,500-3,531	$ 4,420	No	None	2	1-0	$ 44.5	$ 56.7
Hayward, Calif.	20-2	40	3,336-4,152	5,172	No	DEN	4	1-0	62.0	74.9
Hazel Park, Mich.	18-0	48	3,100-3,700	4,750	No	D	3	0-1	69.9	85.5
Helena, Mont.	19-1	48	3,000-3,120	3,600	$72	D	4	0-1	66.0	86.2
Henderson, Ky.	31-4	48	....-....	....	Yes§	None	3	2-1	...	...
Henderson, N. C.	16-0	58	2,160-2,460	3,060	Yes	D	2	0-0	38.6	45.1
Hialeah, Fla.	24-1	48	2,988-3,024	....	Yes	None	2	2-0	93.0	112.6
Hibbing, Minn.	19-1	48	2,400-2,640	3,600	No	DEN	2	3-1	57.7	69.8
Hickory, N. C.	29-0	48	2,160-2,640	4,200	Yes	None	3	2-1	51.9	70.7
Highland Park, Ill.	18-0	48	2,796-3,276	5,004	No	DEN	4	0-1	53.7	65.9
Highland Park, Tex.	18-1	48	2,876-3,000	....	No	DEN‡	6	0-0	43.6	59.5
Hobart, Ind.	8-0	48	2,880-2,880	4,200	$50	None	1	1-1	15.1	16.6
Hobbs, N. M.	19-1	48	2,700-3,180	4,800	No	None	3	2-1	52.2	63.0
Holland, Mich.	16-1	44	2,546-2,910†	3,800	Yes	DEN	3	2-1	48.2†	59.8†
Hollywood, Fla.	38-3	48	2,700-3,060	4,800	Yes	DEN	5	1-2	105.8	136.0
Homestead, Pa.	23-0	60	3,400-3,600	....	Yes	None[3]	2	0-1	76.0	91.0
Hopewell, Va.	14-1	48	2,400-2,640	3,420	Yes	DEN‡	2	0-0	...	...
Hoquiam, Wash.	16-2	40	3,150-3,270†	....	$50	None	3	1-1	48.5†	58.0†
Hornell, N. Y.	..-1	40	2,712-2,910	3,900	No	DEN	3	1-1	65.6	73.4
Hudson, N. Y.	18-0	48	2,900-2,900	3,300	No	D	2	0-0	49.9	59.8
Huntington, Ind.	18-0	48	2,760-2,760	3,480	$100	DEN‡	2	0-1	48.8	56.9
Huntsville, Ala.	34-1	48	2,388-2,850	4,404	No	E	5	3-0	86.1	123.6
Huron, S. D.	14-0	44	....-....	....	No	D	2	1-1	...	...
Hyattsville, Md.	8-0	48	2,900-2,900	3,500	Yes	None	3	0-0	20.3	24.6
Idaho Falls, Idaho	28-0	48	2,730-3,060	3,800	No	D	3	2-0	...	91.1
Independence, Kan.	10-1	54	2,280-2,400	3,300	Yes	EN	2	..-..	24.0	26.0
Indiana, Pa.	12-1	48	2,400-2,760	3,600	Yes	D	1	2-2	32.8	41.7
Inkster, Mich.	18-0	48	3,750-3,840	5,220	No	DEN	3	0-0	57.4	75.3
Ironton, Ohio	16-0	48	2,802-3,012	3,468	No	DE	1	1-1	33.0	39.5
Ironwood, Mich.	17-0	40	2,490-2,490	3,720	Yes§	DEN‡	1	1-1	38.4	48.6
Jacksonville, Ill.	17-0	48	....-2,580	3,180	$100	None	2	1-..	44.3	54.1
Jamestown, N. D.	10-..	..	....-....	....	No	DEN‡	2	2-1	...	...
Janesville, Wis.	30-0	43	3,100-3,300	4,560	No	DEN‡	2	1-2	92.1	102.4
Jeannette, Pa.	14-0	48	3,012-3,276	3,672	No	DEN‡	3	1-0	44.1	55.7
Jefferson City, Mo.	24-0	48	2,220-2,220	3,000	No	None	2	2-0	41.7	54.6
Jeffersonville, Ind.	13-1	48	2,640-2,640	3,270	$100	N	2	..-..	33.9	42.4
Jennings, Mo.	5-..	54	2,595-2,940	3,900	$60	D	..	..-..	17.8	22.3
Johnson City, N. Y.	20-1	48	1,933-2,453	4,356	No	None	1	0-0	63.5	70.7
Johnstown, N. Y.	12-0	48	2,800-2,950	4,000	$65	DEN	2	0-1	35.6	42.7
Jonesboro, Ark.	15-..	72	2,160-2,520	3,375	Yes	DE‡[3]	1	1-1	41.0	62.0
Junction City, Kan.	12-2	52	2,490-2,580	3,075	Yes	D	3	0-1	32.1	53.1
Kearney, Neb.	12-0	..	2,370-2,400	3,300	Yes	DEN‡	2	0-0	25.1	29.9
Keene, N. H.	14-1	48	3,120-3,120	4,800	No	D	2	1-0	41.0	47.5
Kenmore, N. Y.	26-0	48	3,305-3,675	4,800	Yes	DEN‡	5	2-0	91.9	103.6
Kennewick, Wash.	11-3	48	3,375-3,600	....	No	D	2	0-1	51.0	60.0
Kent, Ohio	9-0	48	3,270-3,510	3,870	No	DEN‡	2	1-0	27.3	34.0
Keokuk, Iowa	20-1	48	....-....	....	No	D	2	0-0	...	...
Kewanee, Ill.	17-0	48	2,700-2,700	3,240	Yes§	None	2	0-0	37.9	47.6
Kingsport, Tenn.	24-1	48	2,700-3,300	4,260	Yes	N	3	2-0	74.1	88.8
Kingston, Pa.	18-0	48	2,640-2,640	3,000	No	D	2	0-1	44.5	52.2
Kingsville, Tex.	11-..	72	2,325-2,700	4,500	No	D[3]	2	0-0	27.1	37.9
Kinston, N. C.	25-0	56	2,400-2,700	3,816	Yes	None	3	2-1	...	83.0
Kirksville, Mo.	9-..	42	....-....	....	Yes	DE	2	..-..	...	...
Kirkwood, Mo.	18-1	60	2,520-2,820	3,720	No	None	4	1-1	49.7	62.0
Klamath Falls, Ore.	27-2	48	2,940-3,180	3,900	$240	DEN	3	2-3	85.5	116.4
Laconia, N. H.	21-0	47	2,424-2,957	4,000	$75	D	2	0-0	55.3	63.1
La Grange, Ga.	33-1	52	2,400-2,640	5,400	Yes	D	3	4-1	85.0	105.0

TABLE XVIII—POLICE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	No. Full-Time Paid Employees		Work Hours per Week	Salary of Patrolman—Entrance, Maximum	Police Chief-Salary, How Appointed	Furnish Uniforms or Annual Clothing Allowance	Shifts With One-Man Patrol Cars	No. of Patrol Cars	No. of Motorcycles, 2 and 3 Wheel	Police Department Expenditures, 1950 (in thousands)	
	Uniformed Personnel	Civilians								Salaries and Wages	Tota for Dept
10,000 to 25,000—continued											
La Grange, Ill.	21	0	48	$ 2,691-3,588	$ 6,700	Yes	D	3	2-1	$ 60.3	$ 72
La Mesa, Calif.	9	3	48	2,880-3,600	4,980	No	D	2	0-0	32.2	42
La Porte, Ind.	28	0	48	2,963-3,120	3,960	$100	None	2	1-1	80.4	93
La Salle, Ill.	13	0	48	3,020-3,020	3,464	No	D	2	0-1	40.2	..
Lake Worth, Fla.	21	1	48	2,640-2,880	4,500	Yes	DEN	3	2-0	59.7	77
Lamesa, Tex.	11	0	60	2,425-2,520	....	Yes§	D	2	0-0	18.8	27
Lancaster, Ohio	24	0	48	2,760-3,240	3,720	No	None	3	3-1	66.1	84
Lansdowne, Pa.	14	..	..	2,800-3,300	4,300†	Yes	D	2	..-..	46.3	54
Laramie, Wyo.	14	2	56	2,400-2,940	3,600	No	D	3	1-1	41.3	47
Las Cruces, N. M.	10	3	54	2,100-2,280	5,200	Yes	None	3	0-0	37.6	48
Las Vegas, Nev.	51	11	48	3,186-3,864	5,712	Yes§	DEN	7	3-2	183.3	228
Latrobe, Pa.	13	..	48	2,700-3,000	3,600	No	None	1	0-0	35.6	44
Lawrence, Kan.	19	0	48	1,920-2,220†	2,880†	No	None	2	2-0	37.2†	46
Leavenworth, Kan.	21	0	52	2,280-2,280	....	No	DE	3	1-0	...	..
Leominster, Mass.	23	1	47	2,799-2,799	3,950	$50	D	3	0-0	68.8	75
Lewiston, Idaho	25	..	48	2,820-3,000	4,500	Yes§	DEN‡	3	0-1	64.2	81
Lewistown, Pa.	15	0	60	2,557-2,820	3,420	No	D	1	0-0	41.7	49
Lexington, N. C.	17	1	48	....-....	....	$125	None	2	0-2	...	..
Lincoln, Ill.	10	0	48	2,220-2,520	2,820	No	D	1	1-0	23.8	29
Livonia, Mich.	6	1	40	....-....	....	Yes	None	4	0-0	...	..
Lock Haven, Pa.	10	3	48	2,568-....†	3,000†	Yes	E	1	0-2	...	..
Lodi, Calif.	18	3	48	3,180-3,600	5,220	$35	DE	5	0-1	72.4	87
Lodi, N. J.	27	0	40	....-....	....	No	DN	2	0-0	...	..
Logan, Utah	12	0	48	2,400-2,724	3,600	Yes	DEN‡	2	0-1	35.9	44
Logansport, Ind.	30	..	48	....-....	3,580†	$100	D	3	0-2	...	..
Long Beach, N. Y.	39	1	40	3,234-4,224	....	$75	DEN	4	4-0	161.1	173
Long Branch, N. J.	43	0	48	3,200-3,500	4,500	$120	DEN‡	6	2-0	...	..
Longview, Tex.	24	0	48	2,400-2,520	4,200	Yes	DE	4	3-1	63.0	78
Longview, Wash.	20	1	48	3,240-3,595	4,878	Yes	DEN	4	2-1	72.4	90.
Lufkin, Tex.	..	..	72	2,220-2,400	3,600	No	D	3	2-0	42.8	46.
Lynbrook, N. Y.	36	0	48	3,252-4,002	4,908	Yes	DEN‡	4	0-0	128.1	164.
McAlester, Okla.	23	0	48	1,980-1,980	3,000	No	DEN	3	0-1	46.1	55.
McAllen, Tex.	13	1	48	2,400-3,000	4,680	Yes	D	4	1-0	41.2	67.
McComb, Miss.	8	2	60	....-....	....	Yes	D	2	0-0	...	..
McKees Rocks, Pa.	14	0	60	2,820-2,820	3,200	No	None	..	1-..	42.6	46.
McKinney, Tex.	13	2	48	2,160-2,160	2,415	Yes[2]	None	2	0-0	30.0	39.
Macomb, Ill.	12	0	48	2,220-2,220	2,645	Yes	None	1	0-1	25.0	..
Madison, N. J.	17	0	48	2,794-3,676	4,838	Yes	...	3	1-0	67.6	76.
Madisonville, Ky.	13	..	48	....-....	....	Yes	None	..	1-1	...	..
Mahanoy City, Pa.	7	0	60	....-....	....	Yes[2]	None	1	0-0	...	..
Mamaroneck, N. Y.	30	0	45	3,000-3,675	4,750†	Yes	DEN	6	0-1	102.4	120.
Manhattan, Kan.	18	0	52	2,100-2,340	3,180	No	DEN	2	1-0	37.8	53.
Manhattan Beach, Cal.	15	3	40	3,720-3,720	5,000	No	DE	3	0-0	65.5	..
Mankato, Minn.	27	..	48	2,524-2,700	4,000	No	DE	4	1-1	66.9	88.
Maple Heights, Ohio	15	0	48	2,900-3,360	4,200	No	DE	..	..-..	30.0	51.
Maplewood, Mo.	16	0	48	2,940-2,940	....	No	None	2	1-1	48.3	54.
Marietta, Ohio	17	0	48	2,498-2,528†	2,840†	No	D	2	2-0	44.4†	55.
Marinette, Wis.	15	0	48	2,760-2,760	3,174	No	DN	2	0-0	38.9	43.
Marquette, Mich.	14	0	44	2,400-2,910	3,900	No	DEN‡	3	0-0	43.9	52.
Marshall, Tex.	22	1	48	2,100-2,400	3,180	Yes	None	3	1-1	53.9	63.
Marshalltown, Iowa	18	0	48	....-....	....	$75	None	2	0-0	...	..
Marshfield, Wis.	18	0	56	2,520-2,760	4,500	No	DEN‡	3	0-0	50.7	59.
Martins Ferry, Ohio	..	..	..	....-....	....	No	DEN‡	1	0-0	...	..
Martinsburg, W. Va.	12	0	67	....-....	....	Yes	D[3]	1	1-0	...	..
Martinsville, Va.	25	0	48	2,400-2,611	3,780	$96	None	4	0-0	68.5	76.
Massena, N. Y.	14	0	48	2,444-2,964	3,640	Yes	DEN	2	1-0	40.0	46.
Mattoon, Ill.	18	0	48	2,696-2,889	3,780	No	None	3	0-1	45.7	53.

TABLE XVIII—POLICE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	No. Full-Time Paid Employees	Work Hours per Week	Salary of Patrolman—Entrance, Maximum	Police Chief-Salary, How Appointed	Furnish Uniforms or Annual Clothing Allowance	Shifts With One-Man Patrol Cars	No. of Patrol Cars	No. of Motorcycles, 2 and 3 Wheel	Police Department Expenditures, 1950 (in thousands)	
	Uniformed Personnel Civilians								Salaries and Wages	Total for Dept.
10,000 to 25,000—continued										
aywood, Calif.	20-0	48	$3,180-3,180	$	No	None	4	4-0	$ 60.4	$ 72.8
eadville, Pa.	19-2	48	2,850-3,137	4,239	No	DEN‡	3	2-0	72.8	85.4
edford, Ore.	20-0	48	....-3,000	4,200	$100	N	3	2-2	64.6	86.1
elrose Park, Ill.	17-0	48	....-....	....	No	None	3	1-0	...	...
enasha, Wis.	21-0	49	3,088-3,200	3,600	No	DEN‡	2	0-1	62.4	70.5
enlo Park, Calif.	12-0	48	3,150-3,654	5,168	$105	DEN	3	1-0	37.9	57.1
enominee, Mich.	10-0	48	2,385-2,520	2,820	Yes	DN	2	0-0	27.8	32.5
erced, Calif.	20-0	48	3,300-3,600	5,400	No	DEN	4	1-2	53.3	72.1
ercedes, Tex.	4-0	70	2,400-2,400	3,600	Yes	None	2	0-0	87.1	132.2
esa, Ariz.	17-0	48	2,700-3,180	4,500	No	DN	3	1-1	49.4	61.0
exico, Mo.	12-0	54	1,920-2,160	....	$120	DEN‡	2	0-0	23.0	28.0
iami, Okla.	15-0	56	....-....	....	No	D	2	0-0	...	...
iddlesborough, Ky.	14-0	56	2,100-2,100	....	No	None	1	0-1	42.0	50.9
iddletown, N. Y.	30-..	48	3,080-3,500	4,800	No	DEN	1	3-0	105.4	116.2
idland, Mich.	20-0	44	3,325-3,700	6,000	Yes	DE	2	0-0	76.0	85.5
idland, Tex.	23-4	..	2,925-3,120	4,680	Yes	D	7	2-1	75.0	95.0
idwest City, Okla.	9-0	48	2,280-....	2,700	No	D	1	1-0	21.4	27.0
illville, N. J.	15-1	48	2,496-3,016	....	Yes	DE	2	1-0	40.4	54.2
inot, N. D.	24-0	48	2,400-2,832	4,410†	No	D	2	1-1	66.1	83.8
ission, Tex.	9-0	48	2,100-2,220	3,900	Yes	DEN	2	..-..	16.8	20.2
issoula, Mont.	22-1	56	3,000-3,060	3,840	No	DN	4	0-2	70.3	94.6
itchell, S. D.	13-1	48	2,280-2,520	3,000	No	DEN‡	2	0-0	24.4	29.2
oberly, Mo.	10-0	63	2,160-2,204	3,150	No	None	2	0-0	26.0	29.4
odesto, Calif.	40-0	48	3,120-3,540	6,000	No	None	3	4-3	123.2	143.5
onessen, Pa.	19-0	48	3,270-3,270	3,800	No	D	2	0-0	56.1	63.1
onmouth, Ill.	10-0	56	2,400-2,400	2,640	Yes	DE	2	0-0	19.5	23.4
onroe, Mich.	28-3	48	3,390-3,600	4,500	Yes	DEN	2	0-1	100.7	119.5
onroe, N. C.	13-0	60	1,680-2,300	3,000	Yes	None	2	1-1	27.5	32.7
onrovia, Calif.	25-1	48	3,000-3,120	5,100	No	DE	3	3-1	83.2	123.2
ontebello, Calif.	26-0	48	2,750-3,850	5,000	No	DEN‡	6	5-0	79.0	98.0
onterey, Calif.	25-1	48	3,084-3,684	4,848	No	DEN	4	3-2	81.3	102.5
onterey Park, Calif.	21-0	40	2,832-3,408	4,704	No	D	4	5-1	62.9	73.4
oorhead, Minn.	15-0	48	2,640-2,868	3,558	Yes	DEN	2	0-0	42.8	55.4
orristown, N. J.	26-2	48	2,800-3,450	5,000	No	D	2	0-2	101.4	114.1
orristown, Tenn.	11-0	56	2,500-3,270†	4,400†	Yes	DEN‡	1	..-..	88.4†	96.9†
oscow, Idaho	9-3	44	2,937-3,036	4,026	$120	DEN‡	1	1-0	24.7	30.0
oultrie, Ga.	17-0	56	2,600-2,938	3,510	Yes	None	2	2-1	43.8	52.3
oundsville, W. Va.	9-0	54†	2,178-2,525	2,905	No	DEN‡	1	0-1	21.3	23.0
ount Carmel, Pa.	12-9	54	1,980-2,100	2,460	No	DEN‡	2	0-0	18.8	22.9
ount Clemens, Mich.	19-0	54	3,100-3,500	4,300	No	D	3	0-0	66.4	77.1
ount Pleasant, Mich.	9-..	48	2,400-2,727	3,600	Yes	D	1	..-..	22.5	44.6
ount Rainier, Md.	10-2	48	....-....	....	Yes	None	2	0-0	...	...
ount Vernon, Ill.	14-0	48	2,964-....	3,300	No	None	2	0-0	48.0	60.0
ount Vernon, Ohio	12-2	48	....-....	....	No	DE	2	0-0	...	...
unhall, Pa.	21-..	48	....-....	....	Yes	None	2	0-1	...	...
urfreesboro, Tenn.	15-1	72	2,400-2,640	3,600	Yes	None	2	0-0	35.9	39.7
uscatine, Iowa	19-0	48	2,375-2,516	3,272	No	DE	2	0-1	50.3	57.7
uskegon Hghts, Mich.	21-0	48	3,200-3,400	5,200	Yes[2]	DEN	6	3-3	71.4	103.6
acogdoches, Tex.	7-2	72	....-3,000	3,432	Yes	D	2	0-0	16.2	24.4
ampa, Idaho	20-0	48	2,760-2,760	4,290	No	D	2	0-1	57.5	72.3
anticoke, Pa.	14-2	48	2,247-2,247	2,475	No	DEN‡	1	0-0	29.2	33.1
apa, Calif.	23-..	40	3,330-3,600	5,700	No	D	2	4-1	75.4	94.8
atchez, Miss.	32-..	48	2,520-....	3,600	No	None	3	0-1	79.9	93.8
ational City, Calif.	23-1	48	3,126-3,648	4,992	No	D	7	3-0	70.3	88.9
eenah, Wis.	19-0	49	2,499-3,018	4,050	No	DE	1	0-3	66.0	72.0
ewark, N. Y.	9-0	48	2,475-2,475	2,975	Yes	DEN‡	1	1-1	25.2	30.7
ew Braunfels, Tex.	12-0	60	....-....	....	$120	DE	2	2-0	...	...

Table XVIII—Police Department Data for Cities Over 10,000—Continued

City	No. Full-Time Paid Employees	Work Hours per Week	Salary of Patrolman—Entrance, Maximum	Police Chief-Salary, How Appointed	Furnish Uniforms or Annual Clothing Allowance	Shifts With One-Man Patrol Cars	No. of Patrol Cars	No. of Motorcycles, 2 and 3 Wheel	Police Departmen Expenditures, 195 (in thousands)	
	Uniformed Personnel-Civilians								Salaries and Wages	Tot fo Dep
10,000 to 25,000—continued										
New Castle, Ind.	24-0	48	$2,730-2,760	$ 3,520†	$100	D	1	0-1	$ 56.5	$ 6
New Iberia, La.	18-0	48	2,100-2,160	3,900	Yes	None	3	4-0	43.6	5
New Philadelphia, O. . .	11-0	48	2,683-2,683†	2,976†	No	DEN‡	2	0-1	28.7†	4
Newburyport, Mass. . . .	15-1	56†	2,600-2,600	3,120	No	None	1	0-0	42.5	4
Newport Beach, Calif. .	22-4	48	3,108-3,564	5,388	$100§	None	5	2-1	77.1	9
Newton, Iowa	10-0	54	2,630-2,760	3,420	No	DE	2	0-0	30.6	3
Newton, Kan.	11-1	56	2,454-2,928	3,948	No	DE	2	. .-1	35.1	4
Niles, Mich.	24-0	48	3,074-3,389	4,725	. . .	D	3	1-1	85.9	10
Niles, Ohio	15-3	40	2,913-3,288	. . . .	No	D	2	1-1	46.0	5
Norfolk, Neb.	16-0	60	2,040-2,580	3,060	No	DE	3	0-0	38.7	4
North Adams, Mass. . .	27-2	48	. . . .-. . . .	3,720†	$50	DN	2	0-0	84.9†	9
North Miami, Fla.	18-1	48	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	Yes	D	3	1-0	. . .	.
N. Plainfield, N. J. . . .	15-0	48	3,000-3,600	4,800	$50	D	2	1-0	52.8	6
North Platte, Neb.	17-0	48	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	Yes	None	2	0-1	. . .	.
N. Tonawanda, N. Y. . .	28-1	48	3,050-3,250	4,100	Yes	DE	5	2-4	96.1	10
Norwich, Conn.	41-1	48	3,150-3,150	3,943	Yes	DEN‡	3	0-0	139.9	15
Ocala, Fla.	20-0	48	2,520-2,772	3,480	Yes	DE	3	1-1	57.1	7
Oceanside, Calif.	22-..	48	2,904-3,456	4,788	No	DEN‡	4	2-1	73.0	9
Ogdensburg, N. Y.	..-..	48†	2,400-2,800	4,000	No	DEN‡	2	0-0	47.0	5
Oil City, Pa.	21-2	48	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	$50	DEN	3	0-0	. . .	.
Okmulgee, Okla.	11-4	56	2,220-2,340	3,000	No	None	3	1-1	29.6	3
Olean, N. Y.	31-0	40	2,680-2,860	3,720	No	DEN‡	2	1-0	85.5	.
Olympia, Wash.	20-1	48	2,940-3,000†	3,780†	Yes	DEN	2	2-1	58.1†	
Oneida, N. Y.	15-1	48	2,500-3,045	3,883	No	None	2	2-1	48.0	5
Oneonta, N. Y.	16-0	48	2,750-3,050	3,500	$60	DE	1	0-0	44.9	5
Ontario, Calif.	30-0	44	2,826-3,120†	4,740†	$120	DEN	3	0-2	77.9†	10
Opelika, Ala.	12-3	72	2,280-3,080	3,600	Yes	None	2	1-0	27.7	3
Opelousas, La.	12-2	56	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	Yes	None	2	1-0	. . .	.
Orange, Calif.	14-1	48	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	$50	D	3	1-0	. . .	.
Orangeburg, S. C.	22-0	48	2,000-2,400	4,200	Yes	DE	3	0-0	59.6	8
Oskaloosa, Iowa	11-0	56	2,520-2,640	2,880	No	D	1	0-1	26.0	2
Ossining, N. Y.	23-..	48	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	Yes	DEN	2	2-1	. . .	.
Oswego, N. Y.	23-0	48	2,540-2,600†	. . . .	No	D	3	0-1	62.2†	6
Ottawa, Ill.	15-0	48	3,060-3,180	3,600	$180	D	3	0-1	39.9	4
Ottawa, Kan.	11-0	56	2,220-2,340	3,000	No	None	2	0-0	28.4	3
Owatonna, Minn.	10-0	58	2,640-2,760	3,000	No	DE‡³	1	0-0	27.8	51
Owosso, Mich.	21-0	48	2,936-3,060	3,200	Yes	DEN	2	2-0	55.9	7
Oxnard, Calif.	31-1	48	3,086-3,546	5,784	No	DEN	6	. .-. .	101.5	13
Painesville, Ohio	16-1	48	3,228-3,492	4,284	$75	DEN	2	0-0	60.1	8
Palestine, Tex.	12-3	48	1,950-2,160	2,880	No	None	2	0-0	28.3	3
Pampa, Tex.	19-2	48	2,440-2,820	4,200	Yes²	DEN	3	1-1	53.2	6
Paris, Tex.	23-0	48	1,860-1,980	2,940	Yes	DE	2	1-0	52.8	6
Parsons, Kan.	13-2	56	2,250-2,280	2,820	No	DEN	2	0-0	35.3	4
Pasadena, Tex.	18-0	48	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	Yes	None	3	1-0	. . .	.
Pascagoula, Miss.	7-3	72	. . . .-. . . .	3,000	No	DEN	2	0-1	. . .	.
Pasco, Wash.	14-0	54	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	No	DEN	3	0-1	. . .	.
Peabody, Mass.	45-0	40	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	No	D	3	1-0	. . .	.
Peekskill, N. Y.	29-0	40	3,200-3,500	4,500†	No	DEN	2	1-1	101.3	11
Pekin, Ill.	14-0	54	2,970-3,090	3,510	No	None	2	0-1	46.3	5
Pendleton, Ore.	15-0	. .	2,940-3,146	4,120	Yes	DEN	2	0-1	38.2	81
Peru, Ind.	20-0	47	2,760-2,760	3,600	$100	None	3	0-1	61.4	6
Petaluma, Calif.	16-2	48	2,880-3,240	4,031	No	D	3	1-2	. . .	.
Phillipsburg, N. J.	24-0	48	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	No	None	3	0-0	. . .	.
Phoenixville, Pa.	12-0	60	2,970-2,970	3,600	Yes	DEN‡	2	0-0	32.4	3
Piedmont, Calif.	21-0	44	3,300-3,660	4,680	No	DEN‡	5	3-0	54.8	6
Piqua, Ohio	16-0	48	2,940-3,180	4,080	$75	None	2	0-1	. . .	51
Pittsburg, Calif.	21-1	48	3,688-3,868	5,947	No	DE	5	2-1	82.3	9

TABLE XVIII—POLICE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	No. Full-Time Paid Employees	Work Hours per Week	Salary of Patrolman—Entrance, Maximum	Police Chief-Salary, How Appointed	Furnish Uniforms or Annual Clothing Allowance	Shifts With One-Man Patrol Cars	No. of Patrol Cars	No. of Motorcycles, 2 and 3 Wheel	Police Department Expenditures, 1950 (in thousands)	
	Uniformed Personnel Civilians								Salaries and Wages	Total for Dept.
10,000 to 25,000—continued										
ittsburg, Kan.	18-1	48	$ 2,244-2,424	$ 3,600	Yes[a]	DEN‡	2	2-0	$ 44.5	$ 57.0
ittston, Pa.	19-4	48	2,641-2,641	3,081	No	None	. .	0-0	53.5	54.4
lainview, Tex.	14-..	60	2,100-2,400	3,600	Yes	D	3	0-1	39.2	57.7
lattsburgh, N. Y.	20-0	48	2,640-2,970	4,000	No	None	2	1-1	53.0	60.0
leasantville, N. J.	19-0	48	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	Yes	None	3	1-0	. . .	. . .
lymouth, Pa.	9-2	48	2,429-2,429†	3,009	Yes	D	2	0-1	29.1†	35.8†
onca City, Okla.	21-..	48	2,520-2,940	4,800†	No	DE	4	0-0	67.1	81.7
ort Angeles, Wash.	15-0	45	3,600-3,600	4,560	No	DEN‡	3	0-1	55.5	66.1
ort Chester, N. Y.	43-1	48	2,900-3,536	5,450	Yes	DEN‡	4	2-1	146.2	166.7
ortsmouth, N. H.	29-0	48	2,925-3,250	4,500	$100	DEN‡	4	0-1	83.3	93.8
ottstown, Pa.	21-0	48	3,000-3,000	3,800	No	DEN‡	3	0-1	67.5	86.9
ottsville, Pa.	23-1	48	2,400-3,000	3,960	$40	None	2	1-1	63.9	73.4
richard, Ala.	20-1	52	2,334-2,604	3,912	No	None	. .	2-0	62.2	72.1
rinceton, N. J.	19-2	48	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	Yes	D	2	0-1	. . .	. . .
ullman, Wash.	9-..	48	2,880-3,180	3,600	No	D	1	1-1	25.0	30.8
ahway, N. J.	39-4	40	3,000-3,650	4,800	No	D	6	0-0	145.5†	169.0†
ed Bank, N. J.	24-0	48	3,100-3,800	5,400	Yes	DEN‡	4	0-0	85.8	102.1
ed Wing, Minn.	11-0	48	2,700-2,820	3,480	$120	DE	2	1-0	30.8	41.6
edding, Calif.	18-1	48	3,000-3,300	4,320	No	D	3	1-1	64.5	86.3
edlands, Calif.	22-3	48	2,772-2,772	5,112	No	D	5	2-1	81.6	96.9
eidsville, N. C.	24-1	50	1,860-2,640	3,780	Yes	DEN‡	3	1-1	51.3	63.6
ensselaer, N. Y.	19-0	48	2,900-2,900	3,600	No	None	2	2-0	. . .	6.9
enton, Wash.	26-0	40	3,000-3,584	4,200	No	None	4	1-1	90.0	105.0
ichfield, Minn.	9-1	40	3,000-3,150	3,810	$60	D	2	0-0	28.9	32.7
ichmond, Ky.	14-1	. .	2,016-2,160	. . . .	No	None	1	0-1	25.6	43.2
ichmond Heights, Mo.	14-4	48	2,520-2,940	3,720	No	None	2	2-. .	46.0	55.5
idgefield Park, N. J.	14-2	44	2,900-3,300	4,050	No	DEN	2	0-0	56.9	68.0
idgewood, N. J.	28-0	48	2,610-3,580	4,725	Yes§	D	3	0-0	90.3	104.1
iver Forest, Ill.	21-0	48	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	$60	None	3	2-0	. . .	. . .
iver Rouge, Mich.	33-0	40	3,727-3,933	5,200	$75	None	6	1-0	140.4	171.1
obbinsdale, Minn.	6-3	48	2,820-3,600	3,780	No	D	2	0-0	24.3	29.6
ochester, N. H.	13-1	48	2,510-2,510	3,900	$100	DEN	3	0-0	37.1	44.3
ock Hill, S. C.	39-1	48	2,753-2,850	5,400	Yes	None	5	3-1	121.4	144.8
ock Springs, Wyo.	9-1	48	2,880-3,180	3,780	No	DEN	2	0-0	36.4	44.1
ockville, Centre, N. Y.	42-..	48	3,700-4,070	5,880	Yes	DEN‡	4	2-. .	159.7	213.6
ocky River, Ohio	16-6	44	3,000-3,240	4,800	No	DEN	4	0-0	54.7	. . .
oselle, N. J.	22-0	48	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	$60	None	3	2-0	. . .	. . .
oselle Park, N. J.	14-0	40	3,000-3,500	4,425	No	DEN	2	0-0	46.7	52.7
oseville, Mich.	16-1	48	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	No	D	3	0-0	. . .	. . .
uston, La.	8-0	54	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	Yes§	DEN	2	0-0	. . .	. . .
utherford, N. J.	22-..	48	2,700-3,600	5,300	No	DE	3	0-0	81.4	93.4
utland, Vt.	23-0	. .	2,184-2,808	4,300	Yes	None	2	1-0	59.0	66.8
ye, N. Y.	30-2	48	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	Yes	DEN‡	5	0-0	. . .	. . .
t. Augustine, Fla.	20-0	48	2,400-2,736	3,780	Yes	D	3	2-0	57.8	70.3
t. Charles, Mo.	11-3	48	2,340-2,475	2,820	$75	DE	2	0-0	31.1	36.0
t. Clair Shores, Mich.	21-1	48	3,125-3,600†	4,250†	$100	None	5	0-0	77.1†	95.4†
t. Joseph, Mich.	15-1	48	2,784-3,216	5,160	Yes	DEN	3	0-1	56.7	70.1
t. Louis Park, Minn.	8-0	48	3,156-3,408	3,960	No	D	3	0-0	. . .	. . .
aco, Me.	8-0	60	2,392-2,392	3,785	No	DE	1	0-0	23.9	27.9
alem, Ohio	9-0	48	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	No	D	2	0-1	. . .	. . .
alinas, Calif.	26-3	48	3,366-3,660	5,520†	No	DEN‡	6	2-1	107.0	134.2
alisbury, Md.	24-3	48	2,236-2,496†	4,160	Yes	DEN‡	3	1-0	. . .	. . .
alisbury, N. C.	30-1	48	2,430-2,670	4,096	Yes§	DE	4	1-2	84.2	106.5
an Bruno, Calif.	14-1	48	3,360-3,600	4,680	No	DEN‡	3	1-1	60.1	74.7
an Buenaventura, Cal.	26-0	48	3,150-3,576	5,388	No	DEN	6	3-2	88.8	116.1
an Carlos, Calif.	14-0	44	3,498-3,943	5,524	No	DEN‡	4	1-1	49.8	57.6
an Fernando, Calif.	27-..	44	3,366-3,852	5,400	No	DEN	5	2-1	82.8	107.0

Table XVIII—Police Department Data for Cities Over 10,000—Continued

City	No. Full-Time Paid Employees		Work Hours per Week	Salary of Patrolman—Entrance, Maximum	Police Chief-Salary, How Appointed	Furnish Uniforms or Annual Clothing Allowance	Shifts With One-Man Patrol Cars	No. of Patrol Cars	No. of Motorcycles, 2 and 3 Wheel	Police Departmen Expenditures, 195 (in thousands)	
	Uniformed Personnel	Civilians								Salaries and Wages	To fo De
10,000 to 25,000—continued											
San Gabriel, Calif.	23	0	40	$2,916-3,480	$ 4,968	$35	D	5	5-1	$ 77.6	$ 9
San Luis Obispo, Cal. . .	28	0	48	3,228-3,396	4,680	No	None	2	3-1	73.7	8
San Marino, Calif.	24	2	48	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	No	DEN‡	7	5-0	. . .	.
San Pablo, Calif.	16	0	48	3,465-3,654	4,500	No	DEN‡	3	1-0	52.7	6
Sanford, Fla.	15	0	48	2,070-2,515	3,600	Yes	DEN	3	0-1	39.3	5
Sanford, N. C.	10	..	56	2,400-2,400	3,780	Yes	None	3	0-0	24.0	3
Santa Clara, Calif.	18	..	40	2,820-3,360	4,500	No	None	2	2-1	60.8	6
Santa Cruz, Calif.	36	4	40	2,964-3,504	5,184	No	DEN‡	9	3-1	112.1	13
Santa Paula, Calif.	12	3	48	3,120-3,360	4,920	No	D	1	2-1	52.8	7
Santa Rosa, Calif.	22	1	48	2,850-3,660	6,036	No	DEN	4	1-2	84.5	9
Sapulpa, Okla.	10	2	48	2,160-2,280	2,820	No	D	1	1-0	21.9	2
Sarasota, Fla.	20	1	48	2,532-2,878	4,920	Yes	DEN‡	4	2-1	52.3	7
Saratoga Springs, N. Y. .	26	0	40	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	No	None	3	4-0	. . .	.
Sault Ste. Marie, Mich. .	17	1	48	2,735-2,962	4,104	Yes	D	2	0-0	52.1	6
Sayreville, N. J.	..	..	. .	2,500-3,500	4,100	No	D	2	0-0	44.5	5
Scarsdale, N. Y.	39	0	46	3,345-4,047	6,093	Yes	DEN	5	3-0	144.7	16
Scottsbluff, Neb.	15	3	48	2,400-2,600	4,200	Yes	D	2	0-1	50.6	6
Sedalia, Mo.	24	0	48	2,100-2,400	3,600	No	None	2	0-0	61.3	6
Selma, Ala.	36	0	48	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	Yes	None	4	1-1	. . .	.
Seminole, Okla.	10	0	84	2,280-2,400	2,700	No	None	2	1-1	21.7	2
Shawnee, Okla.	26	0	48	2,190-2,190	2,994	No	None	2	2-0	58.7	6
Sheffield, Ala.	18	0	45	2,340-2,340	3,900	Yes	None	3	. .-. .	37.7	5
Shelby, N. C.	20	1	51	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	$75	DE	3	1-1	. . .	.
Shelbyville, Ind.	17	0	48	2,800-2,800	3,800	$100	None	2	0-0	40.6	4
Shelton, Conn.	9	0	48	2,700-3,000	3,900	Yes	DEN‡	1	1-0	33.5	3
Shenandoah, Pa.	11	3	56	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	Yes	None	1	0-0	. . .	.
Sherman, Tex.	21	0	48	1,890-2,100	3,120	No	DE	2	0-2	42.9	5
Shorewood, Wis.	20	0	44	3,450-3,810	3,950	No	DEN	3	0-0	74.4	8
Sikeston, Mo.	6	0	. .	. . . .-. . . .	3,000	No	DE	2	0-1	. . .	.
Skokie, Ill.	22	0	48	2,981-3,305	4,600	No	None	4	1-1	65.6	.
Snyder, Tex.	17	0	56	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	No	None	3	0-0	. . .	.
Somerville, N. J.	18	0	42	2,900-3,400	4,200	No	D	2	0-1	62.5	7
S. Charleston, W. Va. . .	14	0	48	2,640-2,700	3,960	No	D	4	0-1	44.4	4
South Euclid, Ohio	12	9	44	3,270-3,720	4,560	No	DE	4	1-0	51.3	6
South Milwaukee, Wis. .	18	0	45	3,606-3,846	4,826	No	DEN	2	1-1	62.7	7
South Norfolk, Va.	12	0	48	2,800-2,920	3,800	No	None	1	0-0	34.1	3
South Orange, N. J. . . .	39	0	48	3,100-3,774	5,600	Yes	None	4	2-1	144.8	17
South Pasadena, Calif. .	19	1	48	2,796-3,360	4,632	Yes	E	3	6-0	74.4	9
South Portland, Me. . . .	24	1	48	2,362-2,514	3,665	$60	DE	3	0-1	65.5	8
South River, N. J.	15	0	48	2,600-3,000	3,850	No	None	3	0-0†	50.3	5
South St. Paul, Minn. . .	19	0	48	3,006-3,072	4,632	No	DEN‡	3	0-1	58.1	7
S. San Francisco, Cal. .	17	1	40	3,180-3,600	5,700	No	D	4	2-0	46.5	6
Springfield, Ore.	13	..	48	2,640-2,760	3,420	$100	DEN	2	0-0	29.4	3
State College, Pa.	7	3	48	2,100-3,000	3,750	Yes	. . .	1	. .-. .	19.7	2
Statesville, N. C.	23	1	48	2,388-2,538	3,396	Yes	None	2	2-0	61.4	7
Staunton, Va.	19	3	48	2,100-2,400	3,720	Yes	DEN	3	2-0	54.4	6
Steelton, Pa.	9	3	48	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	$60	D	2	1-0	. . .	.
Sterling, Ill.	14	0	48	2,750-2,750	3,180†	Yes	DEN	3	0-0	25.8	3
Stevens Point, Wis. . . .	19	0	44	2,850-2,940	3,600	No	DE	2	0-1	54.4	6
Stillwater, Okla.	18	0	54	2,220-2,580	2,940	Yes	None	2	1-0	45.0	5
Streator, Ill.	16	0	48	2,595-2,595	3,158	$180	None	2	1-0	41.5	5
Struthers, Ohio	10	0	48	. . . .-. . . .	3,386†	No	D	2	0-0	. . .	.
Suffolk, Va.	27	1	48	2,365-2,545	3,445	Yes	None	2	0-1	69.8	8
Summit, N. J.	37	0	48	3,460-3,860	5,060	Yes	DEN	5	2-1	144.9	16
Sumter, S. C.	27	0	48	2,279-2,718	4,800	Yes	DEN	3	1-1	72.9	9
Sunbury, Pa.	7	3	48	2,400-2,400	2,700	Yes	. . .	1	0-0	22.8	3
Sweetwater, Tex.	18	0	48	2,220-2,520	3,300	Yes	D	2	1-0	43.6	5

TABLE XVIII—POLICE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	No. Full-Time Paid Employees	Work Hours per Week	Salary of Patrolman—Entrance, Maximum	Police Chief-Salary, How Appointed	Furnish Uniforms or Annual Clothing Allowance	Shifts With One-Man Patrol Cars	No. of Patrol Cars	No. of Motorcycles, 2 and 3 Wheel	Police Department Expenditures, 1950 (in thousands)	
	Uniformed Personnel-Civilians								Salaries and Wages	Total for Dept.
10,000 to 25,000—continued										
wissvale, Pa.	19-0	48	$2,646-3,008	$ 4,200	Yes[2]	None	2	1-0	$ 66.2	$ 74.5
Takoma Park, Md.	12-0	48	2,400-2,760	4,500	$240	DEN	3	0-0	33.1	45.1
Talladega, Ala.	9-0	72	2,400-. . . .	3,360	Yes§	DN	2	0-0	20.4	30.1
Tamaqua, Pa.	8-0	48	. . . .-. . . .	3,480	No	None	1	. .-. .	. . .	. . .
Temple, Tex.	27-..	48	2,340-2,520	4,320	Yes	None	5	2-1	68.3	81.1
Terrell, Tex.	9-..	48	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	No	None	1	0-0	. . .	. . .
Texarkana, Ark.	21-..	48	2,460-2,700	3,900	$60	None	3	2-0	53.5†	73.6†
Texarkana, Tex.	26-0	48	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	. . .	DEN	5	1-0	. . .	. . .
Texas City, Tex.	32-1	48	3,060-3,060	4,800	Yes	DEN	5	1-. .	66.0	96.0
Thomasville, Ga.	14-0	59	2,442-2,574	3,600	Yes	D	2	1-0	36.5	45.0
Thomasville, N. C.	17-0	52	2,100-2,540	4,200	Yes	D	2	1-1	54.5	62.5
Tiffin, Ohio	20-0	48	2,700-3,000	3,840	No	DEN‡	2	1-1	46.5	56.7
Tonawanda, N. Y.	21-0	48	3,150-3,450	3,950	No	DE	2	2-0	69.3	75.3
Torrance, Calif.	35-1	40	3,024-3,600	5,268	No	D	6	0-1	67.6	94.7
Traverse City, Mich.	15-0	44	2,430-2,760	3,720	Yes	D	2	0-1	44.3	52.1
Trinidad, Colo.	14-0	48	2,200-2,400†	3,000†	Yes[2]	DE	2	0-0	32.1†	39.3†
Troy, Ohio	11-0	48	3,000-3,876	3,876	$100	N	2	0-0	34.9	42.0
Tulare, Calif.	17-0	48	3,000-3,300	4,800	Yes	D	3	1-0	53.3	67.9
Tupelo, Miss.	12-4	72	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	Yes	None	3	0-1	. . .	. . .
Turtle Creek, Pa.	12-0	48	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	No	DEN‡	1	0-0	. . .	. . .
Twin Falls, Idaho	18-1	48	2,796-3,108	4,380	Yes	DEN	4	0-1	55.1	66.5
Uniontown, Pa.	28-4	48	2,820-3,000	3,660	No	DE	2	2-0	93.4	112.8
Univ. Heights, Ohio	13-2	44	2,910-3,780	. . . .	No	DEN	. .	. .-. .	. . .	. . .
University Park, Tex.	23-1	48	2,890-3,120	4,560†	No	DEN‡	8	0-0	67.3	89.3
Urbana, Ill.	14-0	48	2,700-3,060	3,600	$75	DE	2	0-1	44.1	48.7
Valdosta, Ga.	25-0	48	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	Yes	None	3	2-1	. . .	. . .
Vallejo, Calif.	52-10	40	3,342-3,660	5,700	No	D	11	6-1	193.1	229.1
Valparaiso, Ind.	13-0	48	. . . .-. . . .	3,240	$100	None	2	0-1	. . .	. . .
Van Wert, Ohio	11-3	48	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	$120	DEN	2	0-0	. . .	. . .
Vernon, Tex.	15-0	48	2,277-2,277	3,600	Yes	DEN	3	0-0	32.1	43.8
Verona, N. J.	18-..	44	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	Yes	DEN	3	2-0	. . .	. . .
Victoria, Tex.	12-..	48	2,160-2,160†	3,120†	$60	D	3	1-0	29.0†	38.7†
Vincennes, Ind.	24-1	48	2,400-2,400†	3,600†	$100	None	3	1-1	60.4†	72.4†
Virginia, Minn.	23-0	42	2,580-2,580	3,660	Yes	None	2	. .-1	60.9	69.2
Visalia, Calif.	15-3	48	2,770-3,120	4,800	No	DEN	2	0-1	52.7	61.1
Wabash, Ind.	17-0	48	2,520-2,520	3,300	$100	D	2	0-0	38.6	45.5
Walla Walla, Wash.	28-6	44	2,808-3,048	4,008†	No	DEN	7	0-1	100.0	138.5
Wallingford, Conn.	16-0	48	3,120-3,120	4,510	$60	DEN	3	0-0	68.4	77.1
Warren, Pa.	13-0	48	2,622-2,880	3,666	Yes	None	1	0-1	10.9	54.9
Washington, Ind.	16-0	48	2,400-. . . .	. . . .	Yes	None	1	0-0	. . .	. . .
Washington Ct. Hse., O.	11-1	48	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	$100	DE	2	1-0	. . .	. . .
Watertown, S. D.	15-0	48	2,280-2,820†	3,600	No	D[3]	2	1-0	. . .	. . .
Watertown, Wis.	13-0	46	3,000-3,480	4,000	$60	None	1	2-1	40.6	44.0
Waterville, Me.	16-0	48	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	Yes	D	2	0-0	. . .	. . .
Watervliet, N. Y.	22-0	48	2,460-2,660	3,308	No	None	1	1-0	56.8	62.5
Watsonville, Calif.	20-0	48	2,904-3,264	4,632	No	None	3	0-1	50.1	57.6
Waukesha, Wis.	28-1	56	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	No	E	3	0-1	67.5†	77.1†
Waxahachie, Tex.	8-0	72	2,040-2,160	2,960	No	DE	1	0-1	18.9	23.4
Waycross, Ga.	25-2	48	2,400-2,400	3,900	Yes	None	3	1-0†	64.2	87.9
Waynesboro, Pa.	8-0	60	2,292†-2,700	3,420	Yes	None	1	0-0	19.0	29.5
Waynesboro, Va.	15-3	48	2,100-2,340	. . . .	Yes	DEN‡	2	1-0	38.7	44.9
Webster Groves, Mo.	16-3	60	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	$120	D	6	2-0	. . .	. . .
Weirton, W. Va.	25-0	48	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	Yes	D	3	0-1	. . .	. . .
Wenatchee, Wash.	23-..	48	2,910-3,180	4,500	Yes	None	5	1-1	75.6	91.7
West Chester, Pa.	14-0	60	2,889-3,015	4,307	Yes	D	2	0-1	48.1	65.0
West Frankfort, Ill.	7-0	60	2,520-2,520†	2,820†	Yes§	D	1	0-0	. . .	. . .
West Lafayette, Ind.	12-0	48	2,940-2,940	4,000	No	DEN	2	0-0	35.8	41.1

TABLE XVIII—POLICE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	No. Full-Time Paid Employees	Work Hours per Week	Salary of Patrolman Entrance, Maximum	Police Chief- Salary, How Appointed	Furnish Uniforms or Annual Clothing Allowance	Shifts With One-Man Patrol Cars	No. of Patrol Cars	No. of Motorcycles, 2 and 3 Wheel	Police Department Expenditures, 195 (in thousands)	
	Uniformed Personnel Civilians								Salaries and Wages	Tota for Dep
10,000 to 25,000—continued										
West Mifflin, Pa.	9-2	48	$ 3,200-3,600	$ 4,260	$50	DE	2	. .-. .	$ . . .	$.
West Monroe, La.	14-..	. .	2,376-2,376	3,600	Yes	DE	2	1-0	31.4	46
W. Univ. Place, Tex. . .	7-1	48	2,850-3,060	4,200	Yes	D	3	0-0	31.1	37
Westbrook, Me.	8-0	48	2,821-2,821	. . . .	$19	DEN‡	1	0-0	23.2	29
Westfield, Mass.	30-1	40	2,900-2,900	4,000†	No	DEN‡	3	2-0	98.4	113
Westfield, N. J.	37-0	40	2,960-3,200†	5,500†	Yes	DEN	3	1-1	115.2†	130
Wheaton, Ill.	10-1	54	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	No	D	2	0-1	. . .	. .
Whitefish Bay, Wis. . . .	17-5	45	3,540-3,780	4,530	No	DEN	4	0-1	. . .	54
Whittier, Calif.	29-0	48	2,940-3,528	5,184	No	D	5	4-1	84.5	189
Willimantic, Conn.	32-1	48	3,100-3,100	4,267	$50	DE‡[3]	1	1-0	46.2	61
Wilmette, Ill.	23-1	48	3,300-3,600	5,700	No	DEN	4	2-0	88.5	104
Wilson, N. C.	19-1	56	2,616-2,880	4,410	Yes	D	3	1-1	75.7	90
Winchester, Va.	19-0	48	2,250-2,400	3,780	Yes	DEN‡	3	1-0	41.0	50
Winfield, Kan.	12-0	48	2,700-3,000	3,600	Yes	DEN‡	2	0-0	32.0	41
Winnetka, Ill.	18-0	44	3,120-3,744	6,600	Yes	DE	5	0-1	67.8	82
Winona, Minn.	31-0	44	2,400-2,820	3,685	$180	None	4	0-1	79.0	95
Wisconsin Rapids, Wis. .	18-0	48	1,562-1,658	4,538	Yes	DEN‡	2	0-1	54.3	63
Woburn, Mass.	23-0	48	2,928-2,928	3,678†	No	DEN‡	3	0-0	65.1	68
Wood River, Ill.	8-0	48	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	$100	D	1	0-0	. . .	. .
Woodbury, N. J.	16-0	48	2,600-3,000	3,600	Yes	None	1	1-0	49.1	55
Wooster, Ohio	..-..	48†	2,520-2,820	3,540	Yes	DEN‡	2	1-1	41.5	47
Xenia, Ohio	15-0	48	2,700-3,180	3,900	No	None	2	1-1	47.9	56
Yeadon, Pa.	14-1	48	3,250-3,250	4,200	Yes	E	3	0-0	. . .	. .
Ypsilanti, Mich.	25-1	48	3,510-. . . .	6,701	$60	DE	3	1-1	90.6	107

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[1] The police chief is appointed by the three-member board of commissioners for the District of Columbia.

[2] These cities indicate several variations in providing clothing allowances for police patrolmen. In the following cities one-half of the cost of uniforms is paid: Emporia and Pittsburg, Kansas; Pittsfield, Massachusetts; Independence, Missouri; Cambridge and East Cleveland, Ohio; Bellevue, Mahanoy City, and Swissvale, Pennsylvania; Columbia, Tennessee; Corpus Christi, McKinney, and Pampa, Texas; and Provo, Utah. In Trinidad, Colorado, the city pays one-half of the cost of the first issue of uniforms to a maximum of $37.50. In Muskegon and Muskegon Heights, Michigan, the city pays one-half of the cost of uniforms to a maximum of $50 per year. In Decatur, Alabama, the city pays 40 per cent of the cost of uniforms; In Portland, Maine, the city pays two-thirds of the cost; and in Caldwell, Idaho, the city pays three-fourths of the cost. In El Centro, California, the city issues the first two uniforms and pays an allowance of $50 per year thereafter. In Cleveland, Ohio, patrolmen pay for the materials used and the city pays the tailoring costs. In four cities the material is provided and the patrolmen pay for tailoring: Denver, Colorado; Duluth, Minnesota; and Albany and Rome, New York. In Macon, Georgia the city pays $150 during the first year of employment and $75 per year thereafter. In Torrington, Connecticut, and Durant, Oklahoma, the city furnishes all uniforms except the first issue.

[3] These cities indicated they only operate two shifts during 24 hours instead of the customary three shifts.

[4] The work week is 54 hours for foot patrolmen and 48 hours for motorized patrolmen.

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Traffic Administration

Developments in 1950

By Franklin M. Kreml

Director, Northwestern University Traffic Institute, and the Traffic Division, International Association of Chiefs of Police

AS THE nation neared its millionth motor-vehicle death since the advent of the automobile, and with the 1950 traffic toll climbing higher than in any year since 1941, Congress incorporated a $75,000-a-year authorization in the new Federal Aid Highway Act to help states do a better job in applying the Action Program of the President's Highway Safety Conference.

The importance of traffic and transportation in the present world crisis was also emphasized by decision to hold another full-scale President's Highway Safety Conference in Washington, D.C., in June, 1951. The organizations represented in the Traffic and Transportation Conference increased their efforts to close the gaps in the Conference Action program and thus make it fully effective.

The year's traffic toll was 35,000 deaths and approximately 1,200,000 nonfatal injuries. This compared with the 1949 toll of 31,500 deaths and about 1,100,000 nonfatal injuries. The total economic losses resulting from traffic accidents in 1950 were estimated at $3,300,000,000.

The mileage death rate—deaths per 100,000,000 vehicle miles—was estimated at 7.5 compared with the rate of 11.3 in 1945, 8.1 in 1948, and 7.4 in 1949. Travel was about 10 per cent above 1949.

Early in 1950 the Committee on the Economic Report of the Congress estimated, on the basis of information supplied by the state highway departments, that road and street deficiencies in the United States totaled $41 billion.

Recognition of the growing backlog of needed improvements and the vital importance of maintaining the nation's highway network at top efficiency for defense was evident in the Federal-Aid-Highway Act of 1950. Congress authorized federal assistance to the states in the amount of $500,000,000 for each of the fiscal years ending June 30 of 1952 and 1953—an increase of $50,000,000 annually over the previous two-year period. The new law retained the traditional 50-50 matching basis whereby the states bear half the cost for federal-aid highway projects.

The half-billion dollar a year authorization includes $225,000,000 (45 per cent) for the federal-air primary system; $150,000,000 (30 per cent) for the secondary system; and $125,000,000 (25 per cent) for the urban system.

For the first time, federal funds may be used for the retirement of the principal on bonds issued for the construction of road and street facilities on the primary and urban systems. Moreover, the permissive federal share in defraying costs of right-of-way costs are a major factor in construction of arterial urban routes, the latter provision will doubtless serve to expedite improvements in the larger cities where traffic congestion is most concentrated.

During the past year work on urban arteries was markedly accelerated, with many of the projects designed to provide added capacity to handle the ever-increasing volumes of vehicular traffic. In this connection it is significant that while expressway and controlled access construction absorbed 52.4 per cent of federal-aid urban funds in 1949, the figure rose to approximately 83 per cent in 1950. Boston, Providence, Hartford, New York, Trenton, Pittsburgh, Baltimore, Memphis, Atlanta, Daytona Beach, New Orleans, Dallas, Fort Worth, Houston, Cleveland, Omaha, Denver, Los Angeles, and the District of Columbia are some of the larger cities which have completed or have recently undertaken high-type improvements in the interest of safer and more efficient motor transportation.

Attention of the states was sharply focused on the mounting accident problem as a result of the comprehensive highway safety study conducted by the Council of State Governments at the request of the Governors' Conference. The report, presented to the Governors at the White Sulphur Springs meeting last June, particularly stressed legislative needs as a basic step toward wider application of the Action Program. To insure official leadership, the Governor's Conference passed a resolution calling upon each state chief executive to: (1) establish a commission or agency to make a careful study of the report and develop a well-rounded safety program based on the Council of State Government's recommendations, and (2) seek appropriate laws to implement the plan at the next legislative sessions. Many of the states have already formulated far-reaching legislative programs in line with the recommendations.

The American Municipal Association and the National Association of County Officials, at their annual conventions, also went on record as strongly supporting the nationwide Action Program. In its first over-all statement of policy on highways and traffic, the AMA declared that "To the greatest extent possible there should be complete national uniformity in traffic laws, traffic signs, and traffic enforcement." Municipalities were strongly urged to assume their proper initiative in remedying present deficiencies in streets and parking facilities that "threaten to choke the economic life of these areas."

The parking problem continued to plague municipal officials who sought to meet the problem by providing off-street parking facilities, requiring off-street parking space in connection with new buildings, and other methods. Among the cities that have taken steps to building parking garages are Denver, Des Moines, and Los Angeles. Among the cities which adopted ordinances requiring all new buildings including single-family residences, to provide off-street parking space were Beverly Hills and Sacramento, California; Raleigh, North Carolina; Louisville, Kentucky; Miami, Florida; and New York City.

The need for an accelerated safety program was further emphasized by an appeal from President Truman to the President's Conference for all possible aid in conserving manpower, vehicles, and equipment through accident prevention. The President requested that an agency be assigned to coordinate official state efforts with those of the Department of Defense to develop maximum safety and efficiency in highway transportation during the world emergency. The State and Local Officials' National Highway Safety Committee, an affiliate of the President's Conference, has been designated to undertake these additional responsibilities, and the committee staff has been enlarged for expanded operations.

The impact of increased motor vehicle production and the seriousness of the nation's congestion and traffic control problem is reflected in the increased interest in training for police officers and others sharing responsibility for direct control of traffic and the alleviation of parking problems. During 1950 it became apparent that the more nearly a city meets the demand of citizens for safe and easy travel, the more likely that city was to retain or increase its economic and social health and wealth, and to provide effective governmental services.

Business leaders became more fully aware during the year that direct losses come to stores, shops, banks, and to professional men through lost customers who patronize fringe business centers or even other towns rather than put up with the congestion, delay, and dangers of street use in a city where no effective traffic control program exists. As a result of such interest on the part of business and industrial leaders, police departments and traffic courts in many jurisdictions met their problems squarely during 1950 and got them under a substantial measure of control. It became apparent during the year that more and more cities are finding it necessary and profitable to secure outside assistance in improving their administrative machinery for traffic control and accident prevention.

Cities which sought such assistance from the Traffic Division of the International Association of Chiefs of Police during the year included Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Atlanta, Baton Rouge (Louisiana), and Windsor (Canada). Study of traffic court and traffic court violations bureau operations was conducted for Palo Alto and San Diego.

Impressive testimonial to the gains made in the professional training of traffic personnel was the roster, published early in 1950, of some 800 long-course graduates of three leading institutions: The Traffic Institute of Northwestern University, The New York University Center for Safety Education, and the Yale Bureau of Highway Traffic. Many of the graduates, specializing in traffic police administration, safety education, or traffic engineering, now hold key posts in their respective fields.

At this writing the total number of graduates is over 1,000; while approximately 10,000 others, including motor fleet supervisors, safety directors, accident record analysts, and so on, have received short course instruction at institutes, seminars, and workshops conducted in colleges and universities from coast to coast.

The substantial progress in safety education made during the year resulted largely from groundwork laid in previous years. Schools in many ways are trying to prepare children and youth for safe and efficient living.

Now more than ever before educators accept safety education as a legitimate responsibility of the schools. For example, high-school driver education in 1950 was offered to more than half a million boys and girls—many times more than received it five years ago. Growth of the number of school safety patrols was substantial in rural and consolidated schools during the year.

About one-third of the states now have extensive programs designed to increase safe practices in pupil transportation by school bus. Teacher education for safety, including traffic safety and driver education, was more extensive in 1950 than in any previous year.

One of the most important developments in safety education during the year was the first National Conference on Safety Education by Colleges and Universities, held in November. Nearly 300 college presidents, deans, and faculty members from all over the United States met in Cincinnati to devise means of expanding and improving safety instruction, and of maintaining the safest possible environment in college communities.

Legislatures of only 10 states were in regular session in 1950, and hence the volume of motor vehicle measures introduced with view toward greater conformance with the uniform national standards was necessarily limited. Notable achievements were the adoption by Arizona of virtually the entire Rules of the Road Act of the Uniform Vehicle Code, and a comprehensive law in Rhode Island embodying major parts of the code. Louisiana adopted a certificate of title law based on the code, and certain other states passed smaller bills with uniformity in mind.

An important stimulus in the uniform traffic laws movements is the growing interest of state municipal legaues in development of model ordinances for adoption by all their constituent cities. Pilot studies with this objective have been undertaken in Colorado, Michigan, and Washington. The American Municipal Association is taking an active part in the plan, which is expected to speed substantially the progress of cities in achieving uniform regulations in harmony with the nationally recognized Model Traffic Ordinance.

The American Automobile Association, too, has embarked upon a new program in support of uniform traffic laws. Special committees will spearhead activity of the motor clubs, with the twofold purpose of (a) encouraging more states and cities to make comparative studies of their present motor vehicle laws with the national uniform standards; and (b) following up to help effect legislative changes essential for uniformity.

In the National Traffic Safety Contest, conducted by the National Safety Council, grand award winners were Connecticut, Oklahoma City, and Lansing (Michigan). Cities winning first place in their respective population groups were: Los Angeles, (1,000,000 and over); San Francisco (750,000 to 1,000,000); Minneapolis (500,000 to 750,000); Arlington, Virginia (100,000 to 200,000); Lansing, Michigan (50,000 to 100,000); Montclair, New Jersey (25,000 to 50,000); Huntington, Indiana, and Albert Lea, Minnesota, received duplicate first place awards in the 10,000 to 25,000 group.

Government cities were considered in a special category. Richland, Washington, won first place with the highest grade ever given a city in the history of the contest. Los Alamos, New Mexico, placed second.

All 48 states and 598 cities participated in the contest which covered the calendar year of 1949. Information contained in the inventory reports was used in the "annual progress report" at the President's Highway Safety Conference. In addition, 504 municipalities with populations between 5,000 to 10,000 were cited in the honor roll section of the contest for going through 1949 without a traffic fatality.

The grand award in the National Pedestrian Protection Contest sponsored by the American Automobile Association, also went to Connecticut, and Laurens, South Carolina, ranked first among cities.

First place winners in their respective population groups in the Third Annual Traffic Court Award Program included Los Angeles, California; Denver, Colorado; Salt Lake City, Utah; Evansville, Indiana; Covington, Kentucky; Watertown, New York; and Greeley, Colorado. Awards are made to the municipalities showing the greatest progress in traffic court improvement during the year.

The Institute of Traffic Engineers gave awards to cities reporting outstanding achievement in traffic engineering during 1949. First place winners in their respective population groups were: Detroit, Michigan; Washington, D.C.; and Cleveland, Ohio (duplicate awards); Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, Syracuse, New York; Arlington, Virginia, Evanston, Illinois; and Fresno, California (duplicate awards); Burlington, Iowa; and Wilmette, Illinois.

Los Angeles and Evansville were also among the first-place winners in the traffic law enforcement award program sponsored by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. Other cities cited included Washington, D.C.; Minneapolis, Minnesota; Oklahoma City, Oklahoma; Lansing, Michigan; Oak Ridge, Tennessee; and Richland, Washington. State winners were Delaware, Connecticut, Oklahoma, Washington, and Pennsylvania.

Plans were completed during 1950 for the first professional inservice training for the men responsible for the licensing of drivers. The American Association of Motor Vehicle Administrators has offered 25 $100 tuition scholarships to states for the training of chief driver license examiners at a three-week course March 5-23, 1951. The course will be given at the Traffic Institute of Northwestern University under a contractual arrangement between the AAMVA and the Institute. It will be the first of four such courses to be offered over a four-year period. Funds for the training were provided by the recently formed Farmers Insurance Groups Safety Foundation, Los Angeles, in a grant to AAMVA.

Traffic Safety Yardsticks

By Harry Porter, Jr.

Senior Traffic Engineer, National Safety Council, Chicago

APPRAISAL yardsticks for traffic safety programs, taken from the Annual Inventory, again are offered to help municipal officials evaluate their present traffic safety activities and to outline the fundamentals of an effective accident prevention program.

It should be kept in mind that the appraisal figures as shown in Table 1 represent only a small portion of the items covered by the Inventory and full benefits of an annual stock taking can be obtained only by submitting complete reports in the Inventory and receiving the resulting analyses. Inventory report forms are mailed annually to every city over 10,000 population, together with information for completing and submitting them. Any official can obtain the name of his city Inventory representative from the National Safety Council, if this information is not readily available.

The need for stock taking, or a score card, on traffic safety was stimulated by the President's Highway Safety Conference, for it was obvious that progress could only be made by knowing deficiencies in individual programs. With this knowledge planning an effective and practical program based on facts would be the end result.

The Inventory now provides information for the progress report of the President's Highway Safety Conference, factual experience for improving appraisal yardsticks, and, most important, individual city analyses.

However, the Inventory still provides information for awards in recognition of outstanding accomplishments in traffic safety given by the National Safety Council, the Institute of Traffic Engineers, the International Association of Chiefs of Police, and the American Bar Association.

The policy-making body for the Inventory activities is the State and Local Officials National Highway Safety Committee acting in connection with the President's Highway Safety Conference. Officials are further represented on the Inventory Advisory Committee, made up principally of state and local Inventory representatives, and in the participation in Inventory affairs of such organizations as the American Association of Motor Vehicle Administrators, the Institute of Traffic Engineers, the International Association of Chiefs of Police, and the National Education Association. The National Safety Council acts as the administrative agency.

Any city executive desiring a complete and factual study of his local traffic control and accident prevention program should avail himself of the analysis service mentioned above. There is no cost or obligation except that it is necessary to send in the completed Inventory forms and to request the analysis.

The information on these forms is taken item by item and compared with the appraisal figures shown on Table 1, and recommendations of the eight

TABLE I

PERFORMANCE IN 1950 OF THE TOP 30 PER CENT OF 601 CITIES ON SELECTED TRAFFIC SAFETY ITEMS, BY POPULATION GROUPS

(Based on information reported by municipal officials to National Safety Council)

Item	Over 500,000	200,000 to 500,000	100,000 to 200,000	50,000 to 100,000	25,000 to 50,000
Cities Reporting					
Number of cities eligible to report	16	34	53	123	215
Number of cities reporting	15	32	42	82	134
Percentage reporting	94	94	79	67	62
Traffic Engineering					
Cities with a traffic engineer	100%	88%	45%	20%	3%
Cities with no traffic engineer but work done in:					
Engineering, public works dept., etc.	-	-	43%	53%	71%
Police Department	-	100%	57%	47%	29%
Staff*					
No. of equivalent full-time men on administrative and surveys per 100,000 population	2.0	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.3
Traffic Studies* (Man-days per 100,000 population)					
Accident Studies	100	75	70	77	85
Checking plans on street improvements for traffic operation	88	39	65	63	220
New off-street parking facilities	32	19	24	40	
Other: mass transit, signals, etc.	360	290	195	120	
Parking					
Percentage of cities with parking meters	87%	90%	88%	82%	71%
Percentage of cities using revenues for traffic improvements	54%	31%	43%	55%	41%
Number off-street parking spaces per 1000 registered vehicles	210	115	110	200	200
Traffic Control*					
Percentage of paved streets with center lines	17%	17%	20%	21%	19%
Percentage of intersections with crosswalks marked	18%	16%	12%	19%	15%
Number of signalized intersections per 100 miles of paved streets	59	42	32	46	27
Percentage coordinated for progressive movement	84	68	70	70	70
Percentage with pedestrian indications	11	7	35	18	20
Percentage of total signs (stop, etc.) replaced	24	24	25	22	30
Percentage of paved streets with modern lighting	40	9	30	33	35
Percentage of Cities Reporting					
One-way streets	93	94	88	70	63
One-way streets added in 1949	74	59	38	21	41
Some parking prohibited in business—All times	93	88	91	67	66
areas or on main streets —Rush hours	93	85	57	32	16
Completing off-street parking facilities in 1949	-	-	-	-	26
Mileage of modern street lighting added in 1949	87	81	60	35	41

*Denotes the 30 per cent figure, which is the performance figure exceeded by 30 per cent of the cities reporting the information.

technical committees of the President's Highway Safety Conference as well as national professional and technical associations in the highway traffic

TABLE 1— PERFORMANCE ON SELECTED TRAFFIC SAFETY ITEMS—Continued

Item	Over 500,000	200,000 to 500,000	100,000 to 200,000	50,000 to 100,000	25,000 to 50,000	10,000 to 25,000
affic Law Enforcement (30% performance figures)						
Personnel:						
Total police personnel per 1,000 population	2.5	2.0	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.7
Equivalent full-time traffic men per 10,000 population (a)	5.0	5.0	5.1	6.8	5.6	6.4
Total force assigned to traffic	25%	31%	35%	39%	40%	40%
Traffic supervisory officers specially trained 2 weeks or more	25%	64%	67%	100%	100%	50%
Salary advances in grade before promotion (Number)	3	4	3	3	3	3
uipment						
Total patrol type vehicle per 10,000 population	2.8	3.6	3.3	3.6	3.2	3.3
Full-time traffic force motorized (b)	48%	61%	55%	65%	-	-
Entire force motorized	-	-	-	-	24%	23%
aining						
Cities giving in-service traffic training	100%	79%	74%	74%	94%	52%
cident Investigation						
Cities with special accident investigation squads	100%	85%	85%	60%	-	-
Accident investigations resulting in arrests	70%	64%	57%	54%	45%	39%
Convictions from accident arrests (c)	77%	91%	94%	98%	97%	100%
neral Traffic Law Enforcement						
Moving traffic convictions per traffic death (d)	722	628	321	456	374	372
Per cent of cities enforcing "Jay-walking"	33	39	24	17	14	8
Number of "Jay-walking" convictions per 10,000 population	11	2	18	6	17	50
Per cent of cities using chemical tests	60	50	26	35	23	14
blic Information (30% performance figures)						
Press and Radio:						
Column-inches safety articles per daily paper	8600	3850	2000	1667	875	650
Editorials and cartoons per daily paper	115	57	70	42	34	27
Safety broadcasts (Total hours)	95	64	49	36	23	25
fety Meetings and Other Activities						
Attendance per 10,000 population	1200	755	626	622	620	618
Cities distributing digest of City Traffic Ordinance	93%	69%	29%	45%	32%	30%
eration Safety						
Percentage of cities using materials	87	69	73	64	58	54
Number of months used	12	12	12	12	10	9

(a) Full-time men plus man-day equivalent of men working part-time on traffic.
(b) One man per unit basis
(c) With penalty
(d) Four-year average of traffic deaths

field. The result is an individual analysis of the city's program which includes recommendations for needed improvements.

The city executive should consider several other phases, as well as the items shown on Table 1, that are necessary for an effective program. For example, the reporting of accidents as provided by law is the diagnosis of the local problem, telling where, when, and how accidents occur. The President's Highway Safety Conference estimates that the probable true ratio of reporting volumes is 40 personal injury and 75 property damage accident reports per fatal accident in urban areas. These ratios vary somewhat in a particular city, but it is important that the officials make sure that they are receiving enough reports to give direction to the general traffic accident prevention work.

The National Safety Council, upon request, will outline the fundamentals of a traffic safety program in schools. This phase of the over-all traffic control and accident prevention program also is a "must" in a community program.

Safety organization is another vital element and the "action program" of the President's Highway Safety Conference recommends that the chief executive or administrative officer of each state, county, and municipality establish a coordinating committee of officials for the direction of the official highway-safety program. The committee should include the heads of all departments charged with or related to traffic safety. The Conference further recommends the establishment of a public support organization having among its membership all organizations and industries able and willing to contribute to the solution of the traffic control and accident prevention problems, as well as representatives of local safety committees and outstanding individuals. The purpose of this organization is to create public backing for the traffic safety program.

Most of the items in Table 1 represent the minimum performance levels of the top 30 per cent of cities answering that particular question on the Inventory form. Some of them indicate the percentage of cities carrying on a particular activity. In cases where values are computed on a population basis, it is suggested that the 1950 census figures be used. Unofficial population estimates may lead to inaccuracies.

In using the table to make individual city comparisons, each municipal executive should first determine the existing situation in his own community. For example, under traffic engineering staff, he should find out how much time was spent on traffic engineering administration and surveys, and divide this figure by the population, in units of 100,000. This will show the situation as it exists.

Then by consulting the table he will find, for example, that cities between 100,000 and 200,000 had 2.3 equivalent full-time men per 100,000 population. Multiplying 2.3 by the city's population in units of 100,000 will show what his city should have, according to appraisal yardsticks. The same process can be used for other items that are based on population, except it should be noted that some values are for each 10,000.

Again, it must be made clear that the table shows only selected items, and that a comparative analysis is possible only through participation in the Inventory. The National Safety Council (425 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago 11) will be glad to furnish additional information on the Inventory or to discuss any of the items in the table.

Municipal Parking Lots

THIRTY-NINE per cent of the cities with populations over 10,000 own and operate one or more off-street parking lots—450 out of 1,144 cities reporting. A total of 105 of these cities opened their first municipal parking lots for public use in 1950; 107 other cities previously reporting parking lots placed additional lots into service during 1950.

The 450 cities over 10,000 own and operate 1,043 parking lots, and 58 per cent of these cities are in the 10,000 to 25,000 population group. Table 1 shows both the number of cities with parking lots and the number of lots by city-size groups. No city over 500,000 population established a parking lot for the first time in 1950, and 66 of the 105 cities entering this field are in the 10,000-to-25,000 population group. Jersey City, New Jersey, was the largest city over 100,000 establishing parking lots for the first time in 1950. The other five cities over 100,000 establishing parking lots for the first time are: Albany, New York; Austin, Texas; Fort Wayne, Indiana; Gary, Indiana; and Nashville, Tennessee.

TABLE I

NUMBER OF CITIES OVER 10,000 POPULATION HAVING PARKING LOTS IN 1949, AND NUMBER OF PARKING LOTS, BY POPULATION GROUPS

Population Group	No. of Cities Reporting	No. of Cities		No. of Cities Establishing Lots in 1949		No. of Parking Lots	
		With Parking Lots in 1949	With Parking Meters on One or More Lots	For the First Time in 1949	Additional Lots in 1949	Total	New Lots in 1949
Cities over 500,000	17	3	0	0	0	6	0
250,000 to 500,000	20	4	1	1	0	19	10
100,000 to 250,000	64	20	8	5	5	42	11
50,000 to 100,000	116	51	26	16	11	129	39
25,000 to 50,000	230	95	31	17	30	241	76
10,000 to 25,000	697	277	31	66	61	606	169
All cities over 10,000	1,144	450	97	105	107	1,043	305

The 212 cities establishing lots for the first time or additional lots in 1950 opened a total of 305 parking lots. A total of 127 of these 212 cities are in the 10,000-to-25,000 group and only one (Jersey City, New Jersey) is above 250,000 in population.

Methods of Financing. A total of 180 of the 212 cities establishing new or additional parking lots in 1950 reported on the methods used in financing the land and improvements: parking meter receipts in 90 cities; general tax revenues in 56 cities; general obligation bonds in six cities; special assessments against benefited property owners in three cities; a combination of parking meter receipts and general tax revenues in 12 cities; and other combinations of these sources of revenue in five cities. An additional four cities used land already owned by the city while four more used land donations or money from public subscription. The three cities using the special assessment method were Hempstead and Rockville Centre, New York, and Johnson City, Tennessee. The five cities that issued revenue bonds were Fargo, North Dakota; Fort Wayne, Indiana; Kalamazoo and Royal Oak, Michigan; and New Kensington, Pennsylvania.

Vehicle Capacity of Lots. City officials were asked to report the total vehicle capacity of all of their municipal off-street parking lots. The capacities reported by 422 cities were: 50 or less cars in 56 cities, from 51 to 100 cars in 75 cities, from 101 to 250 cars in 131 cities, from 251 to 500 cars in 109 cities, from 501 to 1,000 cars in 32 cities, and 1,001 or more cars in 19 cities.

Parking Lots Leased to Private Operators. Thirty-eight cities in all population groups lease city-owned land to private parking lot operators: cities over 500,000, Los Angeles, New York, Cleveland, Milwaukee, St. Louis, and San Francisco; cities of 250,000 to 500,000, Newark and Oakland; cities of 100,000 to 250,000, Dayton, Erie, Flint, Hartford, Knoxville, Miami, Pasadena, Phoenix, Syracuse, and Waterbury; cities of 50,000 to 100,000, Battle Creek, Michigan; Danville, Illinois; Fargo, North Dakota; Johnson City, Tennessee; LaCrosse, Wisconsin; Port Huron, Michigan; and Riverside, California; cities of 10,000 to 25,000, Cudahy, Wisconsin; Des Plaines, Illinois; Greensburg, Pennsylvania; Jefferson City, Missouri; Laconia, New Hampshire; Miami, Oklahoma; Midland, Michigan; Pasco, Washington; and Santa Cruz, California.

Parking Lot Charges. Table 2 shows the charges applicable for parking in city-owned lots in 116 reporting cities. The charges are quite low in all cities compared with charges in most commercial parking lots and garages. Santa Rosa, California, charges the lowest rate of one cent an hour, but the most common rate is a five cents an hour in 43 cities. Monthly rates are used in 11 cities either singly or in a combination with the hourly and daily charges. Parking meters have been placed in some or all of the city-owned lots by 88 of the 116 cities.

Parking Garages. Only five cities reported owning and operating public parking garages: Ann Arbor, Michigan; Bluefield, West Virginia; Cleveland, Ohio; Klamath Falls, Oregon; and Rochester, Minnesota. The Cleveland garage is operated as a part of its public auditorium. Bridgeport, Connecticut, and Des Moines, Iowa, reported that public parking garages are now under construction. The well-known San Francisco garage is operated by a private corporation that has a long-term lease from the city on the subsurface of Union Square.

Denver acquired land for two parking garages; Fresno, California, issued $1,500,000 in bonds to build a 600-car underground parking garage; Pittsburgh is planning to build four parking garages to hold nearly 2,000 cars; Grand Rapids, Michigan, sold $800,000 in revenue bonds and let the contract for a multi-level parking garage; Baltimore helped finance the construction of four downtown parking garages built by private operators; and in Los Angeles the city council approved contracts for the construction of a $5,000,000 garage beneath Pershing Square.

TABLE 2

PARKING LOT CHARGES IN 59 CITIES OVER 10,000 POPULATION: 1950

City	Charge for Parking	Basis of Charge	Parking Meters in Lots?
Over 500,000			
New York, N. Y.	$0.25	. . .	No
Pittsburgh, Pa.	.15	. . .	No
St. Louis, Mo.	.15	Day	No
	2.50	Month	No
250,000 to 500,000			
Akron, Ohio	.25	. . .	No
Rochester, N. Y.	.05	1 hr.	Yes
100,000 to 250,000			
Albany, N. Y.	.35	Day	No
Bridgeport, Conn.	.05	1 hr.	Yes
Cambridge, Mass.	.05	1 hr.	Yes
Dayton, Ohio	.10	2 hrs.	Yes
Flint, Mich.	.05	1 hr.	Yes
Fort Wayne, Ind.	.25	Day	No
Gary, Ind.	.25	Day	Yes
Little Rock, Ark.*	2.50	Month	No
Nashville, Tenn.	.05	2 hrs.	Yes
Syracuse, N. Y.	.20	10 hrs.	Yes
Trenton, N. J.*	.15	3 hrs.	No
	.25	Day	No
Yonkers, N. Y.	.05	1 hr.	Yes
50,000 to 100,000			
Alhambra, Calif.	.05	2 hrs.	Yes
Asheville, N.C.	.10	Day	No
Aurora, Ill.	.10	3 hrs.	Yes
Burbank, Calif.	.05	1 hr.	Yes
Charleston, W. Va.	.35	. . .	No
Columbus, Ga.	.30	Day	No
	5.00	Month	No
Davenport, Iowa	.10	3 hrs.	Yes
Evanston, Ill.*	.05	1 hr.	Yes
Glendale, Calif.	.05	2 hrs.	Yes
Hamilton, Ohio	2.50	Month	No
Jackson, Mich.	.05	1 hr.	Yes
Joliet, Ill.	.05	1½ hrs.	Yes
Kalamazoo, Mich.*	...	. . .	. . .
Lansing, Mich.	.15	2 hrs.	Yes
Madison, Wis.	.25	Day	No
Manchester, N. H.	.10	3 hrs.	Yes
Mount Vernon, N. Y.*	...	. . .	. . .
New Britain, Conn.	.05	2 hrs.	Yes
New Rochelle, N. Y.	.05	1 hr.	Yes
Ogden, Utah	.05	1 hr.	Yes
Quincy, Mass.	.05	1 hr.	Yes
St. Petersburg, Fla.	.05	1 hr.	Yes
Saginaw, Mich.*	.15	4 hrs.	No
Schenectady, N. Y.	.05	. . .	Yes
Sioux Falls, S. D.*	.10	3 hrs.	Yes
Stamford, Conn.	.05	1½ hrs.	Yes
Waterloo, Iowa*	.05	1 hr.	Yes
Wheeling, W. Va.	.30	8 hrs.	No
Wichita Falls, Texas	.05	1 hr.	Yes
York, Pa.	.20	Day	Yes
25,000 to 50,000			
Amsterdam, N. Y.	$0.05	1 hr.	Yes
Ann Arbor, Mich.	.05	1 hr.	Yes
Battle Creek, Mich.	.15	. . .	No
Belleville, Ill.	.05	1 hr.	Yes
Bloomfield, N. J.	.10	3 hrs.	Yes
Danville, Ill.	.05	2 hrs.	Yes
East Cleveland, Ohio	.05	1 hr.	Yes
Fargo, N. D.*	.50	8 hrs.	No
Ferndale, Mich.	.05	1 hr.	Yes
Grand Forks, N. D.	.15	4 hrs.	No
Hagerstown, Md.	.05	2 hrs.	Yes
Huntington Park, Calif.	.05	1 hr.	Yes
Inglewood, Calif.*	.05	1 hr.	Yes
Ithaca, N. Y.*	...	. . .	Yes
Kankakee, Ill.	.05	1½ hrs.	Yes
La Crosse, Wis.*	...	. . .	Yes
Lakeland, Fla.	.05	1 hr.	Yes
Lima, Ohio	.05	2 hrs.	Yes
Meriden, Conn.	.15	4 hrs.	Yes
Miami Beach, Fla.	.05	2 hrs.	Yes
Montclair, N. J.	.05	1½ hrs.	Yes
	.25	Day	Yes
Newport News, Va.	.05	1 hr.	Yes
Ottumwa, Iowa*	.05	1 hr.	Yes
Paducah, Ky.	.10	1 hr.	No
Palo Alto, Calif.	.05	1 hr.	Yes
Petersburg, Va.	.05	1 hr.	Yes
Plainfield, N. J.*	.10	3 hrs.	No
Redwood City, Calif.*	.05	1 hr.	Yes
Reno, Nev.	.05	2 hrs.	Yes
Riverside, Calif.	.05	2 hrs.	Yes
	2.50	Month	Yes
Rochester, Minn.	...	. . .	Yes
Royal Oak, Mich.*	...	. . .	Yes
Santa Ana, Calif.	.05	2 hrs.	Yes
West Palm Beach, Fla.*	.05	1 hr.	Yes
White Plains, N. Y.	.05	1 hr.	Yes
10,000 to 25,000			
Albany, Ore.	.05	1 hr.	Yes
Beckley, W. Va.*	.15	1 hr.	No
Burlingame, Calif.	.10	2 hrs.	Yes
Chico, Calif.	.25	10 hrs.	Yes
Clayton, Mo.	.15	. . .	No
Columbus, Ind.	.05	1 hr.	Yes
Elmhurst, Ill.	.05	1 hr.	Yes
Gloversville, N. Y.*	.05	2 hrs.	Yes
Grand Island, Nebr.*	.15	Day	No
	3.00	Month	No
Greenwood, S. C.	.05	1 hr.	Yes
Hanover, Pa.	.05	1 hr.	Yes
Harvey, Ill.	.05	1 hr.	Yes
	.25	6 hrs.	Yes
Idaho Falls, Idaho	...	. . .	Yes
Janesville, Wis.	.05	2 hrs.	Yes

TABLE 2 — PARKING LOT CHARGES IN 59 CITIES OVER 10,000 POPULATION—Continued

City	Charge for Parking	Basis of Charge	Parking Meters in Lots?
10,000 to 25,000 —continued			
La Grange, Ill.	$0.05	1 hr.	Yes
Martinsville, Va.*	.05	1 hr.	Yes
Midland, Mich.*	.05	2 hrs.	Yes
Mount Pleasant, Mich.*	.05	1 hr.	Yes
Newport Beach, Calif.	.25	...	No
Norwich, Conn.*	.25	Day	No
Oil City, Pa.	.05	2 hrs.	Yes
Pottstown, Pa.	.05	1 hr.	Yes
Rutland, Vt.	.05	1 hr.	Yes
St. Joseph, Mich.*	.05	2 hrs.	Yes
Santa Rosa, Calif.	.01	1 hr.	Yes
Sterling, Ill.	$1.00	Month	No
Suffolk, Va.	.05	1 hr.	Yes
Summit, N. J.*	.25	12 hrs.	Yes
Sumter, S. C.	2.50	Month	No
Uniontown, Pa.	.05	2 hrs.	Yes
	.35	Day	Yes
Wabash, Ind.	.05	1 hr.	Yes
West Chester, Pa.	.05	2 hrs.	Yes
Westfield, N. J.*	.05	1 hr.	Yes
Whittier, Calif.	.05	2 hrs.	Yes
	.25	Day	Yes

Beckley, West Virginia: Fifteen cents for the first hour and 10 cents for each additional hour.

Evanston, Illinois: Three hour limit on parking.

Fargo, North Dakota: Charges shown apply to only one lot; the other two parking lots are free.

Gloversville, New York: The charges shown above apply only to one of the lots; the other two lots are free.

Grand Island, Nebraska: The charges shown apply only to one of the lots; the other two lots are free.

Inglewood, California: Five hour time limit on parking.

Ithaca, New York: The city has five parking lots, all equipped with parking meters. Lot 1 charges 5 cents for three hours; Lots 2 and 3 charge 5 cents for one hour; and Lots 4 and 5 charge 5 cents for two hours.

Kalamazoo, Michigan: The city has three lots. On Lot 1 the first two hours are free, 20 cents per hour thereafter. On Lot 2 the charge is 10 cents for the first two hours, 5 cents per hour thereafter; all night parking is 35 cents. On Lot 3, equipped with parking meters, the charge is 5 cents for the first two hours and 5 cents an hour thereafter with an all day charge of 25 cents; stalls are rented in this lot for $4 per month.

LaCrosse, Wisconsin: The city has five parking lots. Charges on one lot are 5 cents per hour and on the other lots 25 cents for ten hours.

Little Rock, Arkansas: Charge shown applies to one lot; the second lot charges $3 per month.

Martinsville, Virginia: Five hour time limit.

Midland, Michigan: The parking lot includes 16 stalls that are rented at $50 per year.

Mount Pleasant, Michigan: The charges shown apply to one parking lot; the other lot is free.

Norwich, Connecticut: The charge for parking after 6 p.m. is 10 cents.

Ottumwa, Iowa: The charges shown apply to one lot only; the other two parking lots are free.

Plainfield, New Jersey: Fifteen cents for evening parking.

Redwood City, California: Charges shown apply to one lot only; the other two lots are free.

Royal Oak, Michigan: The city has six parking lots, two of which are equipped with parking meters. The charges in one lot are 5 cents for two hours and in the other lot 5 cents an hour. The other four lots are free.

St. Joseph, Michigan: The charges shown apply to one lot only; the other lot is free.

Saginaw, Michigan: Three lots charge 15 cents for each four hours and one lot 15 cents for each 12 hours.

Sioux Falls, South Dakota: Charges shown apply to one lot; four other lots are free.

Summit, New Jersey: Charges shown apply to one lot; the other three lots are free.

Trenton, New Jersey: Fifteen cents for parking from 6 p.m. to midnight.

Waterloo, Iowa: Four hour time limit.

West Palm Beach, Florida: The city has seven parking lots and the charges shown apply to two of these lots. The other five lots are free.

Westfield, New Jersey: Charges shown apply to one lot; the other three lots are free.

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See also Police and Public Works sections.

Parks and Recreation

Developments in 1950

By Arthur Williams
National Recreation Association, New York

THE establishment of year-round public recreation programs in small communities continued to be the outstanding trend in recreation during 1950. Increases in budgets were scattered, a large majority being granted to provide salary increases to meet increased living costs and to meet increased costs of maintenance. The year was marked also by the acquisition and development of areas and the construction of recreation buildings. Professional interest continued to be centered on standards and improved pre-service and in-service training.

The year showed definite progress in cooperative relationships between schools and municipalities in recreation services. Interest in the consolidation of park and recreation departments continued strong in the Middle West. County-wide recreation programs also received considerable attention during the year. A considerable interest in cultural activities was evidenced by adults. An increasing number of localities gave special attention to recreation by family groups.

The acceleration of the national defense program during the latter part of the year created new problems and the need for new and adjusted recreation services. Recreation for the armed forces personnel while on leave, recreation for defense workers, cooperation with local civil defense authorities and activities to sustain home front morale all claimed increasing attention during the closing months of the year. The National Production Authority's Order M-4 issued October 27, 1950, caused substantial revision of plans for new construction and area development.

Legislation. This was an off year for state legislation. New Jersey enacted a law creating a bureau of recreation in the Division of Planning and Development. A state recreation enabling act died in a senate committee of the Missouri legislature. The bill introduced into the Congress to create a Federal Bureau of Recreation died in the House Education and Labor Committee.

Organization and Reorganization. Separate recreation departments with official boards or commissions continued to be the most frequently followed administrative plan in the establishment of new local public recreation programs. There has been an encouraging increase in cooperation between school and municipal authorities in the use of facilities and the operation of programs. City-county cooperation also showed some increase during the year. The interest in the consolidation of park and recreation departments continued particularly active in the central and north central states although the few actual consolidations reported were scattered throughout several areas of the county. They included Norfolk and Richmond, Virginia; Ypsilanti, Michigan; Lima, Ohio; Colorado Springs, Colorado; Austin, Minnesota; and Bell, California. South Bend, Indiana, reported making the park department responsible to the recreation department and Sterling, Colorado, reported the merger of the park, recreation, and library departments.

Personnel. In general the demand for professional workers was stronger in 1950 than for the preceding year. There was continued difficulty in finding recreation superintendents for the smaller communities. These positions require a variety of talents characterizing the administrator, community organizer, program supervisor, and leader. Frequently the salaries in the small communities are not particularly attractive, and the general working conditions are not always satisfactory. During the year, 73 per cent of the executive positions filled were in communities of 25,000 population and under. Fifty-seven per cent of these positions were in communities of 15,000 and under.

The shortage of personnel is increasing due in part to the war situation. A few local workers have been called for military service necessitating replacements. Also, the increased demand for workers in such fields as hospital recreation has drawn off what otherwise might be part of the personnel surplus. There is increasing evidence that more professional workers will be called soon for military service which will complicate the situations in many local communities.

Training programs in general have increased and intensified. More attention has been given to local in-service training programs, and several cities have provided special projects for apprentices. The number of colleges and universities offering recreation courses has increased. A National Conference on Graduate Training was held at Pere Marquette State Park in Illinois which has supplemented the National Conference on Undergraduate Training which was held in 1948. The special committees for these two national conferences have been consolidated into a continuing committee which has as one of its major objectives the promotion of more local, state, and regional training conferences. The over-all purpose of these activities is the improvement of professional education on and preparation for recreational leadership.

Salaries continued to increase in 1950. There is still room for improvement particularly with reference to staff workers. Of the executive positions known to have been filled during the year the median salary was $4,000—range $3,000 to $7,200.

Activities. The general trend in national thinking toward considering the needs of people by age groups is reflected in recreation program planning. Special interest in meeting the needs of adolescents continued; special programs for the aging increased; more consideration was given to the pre-school child. On the other hand, more communities made special efforts to provide recreation opportunities which family groups could enjoy together. Recreation departments are increasingly installing television sets in recreation centers and using television more and more for public relations and for training in recreation skills. More departments are showing interest in municipal camping.

The promotion of highly organized sports competition for children of elementary school age is causing many cities considerable concern. Public recreation departments are increasingly interested in the development of sound cooperative working relationships with the recreation activities of local police departments. There is a general increase in participation by adults in music, drama, arts, and crafts. Square dancing increased in some sections of the country but has levelled off in others. Consideration of the recreation needs of minority groups increased during the year, a result in part of court decisions calling for equal facilities for all.

Revenues and Expenditures. The financial picture for 1950 was spotty so far as funds for operating expenses were concerned. Several regions showed increased expenditures, others decreases. The over-all picture was a general maintenance of existing dollar expenditures. The increases made were for the most part to cover increased salaries and maintenance costs. Relatively few budgets provided for any substantial increases in program. A number of cities passed substantial bond issues for new areas and new construction. Among these were Burlington, North Carolina, $200,000; Louisville, Kentucky, $1,500,000; Cincinnati $1,130,000; Jersey City, New Jersey, $500,000; Dallas, Texas, $1,300,000; Lubbuck, Texas, $625,000; Baltimore, Maryland, $3,000,000; Rapid City, South Dakota, $200,000; Norwood, Ohio, $100,000; Burlington, New Jersey, $125,000.

There were few referendum tax votes in 1950, somewhat more than half the cities approving the tax and the others voting it down. Some of the cities voting "yes" were Greensboro, Salisbury, and Burlington, North Carolina; Painesville, Steubenville, and Hamilton County, Ohio; and Dodge City, Kansas. Among the "no" cities were Akron, Ohio; Nash County, North Carolina; Devil's Lake, North Dakota; and Fairfield, Illinois.

Federal Activities. The President's Water Resources Policy Committee included recreation in its studies and report to the President. The Federal Inter-Agency Committee on Recreation acted as the sub-committee on recreation of the President's Committee and through staff service of its member agencies made a careful and thorough study of the recreation use of the nation's water resources. Recreation is also included in the inter-departmental committee study to be made of the national resources of the New England-New York region at the direction of the President.

Recreation played a prominent part in the pre-conference studies and recommendations of the state committees of the Mid-Century White House Conference on Children and Youth which met in Washington, December 3-7, 1950. During August a Conference on the Aging was held in Washington under the auspices of the Federal Security Agency of which there was a special section on recreation. This conference served further to stimulate local interest in recreation for older adults. The Federal Inter-Agency Committee on Recreation initiated a study of the gaps in present Federal recreation services.

Activities by States. A number of the state committees of the White House Conference on Children and Youth gave special attention to the responsibility of the state government for recreation and developed recommendations for enriching the states' services in recreation. The Alabama

State Planning Board made a study of public recreation in northern Alabama, and the recreation committee of the Advisory Council on the Virginia Economy issued a report on recreation in Virginia.

The Attorney General of New York ruled that the State Youth Commission may use state youth-aid funds for public youth projects open to all children in the community and conducted in the noninstructional facilities of sectarian schools. New Jersey by act of the legislature, established a recreation bureau in the Department of Planning and Development. Tennessee put the personnel of its state parks under civil service. The Texas legislature ordered the State Parks Department to provide separate state park facilities for Negroes and whites. Minnesota has installed recreation workers in all the state mental hospitals.

Forty states provided services to communities on their local recreation problems: 14 had at least one full-time worker, and 36 at least one part-time worker. Service to rural communities was given in 42 states through the agricultural extension services; 17 states had at least one full-time worker; 38 at least one part-time worker. Nineteen states had some form of inter-agency cooperation in their recreation planning.

Planning. Community planning for recreation increased somewhat over the previous year although the major concern continued to be the physical planning of individual areas. Construction activities continued at a good rate due to the bond issues passed during the preceding few years. Among the cities reporting broad community planning were New Orleans, Louisiana; Madison and Milwaukee, Wisconsin; Kansas City, Missouri; Topeka, Kansas; St. Joseph, Wisconsin; and Hazleton, Pennsylvania. A joint program for developing more active cooperation locally between public housing and recreation authorities was initiated during the year by the Public Housing Authority and the National Recreation Association so that recreation needs might be considered in the early stages of planning of public housing units.

Professional Organization. The National Recreation Association (315 Fourth Avenue, New York 10, New York) served on request nearly 1,000 communities throughout the country through its district and special field workers. More than 6,000 communities were helped through correspondence and consultation at headquarters. One hundred thirty-six training institutes were conducted by Association workers to assist communities in the training of their employed and volunteer workers. State government agencies in practically every state were assisted by field workers with their state recreation problems.

Special field correspondence and bulletin services were given to business and industrial organizations on recreation programs for workers. The 32nd National Recreation Congress was held at Cleveland, Ohio and attended by recreation leaders from nearly every state. Among the publications issued by the Association were "Types of Recreation Managing Authorities"; "Use of School Buildings for Recreation"; "Swimming Pools —Athens Style"; "Proceedings of the Thirty-Second National Recreation Congress"; and "Playground Summer Notebook, 1950."

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Schools and Education

Developments in 1950

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DURING 1950 there was much stock taking to see where education has been and also to predict where education was going. The promotion of the ideal of universal free public education is perhaps the outstanding achievement of the past 50 years. All in all the job of public education has grown tremendously. There has been an unusual increase in school enrollments and educational loads. In 1900 there were about 519,251 students enrolled in high school or roughly 11 per cent of those youth between the ages of 14 and 17. Since 1938 between six and seven million youth have enrolled in high schools or roughly 65 to 70 per cent of the eligible age group. In 1900 there were roughly 200,000 students in colleges, and in 1950 there were approximately 2,400,000. In addition to the increased enrollments, the total responsibility of schools has increased. Students begin their education at earlier ages than formerly and they stay in school longer.

Many of the present problems of schools may be traced to the growth of enrollments. In spite of the many successes of American education there are still such shortcomings as are implied in the following statements: (1) four million school-age children were not enrolled in any school; (2) there are 2,838,000 citizens, 14 years old and older, who cannot read or write and about three times as many have had less than a fifth grade education; (3) serious elementary-school teacher shortages were reported from 45 states in 1949-50, and the available qualified teachers totaled 25,000, but 75,000 were needed; (4) substandard certificates were held by 90,000 teachers last year, a number 45 times that of prewar days; (5) rejection rates under Selective Service, resulting from deficiencies in schooling, are still unusually high.

One of the major educational events of 1950, according to a poll taken by the Education Press Association among educational editors, was the reversal of American educators' stand against universal military training. Among the other major educational events for 1950 indicated in this poll was the enactment of federal aid for help to war affected school districts, creation of the National Conference of Mobilization of Education, creation of the National Science Foundation, the White House Conference for Children and Youth, the launching of the Ford Foundation, the launching of the Kellogg Foundation-AASA project to study the improvement of school administration, and the decisions of the Supreme Court in the Oklahoma and Texas cases which would end race segregation.

Federal Actions. In 1950 Congress passed two important bills concerning education. Under a new law $3,000,000 was provided for a national inventory and survey of school plants in all the states, territories, and dependencies. State departments of education will conduct the survey and will match the federal funds 50-50 from state sources. Under another federal law $21,500,000 was made available for school construction in federally burdened local districts during the balance of the fiscal year, together with contract authority for an additional $25,000,000.

A sum of $23,000,000 was also provided by Congress for current costs of elementary and secondary education in federally burdened districts and on federal properties. In addition, other federal agencies will transfer $4,913,707 for these purposes. These sums, totaling $77,919,707, will be administered by the United States Office of Education. The principal sponsors of the new legislation were administrative officials of federally burdened districts and the chief state school officers.

School Structure. State constitutions and the statutory enactments of the states determine the structural organizations and guiding principles of school administration in the United States. During the past 10 years there has been a definite trend toward the appointment of chief state educational officials by state boards of education. This past year the trend was evidenced by new legislation in five states, namely, Colorado, Maine, Massachusetts, Missouri, and Texas.

In New York legislation was enacted giving school districts in cities of less than 125,000 complete freedom to conduct the affairs of education as separate and distinct governmental units. They have fiscal independence and the responsibility which it involves.

For a number of years St. Paul schools were under the direct administration of the city government and a city commissioner of education served in lieu of the usual school board. More than 73 per cent of the voters in a special election held in October approved a charter amendment giving St. Paul an independent school board. A commission was appointed to nominate 21 persons for membership on the new board of education. From the list of nominees the mayor and city council selected a board of seven, and the new board took office in January, 1951. In the future, board members will be chosen by vote of the electorate.

This past year 11 Western states considered a regional compact as a means of providing adequate higher education for their young people. The states involved were Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming. Colorado and Wyoming agreed upon a plan for the training of doctors from these two states at the Medical School of the University of Colorado in Denver.

Financial Difficulties. According to the National Education Association, the public school officials of the country were faced this past year with the problem of maintaining an adequate educational program on an inadequate budget. Several of the states reported legislative programs, revised statutory and constitutional limitations on tax levies, and programs to equalize educational opportunities through increased state support. Such programs were prepared by groups of citizens and teachers for presentation to state legislatures. Attention was also being given in Ohio and

California to other problems such as overcrowded classes and school buildings. A shortage of properly prepared teachers was emphasized in Washington, and reorganization of school districts in South Dakota. Better retirement pay for teachers received attention in Wisconsin, the education of handicapped children in Idaho, and the enactment of a statewide minimum single-salary schedule in Rhode Island.

Reduced Sessions. About 300,000 pupils in public elementary schools and secondary schools, urban and rural, were affected by half-day sessions during the school year 1949-50. Each year until 1956-57 it is expected that elementary school enrollments will increase over the preceding year and similar increases in secondary school enrollments are expected to begin in 1951-52 and continue at least until 1959-60. Unless there is a widespread construction of new buildings, the nation as a whole will continue to have 200,000 to 300,000 pupils in half-day sessions.

Salaries for Teachers. According to the N.E.A. Journal of November, 1950, salary maximums for classroom teachers were $5,000 or more in at least 11 of the country's big cities over 200,000 in population. The following top maximums for the master's degree for higher preparation were reported by the N.E.A. Research Division's 1950-51 salary survey: Long Beach, $5,800; Los Angeles, $6,050; Oakland, $5,040; San Diego, $5,300; San Francisco, $6,000; Baltimore, $5,000; Detroit, $5,050; Kansas City (Missouri), $5,275; Jersey City, $5,400; New York, $5,475; and Milwaukee, $5,384. About half of the cities reporting raised the salary schedule of a year ago. The median increase reported by these cities was $145. For teachers with masters' degrees, the median of the minimum salaries was $2,700, and the median of the maximum salaries was $4,600.

Teacher Preparation. In 40 states this past year commissions on teacher education and professional standards were actively engaged in a cooperative attack upon professional problems. These state commissions were studying ways of (1) improving pre-service and in-service teacher education programs, (2) achieving professional salaries for teachers, (3) improving the supply of qualified elementary teachers, (4) establishing better certification standards, and (5) developing standards for teacher-preparing institutions. According to a recent survey by the National Education Association, there were over 300 citizens-committees in the United States this past year. These lay groups were earnestly seeking sound answers to the problems of public education.

Enrollments. The United States Office of Education estimated that 32,903,000 children and young people would be enrolled in all types of schools and colleges (public, private, and parochial) during 1950-51. Of this number elementary schools would enroll 23,686,000 pupils, a million more than in the previous year, and the secondary-school enrollment would be about 6,000,000 students. Fall enrollments in colleges and universities showed a decrease of 6.6 per cent from the peak enrollment of 1949, according to a survey by the United States Office of Education. The survey in all the states and the District of Columbia revealed an enrollment of 2,295,000 students as compared with 2,456,000 in 1949.

Public Attitudes. The issue of Life magazine of October 16, 1950 was devoted to a report on the attitudes of Americans toward their public schools. Many facets of education were highlighted in the articles including building shortages, curriculum problems, and the preparation of teachers. Some of the most significant findings and observations reported in Life Magazine were the following: (1) a large majority thinks grade school has by far the greatest influence on a child and presumably that the grade-school teacher is most important; (2) only slightly more than half the people polled had ever heard of recent proposals for federal aid to education. But of those who had heard about it, 65.4 per cent were for it. Some (30.2 per cent) thought federal aid should be given to parochial because, they said, if any school needs federal money it should get it without discrimination.

More (45.2 per cent) thought federal aid should be limited to the public schools and gave different reasons; (3) Looking into the future 41.3 per cent thought that children of all races and colors should go to school together everywhere. Even the white South, asked if it would ever happen, thought that it would some day. Asked the same question, nearly a third of the Negroes thought that it never would; (4) when intelligent laymen study education, they have a hard time cutting through the verbal snags of professional pedagogy; (5) interpretation of educational issues to the general public has been inadequate; (6) the teacher retains a central place in the educational process; mechanical aids such as radio, motion pictures, and television have not taken over the teacher's task; (7) it is unnecessary to go to private schools for examples of superior educational practices; some of the best schools are public schools; (8) in the light of the traditionally underprivileged position of American teachers, the verdict of history on their contribution to national development is amazingly favorable.

In all probability the special issue of Life of October 16 has done more to stimulate people's interest in education than the numerous reports prepared by professional educators. It is anticipated that many improvements in public education will receive increased support because of the findings and observations in the Life articles.

Important Resolutions. At the St. Louis convention of the National Education Association in July, 1950, several important resolutions were adopted. Among these were the following: (1) the National Educational Association strongly asserts that all schools have an obligation to teach the rights, privileges, and the responsibilities of living in a democracy; (2) the responsibility of the schools is to teach the value of the American way of life, founded as it is on the dignity and worth of the individual; our youth should know it, believe in it, and live it continuously; (3) as a measure of defense against our most potent threat, American schools should teach about communism and all forms of totalitarianism, including the principles and practices of the Soviet Union and the Communist Party in the United States. Teaching about communism does not mean advocacy of communism. Such advocacy should not be permitted in American schools; (4) the Association charges the teaching profession with the obligation of providing the best defense of democracy through full participation in making democracy really live and work.

Professional Organization. The American Association of School Administrators (1201 16th St., N. W., Washington 6, D.C.) in 1950 co-sponsored the Cooperative Program in Educational Administration (initiated by AASA and financed by the W. K. Kellogg Foundation), a new training program for superintendents of schools which got under way in September, 1950, at five selected schools of education; held four regional "drive-in" conferences for community school administrators; sponsored the fourth annual conference of presidents of state associations of school administrators; held its 76th annual convention in Atlantic City, attended by 14,000 persons; and made available in a 35mm. filmstrip the photographic record of the school building architectural exhibit at the 1950 convention.

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Public Libraries

Developments in 1950

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ALTHOUGH 1950 was not a legislative year in most of the states, many library surveys and plans were completed or published during the year in preparation for future legislation. State appropriations for library service were increased in 36 states, and in local communities many new library buildings were completed or bond issues passed. During the year, however, increased tensions were felt in the area of censorship and intellectual freedom. There was also a growing conflict between the need for economy and the importance of the library's contribution to educational mobilization.

Surveys. The general report of the Public Library Inquiry by Robert D. Leigh was published in 1950, summarizing the special reports, most of which had appeared earlier. So, too, was the report of a forum on the Public Library Inquiry, held at the University of Chicago Graduate Library School in August, 1949.

Public library surveys in individual cities were completed in 1949 for Boston; Milwaukee; Bay City, Michigan; and Long Beach, California—and in 1950 for Birmingham, Alabama, and Springfield, Massachusetts. Three additional volumes of the Los Angeles Public Library survey were published in 1950, covering technical services, business and financial administration, and personnel administration. The Boston and Milwaukee surveys were made by Griffenhagen and Associates, and the Long Beach survey by Louis J. Kroeger and Associates, as part of their general review of the city governments.

The surveys in Bay City and in Birmingham were made by librarians. The first included school as well as public libraries and the second recommended the complete unification of the city and county library. In Springfield the city's museums were surveyed along with the public library under the sponsorship of Future Springfield, Inc., with the library section of the survey made by a librarian-consultant. The Allegheny County library survey, also conducted by librarians, was completed in 1950, under the sponsorship of the Allegheny Conference on Community Development.

State-wide library surveys or plans to supplement and improve local library service were completed in 1950 for Colorado, Kansas, Minnesota, Mississippi, and Washington, while Connecticut, Maryland, Missouri and Tennessee published progress reports.

An interesting example of multi-state planning was the report of the Pacific Northwest Library Association's Committee on Library Development, adopted at the Portland Conference in August 1950. This report appears in the July, 1950, issue of the PNLA Quarterly. The states included in the region are Idaho, Montana, Oregon and Washington. (See list in the December, 1950, issue of the A.L.A. Bulletin.)

Legislation. In New York State a bill was passed providing state aid for libraries up to an ultimate maximum of over $3,000,000 a year, contingent upon the federation of libraries into systems serving entire counties or groups of counties. One million dollars was appropriated by the bill for the first year's operation of the new program.

State legislation not previously reported for 1949 includes an amendment to the Michigan state aid law to meet changed distribution of taxes; three bills in New Jersey relating to the establishment of a deposit and exchange library service, which has now become part of the state library; and a bill passed by Wisconsin establishing a state demonstration program in Door and Kewaunee counties. This last bill permits a state appropriation up to $50,000 annually for this bi-county demonstration, to be matched by local funds for a period of three years.

The most important federal legislation in 1950 of immediate benefit to public librarians was the amendment of the Social Security Act, since librarians not included under a state or municipal retirement system are eligible if the state enters into an agreement with the federal government.

On March 9, 1950, the federal Public Library Service Demonstration Bill (HR-874) was defeated by three votes in the House of Representatives after five hours of debate. Although a similar bill had been passed by the Senate during the 80th Congress, no further Senate action was taken on this bill (S. 130) by the 81st Congress.

Based on criticism of these previous bills, plans have been developed by the Federal Relations Committee of the American Library Association to propose for introduction in the 82nd Congress a revised bill designed to encourage public library demonstrations and stimulate local public library service through greatly strengthened state library extension agencies.

State Aid. In the bienniums including 1950, appropriations for state aid to public libraries were substantially increased in 17 states. General budgets of state library extension agencies, for somewhat comparable services, were also increased in 19 additional states, although many were without specific "state aid" provisions.

New York State headed the list with $1,175,000 in state aid available for use in 1950, due to the new state aid law, an increase of over a million dollars a year. Georgia was second with $700,000 (1949-51) for state aid for rural library service—including 10 per cent for administration—an increase of $250,000 for the biennium. North Carolina ranked third, with an appropriation of $768,061 (1949-51), which included $550,000 for promoting, aiding, and equalizing public library service, an increase of $161,898.

Missouri was a close fourth with $672,000 (1949-51) including $412,000 for state aid to municipal, county, or regional libraries—an increase of $150,000. Louisiana followed in fifth place with $450,000 (1948-50), at least 60 per cent of which was spent for parish demonstrations, an increase of $100,000.

Censorship and Intellectual Freedom. Library problems involving censorship, loyalty resolutions, and other restrictions on intellectual freedom have been heightened by current tensions. In New York City the board of education banned The Nation from its libraries for the third successive year, a ban which the American Library Association continued to protest as a violation of its Library Bill of Rights (see A.L.A. Bulletin, July-August, 1948). In contrast, the pattern of community action taken by Scarsdale, New York, in dealing with books allegedly subversive should be of interest to other American communities (see December, 1950, issue of Commentary).

Peoria, Illinois, provided the first clear-cut instance of pressure upon public libraries to remove certain 16mm. films from public library collections because of organized pressure from a community group (see A.L.A. Newsletter, September 15, 1950). At Bartlesville, Oklahoma, where the members of the public library board were replaced and the librarian dismissed after 30 years' service—censorship, tenure, and the conflict between state law and local ordinances in a home rule city were all involved.

In Baltimore, Maryland, a member of the staff of the Enoch Pratt Free Library was dismissed because of her refusal to sign, as a matter of principle, the loyalty oath required of Maryland public employees under the Ober Act, designed to exclude Communists from public office. Convinced that loyalty tests may easily lead to the violation of the constitutional rights of library employees, in July, 1950, the council of the American Library Association adopted a resolution on loyalty programs.

This resolution strongly protests loyalty programs which inquire into a library employee's thoughts, reading matter, associates, or membership in organizations, unless a particular person's definite actions warrant such investigation. It also condemns loyalty oaths and investigations which permit the discharge of an employee without a fair hearing. It does approve, however, the affirmation of allegiance to our government.

Audio-Visual Materials. In May, 1950, a questionnaire on 16 aspects of library and community use of educational films was prepared and mailed to 6,000 public libraries by the A.L.A. Film Project Office, with the help of the United States Film Distribution Unit of the United Nations. Nearly 800 replies were received from 47 states. Seventy-seven public libraries owned and were circulating 16mm. films in their communities, while 147 reported renting films; 135 libraries had their own projectors and 176 had access to projectors owned by others; 161 libraries gave reference service about films.

Later statistics collected by the A.L.A. for November, 1950, indicate that 112 library agencies are now circulating 16mm. films for community use as against 12 libraries in 1947. Eighty-six libraries reporting in November, 1950, indicated that their films were shown 34,471 times that month to a combined audience of 1,618,613. These libraries have appropriated $180,401 for the acquisition of films during the current fiscal year.

The most dramatic and potentially important development in film use through public libraries in 1950 was the spread of the cooperative film circuit plan. New library film circuits were established in 1950 in western Ohio, eastern Ohio, Tennessee, greater Detroit, and Washington State. Plans to initiate similar circuits in 1951 are underway in North Carolina, Georgia, Illinois, and California.

In addition to encouraging the use of educational films the American Library Association also took part in the hearings of the Federal Communications Commission on the allocation of television channels for educational use. It supported the request of the Joint Committee for Educational Television for at least one educational television channel in every large city.

Another medium of communication was invaded by libraries in 1950 with the official opening of WFPL, the new FM radio station of the Louisville Free Public Library.

Buildings. Progress in the construction of library buildings continued throughout 1950, with bond issues passed in many additional communities. Several large cities completing main libraries were: Miami, Florida; Atlanta and Columbus, Georgia; and Oakland and Richmond, California. Smaller cities with new buildings were: Mahwah, New Jersey; Rossford, Ohio; Hazelhurst, Mississippi; Hutchinson, Kansas; and Hayward, California.

New branch libraries were opened in Boston; Atlanta; Detroit and Wayne County, Michigan; El Paso, Texas; Phoenix, Arizona; Long Beach, California; and Tacoma, Washington. New bookmobiles were reported by Greenwich and Stamford, Connecticut; Haines Falls, New York; Orlando, Florida; Chattanooga, Tennessee; and Billings, Montana.

Among the cities to pass bond issues were Jackson, Mississippi, which voted $600,000 for a new central building, two branches, and a bookmobile; and Oklahoma City, $822,000 for a main building and one branch. Manhasset, New York, voted to raise $150,000, and Farrell, Pennsylvania, $100,000. In New Mexico, Gallup voted $65,000 for a new library, while Albuquerque, Roswell, and Farmington passed bond issues of $60,000, $50,000, and $18,000, respectively, for remodeling and enlarging their present buildings. Hicksville, New York, obtained $40,000 to convert a house into a library and Harlingen, Texas, $30,000 for an addition. The bids for the new building in Tacoma, Washington, were let in December, 1950.

In San Marino, California, the city added $15,000 to a bond issue for $235,000 passed in October, 1949, making a total of $250,000 to complete the building, but without furniture and equipment. Stockton, California, received a $57,000 loan from the federal government under terms of Public Law 352 passed by the 81st Congress. This sum is for architectural services and planning for a new main library building.

Statistical data on the costs of recent public library buildings were compiled in 1950 by the American Library Association and are summarized by Helen T. Geer in the December issue of the A.L.A. Bulletin. A comparative study of the costs of main and branch library buildings indicates a considerable increase in the costs per square foot over a 20-year period. In general, main library building costs were higher in the East than in the Middle West or South. Of the figures available the lowest was $6.21 per square foot on Alabama and the highest $22.50 in New Jersey. Branch building costs did not seem to vary as greatly for the different sections of the country, most of those reported ranging from $11.46 to $17.32 per square foot.

Library Needs. Public libraries have never received adequate financial support in comparison with other educational and community activities. The present trend toward economy budgets, therefore, is all the more serious if libraries are to fulfill their responsibilities as war information centers and make their significant contribution to educational mobilization generally.

Strengthening of state library extension agencies and state library associations, assistance of the federal government through the passage of a revised public library service demonstration bill, greater emphasis on the educational function of the public library, and more complete understanding by laymen of the library's functions and objectives continued to be the important long-term needs.

Professional Organization. As a national membership organization of over 20,000 librarians, library board members, and friends of libraries, the American Library Association (50 East Huron Street, Chicago 11) maintains a vital interest in the development of all types of library service through the many and diverse activities of its various divisions, boards, and committees, through its information and advisory services, publications, and conferences, and through its relations with other national and international organizations and government agencies. Its annual conference was held in Cleveland in July, 1950, and its 75th Anniversary Conference will be held in Chicago in July, 1951.

Sources of Information: Libraries

Sources of Statistics: Libraries

American Library Association, 50 East Huron Street, Chicago 11, Ill., collected and published in its official publication, the A.L.A. Bulletin, (through April issues, 1944) general and salary statistics for a selected group of public libraries serving more than 10,000 population, book stock, registration, circulation, income, expenditures, employees, salaries, school salaries.

U. S. Office of Education, Federal Security Agency. Once in four years this Office collects and publishes annual statistics on all types of public libraries, including county and regional libraries. The last such publication contains statistics for 1944-45. The next general collection was made in 1950 for the fiscal year which ended during the period July 1, 1949 to July 30, 1950. The Office also collects and publishes annually much more selected statistical information from libraries in cities with 100,000 population or over.

State Library Agencies. Many state library agencies compile annual statistics for the public libraries of the state.

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Municipal Law and Courts

City Legal Problems in 1950

By Charles S. Rhyne

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AN ANALYSIS of the municipal legal developments of the past year must necessarily recognize the fact that many of the current legal problems of cities spring from or are directly related to causes created by the current international tension. Tremendous industrial activity with resulting concentrations of workers and the rapid growth of areas surrounding metropolitan centers have inevitably led to unique problems in governmental administration. Greater demands have been placed upon the federal, state, and local levels of government to meet this challenge, with the equally inevitable result that much litigation has arisen testing the validity of the expanding governmental activities.

As in 1949, foremost among the municipal legal problems of 1950 have been those relating to the ever pressing problem of city revenues. Other problems which have recurred with much frequency are those concerned with the loyalty of public employees and the preservation of constitutionally guaranteed rights of the individual. Zoning problems likewise were frequently before the courts.

Taxation and Revenues. Perennially confronted with the revenue problems, cities have been driven to a re-examination of the legal basis for their tax programs. Still untapped to any great extent by municipalities is the local income tax with which several cities had rather interesting legal experiences during 1950. One of the basic objections to this type of tax, and for that matter to other forms of local taxation, has been the absence of state enabling authority. Such authority was held, however, to exist in an Ohio decision involving the power of the city of Toledo to impose an income tax. In that case the court held that the state constitution authorized the state and municipalities thereof to impose income taxes and that, since the state had not entered into this field of taxation nor had restricted local action, cities had the power and authority to impose a tax upon income.[1]

The occupation tax of the city of Louisville, Kentucky, which has received a great deal of attention throughout the nation, was held to be applicable to employees of the United States Government working and earning their livilihood within the city. The court held that the doctrine of governmental immunity had no application to this tax imposed upon federal employees.[2] Extension of the Philadelphia wage tax was not so successful, however, as it was found that the proposed expansion of the city wage tax program conflicted with a state statute which forbade the city to tax anything which was subject to a state tax.[3] Included in the items held to be nontaxable by the city were: (1) dividends received from corporations paying a capital stock tax to the state; (2) income received from shares in corporations paying a corporate net income tax to the state; (3) income received from shares of corporations paying a franchise tax to the state; (4) rents received from real estate when the persons taxed were not in the real estate business; (5) dividends from state banks and national banks and income from bonds of corporations subject to the state corporate loans tax; (6) the net earnings of savings fund societies; and (7) domestic corporations subject to the state capital stock tax and corporate net income tax and foreign corporations subject to the foreign corporation franchise tax.

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[1] Angell v. City of Toledo, 153 O. S. 179, 91 N. E. (2d) 250 (1950).

Local admissions taxes were sustained during the year in several cases. In California a municipal license tax on theater and other amusement enterprises charging admissions was upheld, the court observing that the amount of this tax levied for revenue purposes by a municipality would not invalidate the tax where the amount was not confiscatory.[4]

In Oregon the circuit court of Lane County sustained a city 3 per cent amusement tax levied upon shows and public amusement in the city. Objections that the municipality lacked the power to adopt it and that it was confiscatory, unnecessary and oppressive were advanced by the theater interests which had attacked the ordinance.[5] This decision will undoubtedly be reviewed by the Oregon Supreme Court.

The Chicago license tax upon bowling, billiard, and pool games amounting to 3 per cent of the gross receipts from admission charges, was sustained in an Illinois Supreme Court decision.[6] Objections had been made that the Revised Cities and Villages Act authorizing municipalities to tax theatricals and other exhibitions, shows, and amusements was not intended to include bowling and billiard facilities.

Personal property taxes have frequently been described as those most easily escaped by the taxpayer and it is undoubtedly true that such levies are more avoidable than other types of taxation. Decisions which tend to strengthen the effectiveness of personal property taxes might, therefore, be of value to municipalities which have experienced difficulty in the administration of personal property taxes. In a Massachusetts decision it was held that a personal property tax could properly be levied upon a used car dealer based upon the automobiles in his possession at the time of the assessment, notwithstanding the subsequent payment by future purchasers of the state excise tax upon registered motor vehicles.[7] The court readily found a distinction between the state excise tax and the local personal property tax.

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[2] Cook v. Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the City of Louisville, 312 Ky. 1, 226 S. W. (2d) 328 (1950).

[3] Murray v. City of Philadelphia; Sheridan Transportation Company v. City of Philadelphia, 363 Pa. 524, 70 Atl. (2d) 640 (1950). For a thorough discussion of previous legal questions surrounding the City of Philadelphia ordinance, see 1944 Municipalities and the Law In Action 148-175.

[4] Fox Bakersfield Theatre Corporation v. City of Bakersfield, decided October 6, 1950, by the California Supreme Court.

[5] Eugene Theater Company v. City of Eugene, decided on June 6, 1950, by the Circuit Court of Lane County, Oregon.

[6] Stiska v. City of Chicago, 504 Ill. 374, 90 N. E. (2d) 742 (1950).

The basis for the taxation of motor vehicles by the state of Maryland was examined and approved by the Supreme Court of the United States.[8] The state had imposed a tax of 2 per cent based upon the fair market value of all motor vehicles which were titled in the state. Notwithstanding the compelling arguments of the dissenting justices that the tax bore no reasonable relationship to the privilege of road use, the majority of the court found that the formula adopted by the state was valid in the absence of a showing that the amount of the tax was in excess of a fair compensation for the privilege of using the roads.

The drastically increased necessity for additional tax funds emphasizes the problem of collecting the delinquent taxes which, in many municipalities, amounts to huge sums of money. In rem tax foreclosure methods have been of relatively recent origin, although their increasing use might well be expected. Following the successful example of several other jurisdictions, the state of New Jersey adopted an in rem tax foreclosure statute which has been judicially sustained.[9]

The chief objections to the in rem method have been lack of due process because of the absence of actual notice to the property owner. The in rem procedure now has the effect of increasing municipal revenues through speedy collection of past delinquencies and the placing of the property in the hands of more responsible taxpayers, but it also has the merit of being inexpensive to administer and enforce. The city of Newark, New Jersey, has estimated that the average cost to foreclose a delinquent tract of land in that city is now between $50 and $60.[10]

Loyalty of Public Employees. In these days when foreign ideologies are directly assailing democratic institutions both from within and without the country, it is not surprising that there has been an increasing awareness that federal, state, and local governments must be manned by those whose loyalty is unquestionable. This awareness has been the underlying basis for the loyalty oath programs of city, state, and federal governments.

Highlighted on the federal level has been the anti-subversive oath of union officials required by the Labor Management Relations Act, and the Presidential loyalty-check program, both of which were before the courts in 1950. On the state level, interesting decisions in New Jersey and New York concerned state legislation requiring loyalty oaths of certain public officers and school teachers, while on the municipal level local efforts in

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[7] Johnson v. Assessors of Springfield, 90 N. E. (2d) 837 (Mass., 1950).

[8] Capitol Greyhound Lines v. Brice, decided May 15, 1950.

[9] City of Newark v. Yeskel, decided in November, 1950, by the New Jersey Supreme Court.

[10] City of Newark v. Teskel, supra, and see the cases of Gothwright v. Mayor and City Council of Baltimore, 181 Md. 362, 30 Atl. (2d) 252 (1943), and City of New Rochelle v. Echo Water Front Corporation, 294 N. Y. 678, 60 N. E. (2d) 809 (1945), cert. den. 326 U.S. 720, 66 S. Ct. 24, 90 L. ed. 426 (1945).

California to determine the loyalty of public employees commands the rapt attention of city attorneys.

At the present time the noncommunist affidavit requirement of the Taft-Hartley Act stands approved by the United States Supreme Court, while the constitutionality of the Presidential loyalty program awaits decision. In the former case the court found that the purpose of the provision was to prevent political strikes and that the means adopted by Congress to achieve this end could not be said to relate unreasonably to such purpose.[11] With respect to the Presidential loyalty program, the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit sustained it after consideration of many constitutional questions.[12]

New Jersey statutes requiring, as a condition to the holding of public office, oaths that the officer would not advocate the overthrow of the Government by force were held unconstitutional because they imposed limitations in addition to those prescribed by the state constitution.[13] On the other hand, in New York the so-called Feinberg Law was upheld. This statute made membership in designated organizations prima facie evidence of disqualification to teach in the public school system.[14]

In California a city of Los Angeles ordinance requiring city employees to declare whether they had been or were members of subversive organizations was upheld by an intermediate appellate court.[15]

Civil Liberties. Periods of national emergency inevitably lead to partial curtailment of many basic constitutional liberties. This must necessarily be so because temporary interference with these liberties is to be preferred to total destruction of the form of government under which these liberties are protected and permitted to flourish. Most of the decisions involving civil liberties have arisen as a result of allegedly discriminatory practices against Negroes in the use of educational, recreational and other public facilities, and they reflect the difficulties encountered in seeking to achieve equality under law.

Two Supreme Court decisions of importance were announced during the year. Both cases concerned the conditions which must exist in state educational institutions in order to guarantee the equal protection demanded by the 14th Amendment. In the first of these cases, a Negro had filed an application for admission to the University of Texas Law School, which application was rejected on the sole ground that the applicant was a Negro. After the Negro had instituted an action in mandamus to compel his admission, a new law school was established by the state, however, with no independent faculty and library. The Supreme Court determined that the educational opportunity offered to the petitioner was not equal to those of the Texas Law School, notwithstanding the opening of a new law school with a faculty of full-time professors, an equipped library, a practice court, and a legal aid association.[16]

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[11] American Communications Association v. Douds, 339 U. S. 382, 70 S. Ct. 674, 94 L. ed. 597 (1950).

[12] Bailey v. Richardson, 182 Fed. (2d) 46, (U.S.C.A., D. C., 1950).

[13] Imbrie v. Marsh, 3 N. J. 578, 71 Atl. (2d) 352 (1950).

[14] Thompson v. Wallin, decided November 30, 1950, by the New York Court of Appeals.

[15] Garner v. Board of Public Works of the City of Los Angeles, 220 Pac. (2d) 958 (Cal. App., 1950).

In the second of these cases, the Supreme Court likewise found that certain practices at the University of Oklahoma did not give equal protection of the law to Negroes. In that case, a Negro had been admitted to the University of Oklahoma graduate school but was required to sit apart in classrooms, the library, and the school cafeteria. Again the court found that equal protection had been denied, notwithstanding the fact that the Negro was assigned a special seat in a classroom with white students, a particular table in the library and could eat at a designated table in the school cafeteria.[17]

Contentions that equal protection of the law had been violated were not sustained in a case decided by the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit. In this case, Negro children were divided into double shifts whereby one shift was to attend morning classes and the other afternoon classes. The same curriculum, standards of promotion, events, etc., were provided to each group, the sole claim of inequality being in the assignment of Negro pupils to certain buildings and white pupils to others. In this case, however, the court found that there was no racial discrimination in the public school system in the District of Columbia and that the double-shift temporary program was necessitated through an unavoidable and crowded situation.[18]

Use of municipally owned recreational areas was involved in several decisions of the past year. In a Florida case it was contended that equal protection had been denied where Negroes had been permitted to use a municipal golf course on one day of the week, while members of the Caucasian race could use these facilities on the remaining six days. Arrangements had been made to increase the ratio of playing days if it were shown that the ratio of Negro golfers would increase. The Supreme Court of Florida sustained this practice, stressing that equal protection does not require identical facilities, but simply that substantially equal accommodations and privileges be provided for persons of different races.[19] This decision reached the Supreme Court of the United States which sent it back to the Florida Supreme Court for reconsideration in the light of the Sweatt and McLaurin cases discussed supra.[20]

Equal facilities in the dining car of an interstate railroad was the subject of another important decision by the Supreme Court of the United States. In this case the court held that the rules and practices of a railroad company which reserved one end table near the kitchen of a dining car exclusively for Negroes violated the Interstate Commerce Act forbidding railroads to subject anyone to unreasonable prejudice and disadvantage in any respect.[21] In another case which the Supreme Court refused to review, it was held that exclusion of Negroes from a housing development built by a New York corporation was not state action and therefore did not violate equal protection of the law.[22]

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[16] Sweatt v. Painter, 339 U. S. 629, 70 S. Ct. 848, 94 L. ed. 1114 (1950).

[17] McLaurin v. Oklahoma State Regents for Higher Education, 339 U. S. 637, 70 S. Ct. 851, 94 L. ed. 787 (1950).

[18] Carr v. Corning, 182 Fed. (2d) 14 (U.S.C.A., D. C., 1950).

[19] Rice v. Arnold, 45 So. (2d) 195 (Fla. 1950).

[20] Remanded to the Florida Supreme Court on October 16, 1950.

Use of city streets in expounding one's cause where such use created or incited riotous activities or disorderly conduct was considered by the New York Court of Appeals in two decisions. In the first case a clergyman had been convicted for violating a New York City ordinance making it unlawful for anyone to collect a crowd on any street for the purpose of ridiculing or denouncing any religious belief. Provision was made for the preaching or expounding of the cause of any religious group in any public place provided a permit had first been granted by the police commissioner. The court held that the permit procedure was constitutional and that the defendant had no right to incite riots on municipal streets nor could he use insulting words intended to incite immediate breaches of the peace.[23] In the second case a conviction for disorderly conduct was sustained where the defendant delivered an address on the public streets which aroused hostility, interfered with pedestrians and disrupted vehicular traffic. The court noted that there was no constitutional right to engage in activities which created such a situation,[24] and that, therefore, there was no interference with the freedoms guaranteed by the First Amendment.

Zoning. The growth of urban areas, the building boom which continues unabated, and the promise of continued activity in and around metropolitan areas has focused attention upon the zoning requirements of these communities. Municipalities have perceived the necessity for careful planning of the future growth of their cities and the necessity of controlling the development of land and property uses to prevent the many evils which flow from haphazard uncontrolled development. The rather direct impact of zoning regulations upon the individual and the increasing use of the regulations by cities has led to an abnormally large number of cases which have contested local zoning requirements. The paucity of decisions concerning minimum area requirements, together with the fact that such requirements were before three separate courts in 1950 would indicate the appropriateness of recognizing this particular phase of zoning.

In California the highest state court sustained a municipal ordinance which prohibited the reduction of residential lots below a minimum of 5,000 square feet and a 50-foot frontage.[25] A considerably greater requirement, namely, three acres for a single residence, was sustained by a lower court in Missouri in which no opinion was written.[26] Related to the minimum lot area requirement is the minimum livable floor space requirement. And in New York an ordinance which prohibited the erection of dwellings in residential districts with less than 1,800 square feet of livable floor space was sustained. The court found that the state enabling legislation conferred the necessary authority upon the village to adopt the ordinance in question.[27]

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[21] Henderson v. United States, decided June 4, 1950.

[22] Dorsey v. Stuyvesant Town, 299 N. Y. 512, 87 N.E. (2d) 541 (1950), cert. den. 339 U.S. 981, 70 S. Ct. 1019, 94 L. ed. 922 (1950).

[23] People of the State of New York v. Kunz, 300 N. Y. 273, 90 N. E. (2d) 455 (1949), probable jurisdiction noted May 5, 1950, and now awaiting decision.

[24] People of the State of New York v. Feiner, 300 N. Y. 391, 91 N. E. (2d) 316 (1950).

[25] Clemons v. City of Los Angeles, 222 Pac. (2d) 439 (1950).

[26] Flora Realty and Investment Company v. City of Ladue, decided May 1, 1950 by the Circuit Court of St. Louis County, Missouri.

Elimination of uses which, prior to local legislative action, were authorized but which, because of subsequent action became unauthorized, was the question with which two state courts were concerned during the past year. In one of these cases the city amended its zoning ordinance so as to prohibit the establishment of trailer camps in certain areas. Prior to the amendment the trailer camp owner had secured approval of the city council to establish and operate the trailer camp and had commenced to grade the land. The court held, however, that there was no vested right to use the land in this manner even though a considerable sum had been expended because of the prior permission of the city council.[28]

A similar situation arose in another jurisdiction in which the city sought to require the discontinuance of a gasoline filling station in an area near the state capitol. The filling station operator contended that the site was acquired and approved at great expense before enactment of the ordinance prohibiting the station's operation at this location. The facts in this particular case tended, however, to reveal a legitimate and proper exercise of the police power of the city and elimination of this nonconforming use was upheld in a decision, review of which was denied by the Supreme Court of the United States.[29]

Professional Organization. The National Institute of Municipal Law Officers serves as a nationwide clearinghouse for municipal legal information. Monthly publications entitled "Municipal Law Journal," "Municipal Law Court Decisions," and the "Municipal Legislative Bulletin," periodic research reports on current topics of municipal legal significance are prepared, and a yearly volume, entitled "Municipalities and the Law In Action," summarizing each year's legal developments constitute the published material of the organization.

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[27] In re Flower Hill Building Corporation, decided June 8, 1950, by the New York Supreme Court for Nassau County.

[28] Glissman v. City of Omaha, 39 N. W. (2d) 828 (Neb., 1949). Appeal dismissed May 30, 1950, by the United States Supreme Court.

[29] Standard Oil Company v. City of Tallhassee, 183 Fed. (2d) 410 (U.S.C.A., 5th, 1950), cert. den. November 27, 1950.

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CASES AND MATERIALS ON MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS. Third edition. By Charles W. Tooke and John A. McIntire. The Foundation Press, Inc., 268 Flatbush Avenue, Brooklyn, New York. 1942. 843 pp. $6.50.

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For scope of this list see article "How to Use the Year Book"; for addresses of state municipal leagues see Table V; and for more detailed subject classification see index at end of Year Book.

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PART FIVE

DIRECTORIES OF OFFICIALS

The City-Manager Profession and Directory

Directory of Officials in Cities Over 10,000

Mayors and Clerks in Cities 5,000 to 10,000

The City Manager Profession and Directory

TWO hundred and forty-seven city manager appointments were made in 1950, 91 of whom (37 per cent) had been managers in other cities. There were 120 separations from the service, representing a turnover of 12.6 per cent. There were 231 enrollments by public officials in the Association's training courses. In addition, 4,978 copies of the training manuals were sold; 667 cities were subscribers to Management Information Service; and the Association's membership was 1,479 at the end of the year.

Appointments. More than one-half (52 per cent) of all city managers appointed in 1950 had been managers in other cities, administrative assistants to managers, or students in public administration serving as interns in manager cities. In 1939 less than one-fourth (23 per cent) of the managers appointed had such backgrounds (see Table 1). Approximately three out of every four (73 per cent) appointments in 1950 were promotions from other governmental positions, as compared with 65 per cent in 1939. Another significant development is that more than three-fourths (76 per cent) of all city manager appointments in 1950 were from outside the city as compared with approximately one-third (38 per cent) of those appointed in 1939.

Separations. There were 120 separations from the service in 1950, representing a turnover of 12.6 per cent. The corresponding figure for 1949 was 115 (13.1 per cent). Causes of separation were: 10 died, 32 were either dismissed or resigned, 14 entered private industry, 11 retired, 11 went to other governmental positions, 4 left because of ill health, 2 resigned to re-enter military service, 3 left for miscellaneous reasons, and for 33 their reason for leaving is unknown.

Tenure. The tenure of managers is gradually lengthening. The average tenure of the managers leaving the service in 1950 (exclusive of those with two or less years) is 8.9 years. Considering all of the 953 managers in service, 123 had served 15 to 20 years as a manager, 43 from 20 to 24 years, 23 had from 25 to 30 years experience, and six had been managers for 30 years or more.

In-Service Training. The International City Managers' Association continued to conduct the Institute for Training in Municipal Administration which it inaugurated in 1935. A total of 231 enrollments, mainly from local government administrative officers, were received, which compares with an enrollment of 229 the previous year. In addition, 4,978 copies of the training manuals were sold as compared to 4,145 the previous year.

In addition to individual enrollments, the Association aided many cities in setting up courses in municipal administration which were conducted on the conference method. These groups usually number from 10 to 40. A few of the cities in which such programs were conducted were: Alexandria, Virginia; Big Stone Gap, Virginia; Dayton, Ohio; Greensboro, North Carolina; Hartford, Connecticut; Mexico, Missouri; Oakland, California; Saginaw, Michigan; Wichita, Kansas; and Winnetka, Illinois.

Some of the states, including California, Florida, Kansas, Maine, Michigan, Oklahoma, and Oregon, continued their annual manager institutes, usually in cooperation with the state university or in connection with state manager meetings.

Salaries. Salary data for city managers in cities over 10,000 population are shown in Table VI. For 167 reporting cities between 5,000 and 10,000 the average salary in March, 1951, was $5,812, representing an increase of 54.4 per cent since 1942. The lower quartile was $4,890, the upper quartile $6,600, and the median $5,700. For 169 reporting cities with populations of less than 5,000 the average salary in March, 1951, was $4,452, representing an increase of 49.0% since 1942. The lower quartile was $3,600, the upper quartile $5,000, and the median $4,300.

TABLE I

COMPARISON OF CITY-MANAGER APPOINTMENTS

	For 1939		Ten-Year Period 1940-49 Incl.		For 1950	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
GOVERNMENTAL:						
Manager promotions from other cities	5	6%	277	18%	71	29%
Former managers accepting appointments	10	13	177	11	20	8
Administrative assistants and asst. managers	2	3	69	4	28	11
Public administration students and interns	1	1	13	1	10	4
Other public administrative positions:						
Engineers	12	15	168	11	17	7
Finance officers and clerks	1	1	109	7	9	4
Other city department heads	4	5	86	5	11	5
Federal, state, and county	13	16	171	11	8	3
Miscellaneous	4	5	71	5	6	2
NONGOVERNMENTAL:						
Business and industry	17	22	152	10	27	11
Engineering	3	4	51	3	8	3
Miscellaneous	1	1	34	2	8	3
UNKNOWN:	6	8	186	12	24	10
Total appointments	79	100	1,564	100	247	100
Appointments from outside city	27		803		170	
Per cent of outside appointments	38%		58%		76%	

Management Information Service. In 1945 the International City Managers' Association set up this Service to answer specific inquiries on management problems and to issue special information reports monthly on timely management topics. This Service is made available to all local governments at an annual subscription fee based on population. By the end of 1950 a total of 667 cities, of which about 50 per cent are cities with less than 10,000 population, were subscribers to this Service.

Twelve MIS information reports were published during the year and furnished to subscribing cities: How to Improve City Council Organization and Procedure; Inventory Control of Municipal Property; Procedure in Purchasing Municipal Insurance; Pay Rates for Selected City Jobs in January, 1950; Administration of Leaves of Absence; Developing a Policy for Water Main Extensions; Development of Department Heads; Travel and Auto Allowances; Service Standards and Budget Estimates; Control of Forms and Records; Municipal Experience with One-Man Police Cars; and Financial Practices of Small Cities.

Professional Organization. Of the 953 managers in service, 703, or 74 per cent, are members of the International City Managers' Association (1313 East 60 Street, Chicago 37) and 776 persons other than managers held membership in the Association. The Association conducted its 36th annual conference at Houston, Texas, in November, with a registration of 586, including 320 active city managers.

In addition to conducting the Institute for Training, and Management Information Service previously discussed, the Association published the 17th edition of the annual "Municipal Year Book;" its monthly journal, Public Management; the biweekly City Managers' News Letter; and issued new editions of four of its training manuals: Police, Fire, Public Works, and Personnel.

Table XIX

DIRECTORY OF APPROVED COUNCIL-MANAGER CITIES, AND CITY MANAGERS

997 Cities and 16 Counties as of March 1, 1951

The figure following the city indicates the number of city managers to date. In the column headed "Plan" the letter "E" indicates state optional enabling act adopted by vote of the people; "H" home rule charter drafted locally and adopted by the people; "O" ordinance adopted by the city council and not submitted to people; "Oh" ordinance (initiative or other) approved by voters in local referendum; "Oe" ordinance passed by council putting into effect the provisions of optional state law providing for council-manager plan without local referendum; "S" special charter passed by the legislature without local referendum; and "Sh" special charter passed by legislature and adopted by people in local referendum. After the manager's name (M) indicates Member and (Assoc. M) Associate Member of the International City Managers' Association; the figure indicates he has served more than one city. After name of city "pl" indicates plantation, "t" town, "tp" township, "vil" village.

ALABAMA—4

City	Pop. 1950	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Brewton (1)	5,157	Oe	1948	(Vacancy)	
Fairhope (1)	3,359	Oe	1949	C. B. Niemeyer (Assoc. M)	1949
Jasper (1)	8,558	Oe	1950	R. Powell Black (Assoc. M)	1951
Mountain Brook (3)	8,326	Oe	1942	Alvin W. Morland (Assoc. M)	1950

ARIZONA—3

Glendale (2)	8,174	O	1948	E. B. Tucker (Assoc. M)	1949
Phoenix (25)	105,442	H	1914	Ray W. Wilson (Assoc. M)	1950
Tucson (5)	45,064	H	1930	Phil J. Martin, Jr. (M)	1941

CALIFORNIA—83

Alameda (9)	63,425	H	1917	Carl Froerer (M)	1948
Alhambra (11)	51,284	H	1916	Edwin A. Ingham (M) 3	1945
Antioch (2)	10,983	Oh	1949	Phil Minner (M) 2	1949
Auburn (2)	4,647	O	1948	Willis Endicott	1950
Avalon (1)	1,498	O	1950	J. C. Wegmann	1950
Bakersfield (10)	34,540	H	1915	Carl Thornton (M)	1947
Berkeley (5)	113,217	H	1923	Ross Miller (M) 2	1947
Burbank (3)	78,318	H	1927	H. I. Stites (M)	1933
Chico (4)	12,210	H	1923	Robert O. Bailey (M) 3	1951
Chula Vista (1)	15,844	H	1949	Herbert V. Bryant (Assoc. M)	1950
Claremont (2)	6,229	O	1948	Kalman I. Dienes (Assoc. M)	1950
Compton (8)	47,893	H	1925	Kenneth B. Douglass (M)	1948
Corona (1)	10,219	O	1949	Doyle F. Boen (Assoc. M)	1949
Coronado (8)	12,423	O	1920	Glenn Wade, Acting	1951
Delano (3)	8,672	Oh	1946	Raymond F. O'Hara (Assoc. M)	1951
Dixon (1)	1,710	O	1950	Earl D. Hayes	1950
El Cajon (1)	5,418	O	1950	Bernard J. Noden (M) 2	1950
El Cerrito (2)	18,015	O	1948	Kenneth H. Smith (Assoc. M)	1950
Fillmore (1)	3,879	O	1918	Clarence Arrasmith (M)	1918
Glendale (10)	95,398	H	1914	Charles B. Briley (Assoc. M)	1950
Hanford (2)	9,829	O	1950	George M. Minturn	1951
Hawthorne (2)	16,278	O	1948	Carl B. Wirsching (M) 2	1949
Hayward (3)	14,273	H	1947	Lohn R. Ficklin (M) 2	1949
Hemet (1)	3,371	O	1949	Fred Workman	1950
Hillsborough (2)	3,519	Oh	1928	E. P. Wilsey (M) 2	1937
Lodi (1)	13,727	Oh	1948	H. D. Weller (M)	1948
Long Beach (15)	244,072	H	1921	Samuel E. Vickers (M) 2	1949
Lynwood (3)	25,534	Oh	1945	A. J. Bateman	1949
Manhattan Beach (1)	17,278	H	1948	Clifford G. Petrie (M)	1948
Menlo Park (1)	13,537	O	1947	C. L. Longson (M)	1947

CALIFORNIA (Continued)

City	Pop. 1950	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Merced (1)	15,144	H	1948	William Richards (M)	1948
Mill Valley (3)	7,241	O	1942	Silas R. Richards (Assoc. M)	1950
Modesto	17,347	H	1951		...
Monrovia (1)	20,274	O	1949	Richard H. Smith (M) 2	1949
Montebello	21,754	O	1950	Frank L. Seymour (M) 4	1949
Monterey (6)	16,120	H	1925	Walter Hahn, Jr. (Assoc. M.)	1951
Monterey Park (2)	20,113	Oh	1948	R. N. Klein (Assoc. M)	1950
Napa (1)	13,542	H	1949	Charles E. Martin (Assoc. M)	1949
National City (1)	21,132	O	1950	Mrs. Doris Sullivan (Assoc. M)	1950
Newport Beach (1)	12,220	O	1949	John J. Sailors (Assoc. M)	1949
Oakland (4)	380,576	H	1931	John F. Hassler (M)	1946
Ontario (2)	22,823	O	1944	Harold J. Martin (M)	1945
Oxnard (1)	21,519	Oh	1947	George C. Shannon (M) 2	1947
Pacific Grove (3)	9,573	H	1927	Alfred D. Coons (M)	1945
Palm Springs (5)	7,428	O	1941	Russell W. Rink (M) 2	1949
Palo Alto (1)	25,290	H	1950	Jerome Keithley (Assoc. M) 2	1950
Pasadena (5)	104,087	H	1921	Don C. McMillan (M) 3	1948
Petaluma (2)	10,390	H	1947	James L. Krause (Assoc. M)	1949
Pittsburg (6)	12,662	O	1919	Henry L. Denham (Assoc. M)	1935
Porterville (6)	6,857	H	1927	Harold N. Corbin (M)	1948
Redding (3)	10,137	Oh	1946	Philip W. Storm (M)	1947
Redlands (2)	18,411	O	1949	Edgar T. Ham	1950
Redondo Beach (3)	25,208	H	1949	George W. Coffey (Assoc. M) 2	1950
Redwood City (4)	25,342	H	1929	E. A. Rolison (Assoc. M) 5	1947
Richmond (2)	99,218	O	1920	Wayne Thompson (M)	1945
Sacramento (6)	135,761	H	1921	B. W. Cavanaugh (Assoc. M)	1946
Sacramento County (1)	275,659	H	1933	Charles W. Deterding, Jr.	1933
Salinas (4)	13,895	O	1936	Ted B. Adsit (M) 2	1950
San Carlos (1)	14,339	O	1949	Howard W. Brod (Assoc. M)	1949
San Diego (8)	321,485	H	1932	O. W. Campbell (M) 2	1950
San Jose (6)	95,044	H	1916	Anthony P. Hamann (Assoc. M)	1950
San Leandro (6)	27,498	H	1928	Wesley McClure (M)	1948
San Mateo (5)	41,536	H	1923	Arthur B. Sullivan (M)	1946
San Mateo County (Redwood City) (1)	234,080	H	1951	E. R. Stallings (Assoc. M) 2	1951
San Rafael (1)	13,830	O	1947	Ray Boege	1947
Santa Clara County (San Jose)	288,938	H	1950	(Vacancy)	
Santa Cruz (1)	21,848	H	1948	Neal D. Smith (M) 2	1948
Santa Monica (1)	71,299	H	1947	R. M. Dorton (M) 4	1947
Santa Paula (1)	11,039	O	1950	George Aiassa	1951
Santa Rosa (11)	17,905	H	1923	Samuel B. Hood (Assoc. M)	1950
Sierra Madre	7,288	O	1950	(Vacancy)	
South Pasadena (5)	16,950	O	1920	Frank Clough (M)	1940
S. San Francisco (1)	19,250	O	1949	Mark Larwood (Assoc. M)	1949
Stockton (4)	71,660	H	1923	Raymond V. Carey (Assoc. M)	1950
Sunnyvale (1)	9,849	H	1949	H. K. Hunter (Assoc. M)	1950
Torrance (1)	22,206	H	1948	George W. Stevens (Assoc. M)	1949
Tulare (9)	12,367	H	1923	R. E. Rounsaville, Acting	1950
Upland (1)	9,166	O	1930	R. G. Manley (M)	1930
Vallejo (2)	23,164	H	1947	Alfred L. Wanger (Assoc. M)	1949
Ventura (4)	16,535	H	1933	Lawrence E. Olson (M) 2	1948
Visalia (3)	11,690	H	1923	E. A. Dunn (M)	1943
Whittier (1)	23,866	Oh	1949	(Vacancy)	
Woodland (1)	9,318	Oh	1948	John H. Ferns (Assoc. M)	1948

COLORADO—18

City	Pop. 1950	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Alamosa	5,342	E	1952		...
Boulder (7)	19,916	H	1918	Bertill W. Johnson (M) 2	1950
Canon City (1)	6,313	O	1947	Everett R. Bancroft	1947
Colorado Springs (4)	45,268	H	1921	Kenneth R. Card (Assoc. M)	1949
Delta	4,077	H	1952		...
Durango (8)	7,437	H	1915	A. F. Barnett (Assoc. M)	1951
Fort Collins (1)	14,932	O	1939	G. H. Palmes (M)	1939
Glenwood Springs (1)	2,402	E	1948	James L. Galloway (M) 2	1948
Golden (2)	5,176	E	1948	Neal Harr (M) 2	1950

COLORADO (Continued)

City	Pop. 1950	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Grand Junction (7)	14,454	H	1922	Warren D. Toyne (M) 3	1950
Greeley	20,286	E	1952		...
La Junta (2)	7,679	E	1948	Tom Russell (Assoc. M)	1949
Monte Vista (3)	3,262	H	1922	Glenn Watson	1951
Montrose (11)	4,848	H	1914	Roy P. Roberts (Assoc. M)	1950
Pueblo (1)	63,561	H	1950	John O. Hall (M) 4	1950
Sterling (1)	7,470	H	1951	Henry Rolfes, Jr. (M) 3	1950
Trinidad (2)	12,206	E	1948	Raymond D. Nixon (Assoc. M)	1949
Wray (1)	2,185	H	1950	G. W. Roller	1951

CONNECTICUT—10

Bloomfield t (4)	5,640	Sh	1941	Ralph G. Lingley (M)	1948
Farmington t (1)	6,794	Sh	1948	Robert D. Heitsch, Jr. (M) 3	1948
Hartford (1)	177,073	Sh	1948	Carleton F. Sharpe (M) 2	1948
Killingly t (Danielson) (2)	10,001	E	1939	Owen Bell	1942
Manchester (1)	33,906	Sh	1947	George H. Waddell (M)	1947
Milford t (1)	26,345	Sh	1947	(Vacancy)	
New London (4)	30,367	Sh	1921	Edward R. Henkle (M)	1944
Stratford t (5)	33,620	Sh	1921	Harry B. Flood (M)	1945
West Hartford t (2)	44,401	Sh	1935	Rodney L. Loomis (M)	1935
Windsor t (1)	11,838	Sh	1947	Richard H. Custer (M) 2	1947

DELAWARE—3

Dover (4)	6,322	S	1929	O. B. Agner (Assoc. M)	1950
Milford (5)	5,179	S	1932	Herman D. Johnson (Assoc. M)	1950
Rehoboth Beach (4)	1,653	S	1937	Harry F. Bressler (M) 2	1950

FLORIDA—55

Alachua (2)	1,106	Sh	1923	Julian O. Langford (Assoc. M)	1947
Auburndale (1)	3,769	O	1949	Joe N. Crowder	1949
Bal Harbour (1)	1,685	Sh	1947	Willard H. Webb (Assoc. M)	1947
Bartow (10)	8,675	Sh	1922	Charles R. Odom (M)	1948
Clearwater (8)	15,535	Sh	1923	Francis C. Middleton	1951
Coral Gables (6)	19,668	Sh	1925	William T. McIlwain (M) 2	1945
Dade City (1)	3,792	Sh	1946	Oscar Hettema (M)	1946
Daytona Beach (18)	29,254	Sh	1922	J. B. Mobley (M) 2	1951
DeLand (6)	8,536	Sh	1926	William D. LeVeille, Acting	1949
Delray Beach (2)	6,264	O	1946	(Vacancy)	
Dunedin (7)	3,162	Sh	1926	Charles H. Shaw	1950
Fernandina (10)	4,388	Sh	1923	S. G. Backman (Assoc. M) 2	1951
Fort Lauderdale (9)	36,000	Sh	1925	Fred D. Rankins	1949
Fort Meade (9)	2,801	Sh	1925	John L. Green	1944
Fort Pierce (11)	13,418	Sh	1923	Howard Stanton	1948
Gainesville (5)	26,577	Sh	1921	R. T. Cunningham (Assoc. M)	1950
Green Cove Springs (2)	3,283	O	1946	Maynard T. McGurn (Assoc. M)	1950
Haines City (7)	5,620	Sh	1925	K. M. Averill	1950
Hollywood (16)	14,135	Sh	1926	Arthur P. McMann (Assoc. M)	1949
Jacksonville Beach (6)	6,242	Sh	1938	Mrs. Clare G. Swanson (Assoc. M)	1950
Key West (3)	21,724	Sh	1945	Dave King (M) 3	1950
Kissimmee (9)	4,329	Sh	1923	E. J. Parker	1951
Lake Alfred (1)	1,297	Sh	1927	Mrs. Ruth H. Smith (Assoc. M)	1946
Lake Worth (6)	11,714	O	1937	W. F. Clark (Assoc. M)	1949
Lakeland (8)	30,846	Sh	1914	E. E. Kelley, Jr.	1951
Largo (18)	1,540	Sh	1913	C. F. Fussell	1950
Leesburg (6)	7,365	Sh	1923	J. Keener Mizell	1947
Madison (1)	3,150	Sh	1945	Jesse Hughey (M)	1945
Melbourne (9)	4,188	Sh	1926	C. R. Stickel	1950
Miami (11)	246,983	Sh	1921	Chelsie Senerchia (Assoc. M)	1950
Miami Beach (2)	45,541	O	1923	Claude A. Renshaw (M)	1925
Miami Shores (3)	5,008	Sh	1932	C. Lawton McCall (M)	1935
Naples (1)	1,458	Sh	1948	F. M. Lowdermilk	1949
New Smyrna Beach (7)	5,747	Sh	1921	John C. Ferris (M)	1950
Ocala (10)	11,588	Sh	1918	John M. Baldwin (M) 2	1948
Palatka (5)	9,172	Sh	1924	J. H. Bryan, Acting (Assoc. M)	1950

FLORIDA (Continued)

City	Pop. 1950	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Palm Beach (1)	3,865	Sh	1922	L. Trevette Lockwood (M)	1922
Panama City (2)	26,248	Sh	1940	Harry Harris (Assoc. M)	1950
Pensacola (4)	43,293	Sh	1931	Oliver J. Semmes, Jr. (M)	1947
Plant City (7)	9,208	Sh	1927	T. J. McCall (M)	1941
Pompano Beach (2)	5,708	Sh	1947	Horace P. Edmond (M) 2	1948
Quincy (3)	6,586	Sh	1923	Herbert C. Gregory	1948
Safety Harbor (2)	874	Sh	1927	Mrs. Ida Samuelson	1947
St. Augustine (9)	13,418	Sh	1915	Richard Francis	1950
St. Petersburg (6)	95,712	Sh	1931	Ross E. Windom (M) 4	1948
Sanford (7)	11,742	Sh	1920	Clifford McKibbin, Jr. (Assoc. M)	1948
Sarasota (4)	18,705	Sh	1946	Kenneth Thompson (Assoc. M)	1950
Stuart (3)	2,892	O	1926	L. B. Eurit (M)	1940
Surfside (Miami Beach) (1)	1,828	Sh	1949	Eugene A. Smith, Acting (Assoc. M)	1950
Tallahassee (5)	27,158	Sh	1920	Malcolm N. Yancey (M)	1940
Tarpon Springs (5)	4,309	Sh	1941	Joe McCreary (Assoc. M)	1947
Titusville (1)	2,590	Sh	1947	H. G. Forrester (Assoc. M)	1951
West Palm Beach (9)	43,053	Sh	1919	Keith R. Chinn (M)	1947
Winter Haven (9)	8,263	Sh	1923	Cletus R. Allen (M)	1946
Winter Park (3)	8,219	Sh	1950	Cornelius Bodine, Jr. (Assoc. M) 2	1951

GEORGIA—24

Albany (3)	30,987	Sh	1924	Donald P. Wolfer (M) 2	1949
Avondale Estates (4)	1,064	Sh	1927	John R. Hellams	1948
Brunswick (7)	18,086	Sh	1921	F. J. Torras (M)	1950
Buford (3)	3,812	Sh	1939	H. Jack Turner (M)	1947
Cartersville (7)	7,282	Sh	1917	Riley Milam (M)	1950
Cedartown (4)	9,469	Sh	1938	H. B. Lovvorn (Assoc. M)	1951
Columbus (5)	79,510	Sh	1922	J. A. Willman (M)	1947
Cordele (6)	9,434	Sh	1923	S. E. Cox, Acting	1950
Cornelia (11)	2,428	Sh	1928	D. C. Moody	1948
Decatur (6)	21,626	Sh	1921	L. V. Bean (M) 3	1949
Douglas (4)	7,437	Sh	1941	James W. Moore (Assoc. M)	1950
Eastman (6)	3,595	Sh	1922	R. T. Wright	1946
Fulton Co. (Atlanta) (1)	467,354	Sh	1947	A. E. Fuller (M) 2	1947
Gainesville (7)	11,881	Sh	1922	A. O. Brown (Assoc. M)	1949
Griffin (6)	13,952	Sh	1918	Hill R. Healan (M) 2	1950
Hawkinsville (2)	3,335	Sh	1941	T. R. Richardson	1943
LaGrange (1)	24,954	H	1950	H. M. Crane (M) 2	1950
Manchester (5)	3,637	Sh	1923	George A. Whiten (Assoc. M)	1949
Moultrie (3)	11,612	Sh	1937	Charles M. Dixon	1951
Quitman (6)	4,750	Sh	1922	J. J. Davis, Acting	1950
Rome (2)	29,617	Sh	1919	S. S. King (M)	1937
Thomasville (1)	14,446	Sh	1944	Lathrop Craig, Acting	1950
Tifton (7)	6,817	Sh	1921	D. H. Hurst (Assoc. M)	1950
Toccoa (5)	6,788	Sh	1932	Fred Terrell	1949
Waycross (6)	18,842	Sh	1923	S. L. Ruff, Acting	1950

IDAHO—2

Pocatello (1)	25,882	E	1951	William B. Webb (M) 2	1951
Twin Falls (1)	17,544	E	1950	William R. Smith (Assoc. M)	1950

ILLINOIS—13

Brookfield (2)	15,484	O	1947	C. Harold Eash (Assoc. M)	1948
Galena (1)	4,665	E	1949	Robert F. Mott (Assoc. M)	1949
Glencoe (2)	6,950	O	1914	George R. Young (M)	1927
Glenview (2)	6,112	O	1931	Walter J. Hoffman (M)	1935
Hinsdale (1)	8,664	O	1949	Theodore M. Wardwell (M) 2	1949
Kenilworth (3)	2,774	O	1920	W. C. Drager (M) 4	1948
Park Forest (1)	8,107	O	1950	Edmund W. Meisenhelder (M) 2	1951
Park Ridge (1)	16,543	O	1949	DeSoto McCabe (M) 2	1950
Riverside (2)	9,130	O	1925	G. L. Opper (M)	1934
Savanna	5,037	E	1953		
Western Springs (1)	6,353	O	1949	C. K. Creelman (Assoc. M)	1949
Wilmette (5)	18,184	O	1930	William A. Wolff (M)	1940
Winnetka (2)	12,545	O	1915	H. L. Woolhiser (M)	1917

IOWA—14

City	Pop. 1950	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Ames (2)	23,105	O	1920	John H. Ames (M)	1927
Charles City (3)	10,277	O	1946	Arthur E. J. Johnson (M) 4	1949
Clarinda (10)	5,077	O	1913	R. H. van Deusen (M) 2	1950
Council Bluffs (1)	45,184	E	1950	Oliver D. Comstock (M) 2	1950
Des Moines (1)	176,954	E	1950	Leonard G. Howell (M) 4	1950
Dubuque (6)	49,528	E	1920	Laverne J. Schiltz	1951
Iowa City	27,018	E	1951	...	...
Iowa Falls (5)	4,901	O	1914	Forrest E. Dougan (M)	1944
Maquoketa (4)	4,303	O	1920	Orville E. Meyer	1951
Mt. Pleasant (2)	5,831	O	1916	Lee F. Speaker	1940
Shenandoah (2)	6,917	O	1946	Paul G. Osterholm (Assoc. M)	1948
Villisca (5)	1,811	O	1919	Martin Taylor	1948
Webster City (5)	7,604	E	1915	C. C. McCarthy (M)	1940
West Liberty (3)	1,862	O	1920	Waldo C. Myers	1941

KANSAS—33

Abilene (4)	5,580	E	1939	Frank H. Lawler (Assoc. M)	1949
Arkansas City (2)	12,887	E	1931	Wayne E. Lambert (Assoc. M)	1949
Atchison (5)	12,759	E	1921	Earl Hellener (M)	1947
Belleville (4)	2,858	E	1921	William I. Lane (Assoc. M)	1951
Chanute	10,241	E	1951	...	...
Colby (2)	3,843	E	1947	R. J. Hayes (Assoc. M)	1949
Concordia (1)	7,139	E	1949	E. Alan Webster (Assoc. M) 3	1949
El Dorado (8)	10,923	E	1917	H. E. McMillen (M)	1941
Emporia (1)	15,560	E	1947	Walter F. Johnson (M) 3	1947
Garden City (1)	10,893	E	1949	Robert Peart (M) 4	1949
Great Bend (1)	12,620	E	1950	Logan Brown	1950
Hays (8)	8,600	E	1919	Bernard J. Brungardt (Assoc. M)	1950
Hoisington (2)	4,016	E	1924	Ralph B. Call	1927
Holton (2)	2,701	E	1948	James W. Bibb, Jr. (Assoc. M)	1950
Hutchinson (1)	33,524	E	1947	(Vacancy)	
Independence (2)	11,432	E	1945	W. C. Cavert	1949
Junction City (2)	13,370	E	1947	Virgil Basgall (M) 2	1950
Kinsley (5)	2,480	E	1922	Albert Wilson (M)	1944
La Crosse (4)	1,764	E	1925	L. R. St. John	1949
Larned (1)	4,442	E	1948	Wayne N. Baxter (M)	1948
Lawrence	23,292	E	1951	...	...
Liberal (3)	7,124	E	1945	W. D. Pittser (Assoc. M)	1949
Manhattan	18,996	E	1951	...	...
McCracken (3)	552	E	1919	J. I. Edwards	1929
Newton (8)	11,541	E	1927	Allison Schroeder	1950
Pittsburg (1)	19,371	E	1949	William E. Hansen (M) 4	1949
Russell (1)	6,471	E	1948	J. H. Wigglesworth (M) 2	1948
St. Marys (4)	1,195	E	1921	M. E. Coleman	1931
Salina (5)	26,141	E	1921	E. J. Allison (M) 2	1943
Sterling (7)	2,239	E	1925	John B. LaDuex (Assoc. M)	1949
Stockton (3)	1,876	E	1921	Harley E. Lucas (Assoc. M)	1950
Wichita (8)	166,306	E	1917	M. P. Jones (M)	1948
Winfield (5)	10,238	E	1921	Kenneth F. Watts	1950

KENTUCKY—7

Ashland (2)	31,228	E	1950	Jack Maynard (M) 4	1951
Corbin (1)	7,715	E	1950	(Vacancy)	
Covington (7)	64,282	E	1932	Edward B. Abbett	1950
Hazard (7)	6,850	E	1938	Benjamin T. Campbell (Assoc. M)	1950
Lexington (8)	54,449	E	1932	(Vacancy)	
Newport (5)	31,015	E	1932	Malcolm R. Rhoads (Assoc. M)	1950
Paducah (5)	32,430	E	1934	C. R. Moffitt	1950

MAINE—108

Ashland t (3)	2,275	Sh	1935	Vance Dearborn	1949
Auburn (10)	23,078	Sh	1918	B. B. Allen (M) 5	1945
Baileyville t (Woodland) (2)	1,817	Sh	1934	Frank Foggia (Assoc. M)	1937
Bangor (5)	31,473	Sh	1932	Julian H. Orr (Assoc. M)	1950
Bar Harbor t (1)	3,819	E	1948	L. Everett Gerrish (M) 3	1948

MAINE (Continued)

City	Pop. 1950	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Bath (1)	10,594	Sh	1948	Ralph F. Mittendorf (M) 2	1948
Belfast (6)	5,927	Sh	1930	J. Merton Wyman (Assoc. M) 2	1949
Berwick t (1)	2,155	E	1949	Warren E. Knowles	1949
Blaine t (5)	1,015	E	1943	Charles A. Ross	1950
Boothbay t (1)	1,550	E	1947	Philip K. Blake	1947
Boothbay Harbor t (2)	2,270	E	1949	Merle F. Goff (Assoc. M)	1950
Brewer (2)	6,817	Sh	1932	Harrie D. Eckler (M) 2	1941
Bridgewater t (3)	1,179	E	1942	Mrs. Amelia J. Cullins	1945
Bridgton t (4)	2,922	E	1940	Alfred S. Harding (Assoc. M)	1950
Brownville t (4)	1,233	Sh	1944	(Vacancy)	
Brunswick (1)	10,943	E	1949	John J. Desmond (M) 2	1949
Bucksport t (1)	3,119	E	1946	L. W. O'Connor (M) 2	1946
Calais (3)	4,548	Sh	1948	Charles H. Tucker (Assoc. M) 3	1950
Camden t (2)	3,691	Sh	1925	Percy R. Keller (M)	1932
Caribou t (2)	9,509	Sh	1940	W. B. Burns 4	1945
Carmel t (1)	994	H	1950	Leonard L. Bishop, Jr.	1950
Castle Hill t (1)	579	E	1941	Phineas F. Ellis (Assoc. M)	1941
Chelsea t (2)	2,165	E	1949	Francis G. Lillie	1950
Clinton t (3)	1,623	E	1945	Harold L. Bean	1949
Corinna t (3)	1,716	E	1941	John Bird	1948
Crystal t (2)	375	E	1946	Basil Campbell	1946
Danforth t (4)	1,163	E	1941	Horace W. Hodnett	1947
Dexter t (4)	4,016	E	1944	Millard S. Quimby 2	1948
Dover-Foxcroft t (4)	4,199	Sh	1938	Laurence A. Peabody (Assoc. M) 3	1948
Dyer Brook t (3)	219	E	1942	Clair L. Allen (Assoc. M)	1948
Eagle Lake t (3)	1,513	E	1944	Gilbert E. Michaud	1950
Eastport t (8)	3,110	Sh	1936	Wilford S. Alexander	1950
Ellsworth t (3)	3,943	Sh	1934	Charles A. Haynes (M)	1941
Fairfield t (2)	5,770	Sh	1946	Clarence E. Robinson (M) 3	1949
Farmington t (1)	4,660	E	1948	Walter P. Lemke (M) 2	1948
Fort Fairfield t (8)	5,783	Sh	1929	Leonard H. Kyle (Assoc. M)	1949
Fort Kent (2)	5,346	Sh	1944	Elbridge Gagnon	1945
Freeport t (2)	3,268	E	1946	Elden H. Shute 2	1947
Frenchville t (1)	1,528	E	1944	John C. Michaud	1944
Greenville t (1)	1,879	E	1948	Archie A. Stevens (Assoc. M)	1948
Guilford t (4)	1,860	E	1945	Otis Bacon	1950
Haynesville t (2)	185	E	1944	H. F. Smith	1947
Hodgdon t (1)	1,160	E	1940	Fred C. Greaves	1940
Houlton t (2)	8,348	Sh	1939	J. Maynard Austin (Assoc. M)	1950
Island Falls t (1)	1,241	E	1946	Ralph Armstrong	1946
Isleboro t (2)	526	E	1948	John B. Bibber	1950
Jackman pl (1)	965	E	1949	Ronald W. Gullifer	1949
Kennebunk t (1)	4,255	E	1948	John N. Balch	1948
Limestone t (2)	2,419	E	1946	S. Waldo Burgess	1947
Lincoln t (4)	3,905	Sh	1940	Walter E. Benson (Assoc. M)	1948
Linneus t (1)	776	E	1940	Fred C. Greaves	1940
Lisbon t	4,317	H	1951		
Littleton t (1)	998	E	1945	Anna Schools	1946
Machias (1)	2,066	E	1949	Iley Walston	1949
Madawaska t (3)	4,870	E	1946	Ronald E. Stewart (Assoc. M)	1949
Madison t (2)	3,630	E	1947	Howard J. Charles (Assoc. M) 2	1948
Mapleton t (2)	1,362	E	1941	Phineas F. Ellis (Assoc. M) 2	1947
Mars Hill t (6)	2,058	E	1941	Donald J. Waring (Assoc. M).	1951
Masardis t (2)	522	E	1939	Donald Abbott	1945
Mechanic Falls t (1)	2,074	Sh	1942	Edward Sawyer	1949
Merrill t (2)	383	E	1941	Leland G. Adams	1942
Millbridge (1)	1,197	E	1950	Ronald W. Clifford (Assoc. M)	1950
Milo t (2)	2,890	Sh	1938	Bion F. Jose 2	1942
Monmouth t (2)	1,681	E	1947	Robert Hanson	1948
Monroe t (3)	592	E	1946	Frank E. Riley	1950
Monson t (1)	850	E	1947	Lyle C. Towne (Assoc. M)	1947
Monticello t (2)	1,281	E	1943	Arnot Archibald	1946
Mount Desert (1) (Northeast Harbor)	1,867	Sh	1932	Arthur Curtis	1951
New Canada pl (1) (Soldiers Pond)	445	E	1946	Adrian Jacques (M)	1946

MAINE (Continued)

City	Pop. 1950	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
New Gloucester (1)	2,628	E	1949	John W. True (Assoc. M)	1949
New Portland t (2)	734	E	1942	M. D. Davis	1946
Norridgewock t (5)	1,783	E	1940	Linwood A. Porter	1948
Norway t (2)	3,787	E	1943	Allen Wilcox (M) 3	1947
Oakfield t (3)	1,038	E	1946	Clair L. Allen (Assoc. M)	1948
Oakland t (4)	2,675	Sh	1935	Thomas M. Libby (Assoc. M)	1948
Old Orchard Beach (1)	4,668	H	1950	Albert Gray, Jr. (Assoc. M) 2	1950
Old Town (2)	8,256	Sh	1946	Daniel Webster (Assoc. M) 2	1949
Orono t (1)	7,496	E	1947	Seth P. Jackson 2	1947
Patten t (4)	1,531	E	1941	Theodore R. Bartlett (Assoc. M) 2	1950
Pittsfield t (2)	3,898	E	1947	Frank S. Keezar	1950
Portage Lake t (2)	539	E	1942	Donald Abbott	1945
Portland (3)	76,936	Sh	1923	Lyman S. Moore (M)	1946
Presque Isle (2)	9,945	Sh	1933	Norman W. MacDonald (Assoc. M)	1948
Rangeley t (1)	1,214	E	1946	O. R. Rowe	1947
Reed pl (1)	350	E	1945	Fred C. Greaves	1945
Richmond t (4)	2,211	E	1946	Charles Royce Woodman (Assoc. M) 2	1950
Rockland (1)	9,138	Sh	1946	Fred D. Farnsworth (M) 4	1946
Rumford t (7)	9,915	Sh	1927	Fred I. Howard	1949
St. Agatha t (1)	1,511	E	1944	Sylvio Michaud (M)	1944
St. Albans t (1)	1,034	H	1950	Chester Carson	1950
St. Francis pl (4)	1,380	E	1944	George M. Jones	1950
Sangerville t (1)	1,159	E	1948	Lionel Merrill 2	1948
Sherman t (1)	1,026	E	1941	D. B. Curtis	1941
Skowhegan t (4)	7,403	E	1944	Joseph A. Hill	1951
Smyrna t (1)	345	E	1942	Leland G. Adams	1942
South Berwick t (1)	2,630	E	1948	Robert B. Weiss (Assoc. M)	1949
South Portland (1)	21,732	Sh	1934	J. Harold Webster (M)	1942
Stacyville pl (3)	678	E	1944	Theodore R. Bartlett (Assoc. M) 2	1950
Stockholm t (3)	638	E	1944	Mrs. Agnes Baxter	1944
Stonington t (3)	1,657	E	1946	Lloyd K. Allen (M)	1947
Thomaston (1)	2,787	E	1950	Harold W. Putnam	1950
Van Buren t (1)	5,078	Sh	1944	Archer Scribner (M) 2	1948
Vassalboro t (3)	2,261	E	1944	Elbert M. Prince (Assoc. M)	1951
Waldoboro (1)	2,535	E	1950	Ralph Irving (Assoc. M)	1950
Wallagrass pl (1) (Soldiers Pond)	1,034	E	1944	Adrian Jacques (M)	1944
Washburn t (5)	1,900	Sh	1931	Milford H. Blackstone (Assoc. M)	1945
Wells t (1)	2,286	E	1949	Ernest C. Marriner, Jr. (M) 2	1949
Wilton t (1)	3,451	H	1951	James M. Ordway 2	1951

MARYLAND—5

City	Pop. 1950	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Anne Arundel County (Annapolis) (1)	111,187	S	1949	William S. Coburn (Assoc. M)	1949
Greenbelt (3)	7,076	S	1938	Charles T. McDonald (M)	1948
Montgomery County (Rockville) (1)	163,749	E	1948	Irving G. McNayr (M)	1948
Princess Anne (2)	1,401	Sh	1949	Harry W. Buker (Assoc. M)	1950
Rockville (1)	6,948	O	1948	John G. McDonald (Assoc. M)	1948

MASSACHUSETTS—19

City	Pop. 1950	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Cambridge (1)	120,676	E	1942	John B. Atkinson (M)	1942
Danvers t (1)	15,702	Sh	1950	Robert E. Layton (M) 3	1950
Gloucester	25,048	E	1952		...
Haverhill	47,213	E	1952		...
Ipswich t	6,877	Sh	1951		...
Lowell (1)	96,523	E	1944	John J. Flannery (M)	1944
Mansfield t (8)	7,156	Sh	1921	Irvin L. Welch (Assoc. M) 2	1950
Medford (1)	66,109	E	1950	James F. Shurtleff (M) 4	1950
Middleboro t (3)	10,139	Sh	1921	Roger W. Macdonald (M)	1948
North Adams	21,475	E	1952		...
Norwood t (7)	16,693	Sh	1915	John B. Kennedy (Assoc. M)	1950
Quincy (1)	83,190	E	1950	William J. Deegan, Jr. (M) 4	1950
Revere (1)	36,663	E	1950	Edward C. Monahan (M) 2	1950
Saugus t (2)	17,146	Sh	1948	Norman G. Young (M) 3	1950
Somerville	102,254	E	1952		...

MASSACHUSETTS (Continued)

City	Pop. 1950	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Stoneham t	13,208	Sh	1951		
Stoughton t (3)	11,139	Sh	1922	Donald H. Blatt (M) 2	1950
Wilmington t (1)	7,013	Sh	1951	Dean C. Cushing (Assoc. M) 2	1951
Worcester (1)	201,885	E	1950	Everett F. Merrill (Assoc. M)	1950

MICHIGAN—78

City	Pop. 1950	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Allegan (1)	4,777	H	1947	P. H. Beauvais (M) 5	1947
Alma (6)	8,327	H	1919	James D. McNaughton (Assoc. M)	1950
Alpena (7)	13,053	H	1916	Morris A. Olsen (Assoc. M)	1948
Bay City (7)	52,372	H	1921	George MacPhail (Assoc. M)	1948
Benton Harbor (6)	18,612	H	1921	H. H. Crow (M)	1934
Berkley (4)	17,913	H	1944	Donald M. Oakes (M) 2	1948
Big Rapids (9)	5,732	H	1914	George Granger (M) 2	1947
Birmingham (6)	15,370	H	1918	Donald Egbert (M)	1936
Bloomfield Hills (1)	1,413	H	1932	Elmer Kephart, Acting	1948
Buchanan (1)	5,241	H	1949	C. Leland Gunn (Assoc. M)	1949
Cadillac (6)	10,345	H	1914	Norman Sageman	1950
Caspian (1)	1,608	H	1950	Walter E. Looney	1950
Cheboygan (1)	5,507	H	1950	Donald L. Brown (Assoc. M) 2	1951
Clawson (7)	5,176	H	1940	Robert O. Wright (Assoc. M)	1950
Crystal Falls (2)	2,302	H	1917	W. F. Jacka	1936
Davison (3)	1,699	H	1939	Donald R. Smith	1941
East Detroit (4)	21,373	H	1929	W. T. Williamson (M) 3	1948
East Grand Rapids (2)	6,357	H	1927	L. Henry Gork (M)	1930
East Lansing (2)	20,310	H	1944	John M. Patriarche (M)	1948
Escanaba (4)	15,068	H	1922	A. V. Aronson (M)	1945
Ferndale (2)	29,670	H	1924	Wilfred A. Laking, Acting (Assoc. M)	1949
Flint (9)	162,800	H	1930	Harold M. Kinder (Assoc. M)	1948
Flushing vil (3)	2,234	O	1948	Arthur Gibbs (Assoc. M)	1949
Gaastra (1)	773*	H	1949	Clarence Perkins	1949
Gladstone (5)	4,803	H	1923	H. J. Henrikson	1943
Grand Haven (8)	9,466	H	1915	R. V. Terrill (M)	1945
Grand Rapids (10)	175,647	H	1917	George E. Bean (M) 3	1950
Grayling (3)	2,042	H	1935	Maxwell Davenport (M)	1947
Grosse Pte. Park (1)	13,029	H	1942	Everitt B. Lane (M) 2	1942
Grosse Pte. Shores (5)	1,018	H	1916	T. K. Jefferis (M)	1946
Grosse Pte. Woods	10,407	H	1950	Philip F. Allard, Acting	1950
Harbor Springs (7)	1,606	H	1932	Howard Gohlke (Assoc. M)	1951
Hart (3)	2,180	H	1947	Harley Johnson	1951
Hazel Park (4)	17,791	H	1942	Robert J. McNutt (Assoc. M)	1950
Holland	15,742	H	1950	Harold C. McClintock (M) 3	1951
Huntington Woods (3)	4,919	H	1928	E. H. Waterhouse (M) 3	1939
Iron River (3)	4,023	H	1926	Julius S. Metros	1951
Ironwood (9)	11,506	H	1925	Lloyd Waterstraut (M) 3	1950
Ishpeming (1)	8,934	H	1944	Olof E. Stolen (Assoc. M)	1950
Jackson (14)	50,904	H	1915	Clarence H. Elliott (M) 3	1946
Kalamazoo (7)	57,326	H	1918	Earl D. Fraser, Acting	1951
Kingsford (6)	4,982	H	1924	James J. Cummings (M)	1945
Lapeer (7)	6,116	H	1919	L. Fred Pearce (Assoc. M)	1946
Ludington (2)	9,066	H	1942	Edward W. Larsen (M)	1947
Manistee (6)	8,598	H	1914	Walter A. Mischley (M) 2	1949
Manistique (7)	5,075	H	1926	H. W. Heideman (Assoc. M)	1949
Marquette (2)	17,345	O	1946	James Clulo (Assoc. M)	1949
Marysville (6)	2,492	H	1920	(Vacancy)	
Midland (1)	14,202	H	1945	John M. Biery (M)	1945
Mount Pleasant (4)	11,392	H	1921	Allan J. Kronbach (Assoc. M)	1949
Muskegon (7)	48,047	H	1920	George F. Liddle (M) 2	1942
Muskegon Heights (4)	18,771	H	1922	Roy J. Miles (M)	1942
Negaunee (1)	6,420	H	1950	Henry L. Levens (M) 2	1950
Norway (1)	3,275	H	1949	William H. Lange (Assoc. M)	1949
Petoskey (8)	6,431	H	1916	Ernest L. Neumann (M) 2	1949
Pleasant Ridge (3)	3,565	H	1919	A. J. Berst (M)	1926
Plymouth (8)	6,649	H	1918	A. F. Glassford (Assoc. M)	1949
Pontiac (9)	73,112	H	1920	W. K. Willman (M) 4	1950
Port Huron (3)	35,597	H	1941	Jay F. Gibbs (M) 3	1950
Portland (2)	2,806	H	1919	Bernard C. Morse	1948

MICHIGAN (Continued)

City	Pop. 1950	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Rochester (1)	4,269	H	1948	Robert A. Slone (Assoc. M) 2	1949
Rockford (3)	1,937	H	1935	Carl E. Dennis	1941
Rogers City (3)	3,785	H	1947	F. N. Jackson (Assoc. M)	1951
Royal Oak (5)	46,817	H	1917	E. M. Shafter (M)	1931
Saginaw (3)	92,352	H	1936	C. A. Miller (M) 4	1949
St. Johns (3)	4,948	H	1919	Robert T. Palmer (M)	1947
St. Joseph (1)	10,123	H	1929	H. G. Crow (M)	1929
St. Louis (1)	3,333	H	1943	Frank B. Housel (Assoc. M)	1943
Sault Ste. Marie (4)	17,750	H	1917	Gilbert Peterman (M)	1948
Stambaugh (1)	1,969	H	1924	George Hammar, Acting	1950
Sturgis (6)	7,789	H	1921	Worth N. Yoder (M)	1948
Sylvan Lake (Pontiac) (4)	1,143	H	1947	Ernest Ethier (Assoc. M)	1950
Three Rivers (5)	6,757	H	1918	G. F. Kays, Acting	1950
Traverse City (2)	16,679	H	1940	H. H. Kramer (M) 3	1949
Vassar (2)	2,526	H	1945	Charles D. Manson 2	1946
Wakefield (1)	3,337	H	1949	(Vacancy)	
Wayne (3)	9,372	H	1947	Wallace G. Arrowsmith (Assoc. M)	1949
Ypsilanti (1)	18,267	H	1947	N. G. Damoose (M)	1947

MINNESOTA—10

City	Pop. 1950	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Albert Lea (5)	13,488	H	1929	Warren C. Hyde (M)	1947
Anoka (4)	7,379	H	1914	C. R. Johnson (Assoc. M)	1938
Columbia Heights (10)	8,208	H	1921	Leroy Trafton (M) 2	1950
Hopkins (1)	6,630	H	1948	C. C. Congdon (M) 5	1948
Montevideo (1)	5,443	H	1948	James J. Deneen (M)	1948
Morris (4)	3,809	H	1914	John A. Mielke	1930
Mound (1)	2,054	E	1950	Robert C. Storey (Assoc. M)	1950
Richfield	17,415	E	1950	LeRoy F. Harlow,(Acting M)	1950
Wayzata (2)	1,735	H	1947	Earl P. Wagner (Assoc. M)	1950
White Bear Lake (5)	3,628	H	1921	P. A. Edington	1946

MISSISSIPPI—2

City	Pop. 1950	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Grenada	7,387	H	1951	Edward McK. Johnson (Assoc. M)	1951
Meridian (1)	41,709	E	1949	George J. Roark (M) 4	1949

MISSOURI—16

City	Pop. 1950	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Brookfield (1)	5,790	E	1945	Harold B. Vasey (M) 2	1946
Cameron (1)	3,569	E	1949	Edwin H. Allen, Jr. (M) 2	1949
Charleston (1)	5,500	E	1947	Clyde E. Swank (M) 3	1948
Columbia (1)	31,731	H	1949	Bill N. Taylor (M) 7	1949
DeSoto (2)	5,337	E	1948	A. J. O'Rourke (Assoc. M)	1951
Excelsior Springs (12)	5,522	E	1922	Hugh B. Smith (Assoc. M)	1950
Hannibal (2)	20,540	E	1947	O. G. Holway (M) 2	1949
Kansas City (3)	453,290	H	1926	L. P. Cookingham (M) 4	1940
Lebanon (4)	6,752	E	1946	Arthur J. Mulvihill (Assoc. M) 2	1950
Marshall (1)	8,819	E	1948	Herbert D. Fritz (M) 2	1948
Mexico (1)	11,611	E	1949	Peter F. Roan (M) 2	1949
Moberly (2)	12,833	E	1944	H. P. Phelan (Assoc. M)	1948
Neosho (5)	5,780	E	1944	Glen Woods	1950
Nevada (4)	7,986	E	1946	James Neville (Assoc. M)	1951
Slater (3)	2,828	E	1948	Theodore E. Ridley (Assoc. M)	1951
University City (2)	39,595	H	1947	Elder Gunter (M) 3	1950

MONTANA—2

City	Pop. 1950	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Bozeman (5)	11,252	E	1921	M. E. Henderson (M)	1937
Petroleum County (Winnett) (2)	1,025	E	1942	Eldon Freed	1943

NEBRASKA—9

City	Pop. 1950	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Alliance (6)	7,852	E	1919	R. W. Laing (M)	1947
Chadron (1)	4,645	E	1950	Richard C. O'Reilly (Assoc. M)	1950
Gordon (1)	2,047	E	1950	L. M. Lovejoy (Assoc. M)	1950
Grand Island (1)	22,835	E	1950	Leslie R. Rudd	1950
Kearney	12,106	E	1951	...	...
Lexington (1)	5,061	E	1948	Elmer R. Cross (M) 2	1948

City	Pop. 1950	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
NEBRASKA (Continued)					
McCook (1)	7,642	E	1950	C. F. Trinkle (M) 2	1950
Scottsbluff (1)	12,833	E	1949	T. E. Thompson (M) 4	1949
Sidney (1)	4,894	E	1950	Virgil C. Knowles (Assoc. M) 2	1950
NEVADA—3					
Elko (1)	5,389	Sh	1946	Allen B. Carter (M)	1946
Las Vegas (4)	24,418	Sh	1943	C. W. Shelley (Assoc. M)	1950
Reno (1)	32,225	Sh	1947	Emory C. Branch (M)	1947
NEW HAMPSHIRE—10					
Ashland (t) (2)	1,596	E	1949	Richard G. Marden	1950
Claremont (1)	12,058	E	1948	Philip L. White (M) 2	1948
Concord (1)	27,984	E	1950	Woodbury S. Brackett (M) 7	1950
Derry t (1)	5,798	E	1949	(Vacancy)	
Dover t (2)	15,911	E	1948	Robert L. Price (M) 3	1950
Keene t (1)	15,631	E	1948	Henry F. Goodnow (M)	1948
Lancaster t (1)	3,100	E	1948	Allen L. Torrey (Assoc. M)	1948
Meredith t (2)	2,173	E	1948	Robert W. Rhodes	1950
Newport t (2)	5,047	E	1948	Robert C. Violette (Assoc. M) 3	1950
Portsmouth (1)	18,793	E	1948	Edward C. Peterson (M) 4	1948
NEW JERSEY—8					
Asbury Park (5)	17,035	E	1933	J. Oliver Armstrong (M)	1942
Clifton (1)	64,567	E	1934	William A. Miller (M)	1934
Fair Lawn (2)	23,865	E	1948	Wayne P. Mitchell (Assoc. M)2	1950
Hackensack (3)	29,207	E	1933	Harold V. Reilly (M)	1948
Keansburg (4)	5,604	E	1925	Ralph O. Williams	1950
Medford Lakes (3)	460	E	1946	E. K. Haines	1950
Teaneck tp (2)	32,789	E	1930	James T. Welsh (Assoc. M)	1950
Teterboro (1)	28	E	1938	L. F. Mitten	1938
NEW MEXICO—8					
Alamagordo (1)	6,767	H	1950	B. E. Rutz	1950
Albuquerque (7)	97,012	H	1918	Charles E. Wells (Assoc. M)	1948
Clayton (6)	3,268	O	1921	Manson Edmondson (M)	1943
Clovis (13)	17,168	H	1921	Marvin S. Hass	1950
Hobbs (1)	13,801	H	1950	J. H. Bender (M) 5	1950
Las Cruces (2)	12,280	H	1948	Patrick McClernon (Assoc. M)	1950
Roswell (5)	25,572	O	1914	C. M. Woodbury (M)	1946
Tucumcari (3)	8,369	H	1946	W. T. Williamson (Assoc. M) 4	1949
NEW YORK—17					
Auburn (6)	36,667	H	1920	George F. Train (M)	1944
Cobleskill	3,194	E	1950	Robert S. Coonrad	1950
Elmira (4)	49,690	E	1934	Robert E. Quin (Assoc. M)	1951
Long Beach (3)	15,534	H	1946	Maurice J. Fleischman	1950
Mamaroneck (3)	15,041	E	1931	William H. Johnson (M)	1940
Monroe County (Rochester) (1)	484,877	E	1936	Clarence A. Smith	1936
Newburgh (9)	31,924	H	1916	Fred D. Bayne (Assoc. M)	1950
New Rochelle (5)	59,626	H	1932	Ralph D. Klebes (M) 2	1949
Niagara Falls (8)	90,875	E	1916	Harold Cheek (M) 4	1951
Poughkeepsie	40,975	H	1952		...
Rochester (5)	331,252	H	1928	Louis B. Cartwright (M)	1940
Saranac Lake (4)	6,900	E	1920	Frank G. Buck, Sr.	1950
Schenectady (4)	92,070	E	1936	Christian X. Kouray (Assoc. M)	1950
Sherrill (9)	2,250	H	1916	F. J. Murphy	1948
Watertown (4)	34,280	H	1920	C. Leland Wood (M)	1940
Watervliet (4)	15,036	E	1920	Frank Mahar	1932
Yonkers (5)	152,533	H	1940	Donald C. Wagner (M) 5	1949
NORTH CAROLINA—43					
Asheboro (4)	7,674	O	1942	Clifford Pace (Assoc. M)	1950
Asheville (4)	52,208	E	1931	J. Weldon Weir (Assoc. M)	1950
Burlington (3)	24,495	E	1945	E. C. Brandon, Jr. (M) 3	1950
Carolina Beach (1)	1,076	E	1949	Randy Haskell Hamilton (Assoc. M)	1949

NORTH CAROLINA (Continued)

City	Pop. 1950	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Chapel Hill (6)	9,169	E	1922	Thomas D. Rose (Assoc. M)	1949
Charlotte (6)	133,219	E	1929	Henry A. Yancey (M) 5	1946
Dunn (2)	6,325	E	1949	R. Thomas Hobbs (Assoc. M)	1950
Durham (4)	70,307	E	1921	Robert W. Flack (M) 4	1946
Durham County (2)	100,641	E	1930	E. S. Swindell, Jr. (Assoc. M)	1949
Elizabeth City (9)	12,682	E	1915	J. B. Flora	1949
Fayetteville (1)	34,605	E	1949	Gilbert W. Ray (M) 2	1949
Fuquay Springs (3)	1,998	O	1933	W. O. Council	1946
Gastonia (4)	23,003	E	1919	P. A. Roberts (Assoc. M)	1949
Goldsboro (6)	21,399	E	1917	Zeno G. Hollowell (M)	1949
Greensboro (7)	73,703	E	1921	James R. Townsend (M)	1947
Guilford Co. (Greensboro) (1)	190,152	E	1942	J. Harry Weatherly (M)	1942
Hickory (10)	14,691	E	1913	H. L. Burdette (M) 3	1947
High Point (7)	39,930	E	1915	T. E. Hinson (M) 2	1947
Kings Mountain (4)	7,193	O	1940	Manley K. Fuller (Assoc. M)	1950
Kinston (1)	18,278	E	1948	William J. Heard (M) 2	1948
Lexington (3)	13,562	E	1935	Herman Zimmerman	1949
Lumberton (1)	9,164	E	1949	A. B. Sansbury (M) 2	1949
Marion (1)	2,726	O	1949	Reece C. Snyder (Assoc. M)	1949
Monroe (1)	10,113	O	1949	E. H. Broome	1949
Mooresville (1)	7,118	E	1950	Robert H. Peck (Assoc. M)	1950
Morganton (13)	8,252	E	1913	C. H. Helms 3	1948
New Bern (2)	15,784	E	1947	C. L. Barnhardt (Assoc. M)	1948
Newton (1)	6,015	E	1950	Thomas W. Willis (Assoc. M)	1950
Oxford (1)	6,703	E	1949	(Vacancy)	
Raleigh (2)	65,123	E	1947	William H. Carper (M) 5	1950
Reidsville (3)	11,760	E	1921	J. L. Womack (Assoc. M)	1926
Rocky Mount (3)	27,644	E	1927	Roy L. Williamson (M) 2	1947
Roxboro (7)	4,047	O	1928	W. F. Timberlake, Acting (Assoc. M)	1949
Salisbury (4)	19,999	E	1927	S. C. MacIntire, Jr. (Assoc. M)	1949
Sanford (1)	10,004	E	1949	Hugh B. Hines (Assoc. M)	1950
Statesville (1)	16,763	E	1949	Charles L. Lineback (M) 3	1949
Thomasville (7)	11,126	E	1915	R. M. Cooksey (M)	1923
Tryon (3)	1,984	O	1931	Claude Smith	1945
Valdese (1)	2,735	O	1932	Lee Ribet (M)	1932
Whiteville (1)	4,245	E	1947	C. D. Pickerrell (M)	1947
Wilmington (3)	44,975	E	1941	James R. Benson (M)	1946
Wilson (2)	22,964	E	1933	F. T. Green (M)	1948
Winston-Salem (1)	86,816	E	1948	C. E. Perkins (M)	1948

NORTH DAKOTA—3

Fargo (2)	37,981	E	1947	James Dunn	1951
Grand Forks (1)	26,617	E	1947	Byron J. Rockwood (M) 2	1947
Minot (1)	21,924	E	1933	J. W. Bliss (M)	1933

OHIO—27

Bedford (2)	9,073	H	1932	O. E. Hutchinson	1942
Carey (3)	3,261	E	1945	(Vacancy)	
Celina (3)	5,686	O	1926	Arch Robison	1950
Cincinnati (3)	500,510	H	1926	Wilbur R. Kellogg	1944
Cleveland Heights (2)	58,782	H	1922	Henry M. Kimpel (M)	1946
Dayton (5)	243,108	H	1914	Russell E. McClure (M) 2	1948
East Cleveland (2)	39,875	H	1918	Charles A. Carran (M)	1922
Fairborn (2)	7,874	H	1949	C. Randolph Lukens (Assoc. M)	1950
Gallipolis (9)	7,842	H	1918	J. R. Bartlett (M)	1945
Hamilton (3)	57,717	H	1928	Charles F. Schwalm, Acting	1950
Indian Hill (Cincinnati) (2)	2,071	H	1942	Warren W. Parks (M)	1943
Ironton (4)	16,329	E	1930	H. M. Stanley (M)	1948
Middletown (1)	33,634	H	1950	Herbert W. Starick (Assoc. M)	1950
Oakwood (Dayton) (2)	9,618	E	1932	Alfred C. Bergman (M)	1948
Oberlin (3)	6,457	E	1926	H. Victor Zahm	1935
Painesville (6)	14,365	E	1920	Paul D. Cook (Assoc. M)	1949
Piqua (4)	17,426	H	1930	Robert M. Hance, Jr.	1949
Portsmouth (8)	36,663	H	1930	Edward T. Beall	1950

OHIO (Continued)

City	Pop. 1950	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Sandusky (7)	29,060	H	1916	Karl H. Kugel (Assoc. M)	1945
South Charleston (6)	1,438	H	1918	Elton Tindall	1950
Springfield (14)	78,029	H	1914	R. M. Hoisington (M) 2	1950
Toledo (3)	301,358	H	1936	Arnold V. Finch	1949
Washington Ct. House (5)	10,457	E	1936	Winston W. Hill (Assoc. M)	1947
Westerville (7)	4,121	E	1916	Ralph W. Snyder (Assoc. M)	1950
Wyoming (1)	5,558	H	1949	F. G. Gedge	1949
Xenia (4)	12,871	H	1918	George D. Ackerman (M)	1944
Yellow Springs	2,876	H	1951		

OKLAHOMA—42

Ada (3)	15,935	H	1946	J. D. Cheek 2	1951
Anadarko (1)	6,164	H	1947	K. C. Finch (Assoc. M)	1948
Ardmore (8)	17,831	H	1921	Clarence Harris (M)	1941
Atoka (4)	2,650	H	1937	J. E. Harris	1948
Bartlesville (3)	19,262	H	1927	Erbin E. Jones (M) 3	1950
Chandler (6)	2,709	H	1925	Leon A. Carver (Assoc. M)	1949
Cherokee (3)	2,626	H	1920	Jack D. Stickley (Assoc. M)	1950
Chickasha (1)	15,753	H	1946	John R. Hamman (M) 2	1946
Cleveland (4)	2,452	H	1931	E. L. Schornick	1951
Coalgate (7)	1,972	H	1914	R. M. Lacy	1925
Cushing (3)	8,396	H	1929	Elmer F. Edge (M) 2	1949
Drumright (2)	5,015	H	1949	H. H. Hunt 2	1950
Duncan (13)	15,260	H	1920	John C. Milliken	1950
Edmond (9)	6,055	H	1925	J. B. Marshall	1950
El Reno (7)	10,971	H	1926	C. A. Bentley (M) 3	1946
Enid (2)	35,976	H	1947	Gerald D. Wilkins (M) 3	1950
Fairview	2,407	E	1951		...
Grandfield (4)	1,224	H	1921	F. G. Patterson (Assoc. M)	1939
Guthrie (8)	10,019	H	1929	James W. Flint (M) 4	1951
Heavener (6)	2,094	H	1922	J. Ray Farley (Assoc. M)	1950
Konawa (3)	2,699	H	1948	Roy E. Adair (Assoc. M)	1949
Lindsay (5)	3,018	H	1947	Archie High	1950
McAlester (11)	17,809	H	1919	C. Harold Tippit (Assoc. M)	1949
Madill (9)	2,782	H	1917	Arthur J. Ables	1948
Mangum (13)	4,257	H	1914	Sam Harlan	1946
Midwest City (2)	10,152	H	1949	W. T. Loman	1951
Muskogee (14)	37,255	H	1920	R. L. Davis	1950
Norman (9)	26,972	H	1919	R. E. Clement (M)	1949
Nowata (8)	3,972	H	1920	R. O. Whitchurch, Jr.	1945
Oklahoma City (11)	242,450	H	1927	Ross Taylor (M) 4	1950
Pauls Valley (1)	6,867	H	1945	T. R. McCasling (Assoc. M)	1947
Pawhuska (12)	5,307	H	1921	L. L. Houston (M)	1948
Purcell (1)	3,527	H	1949	Robert Jones	1949
Sallisaw (1)	2,886	H	1919	Fred E. Johnston (M)	1919
Sapulpa (6)	13,018	H	1922	J. Orville Bumpus (M) 2	1948
Shawnee (5)	24,457	H	1930	William B. Moran (Assoc. M)	1951
Stigler (3)	2,130	H	1947	William A. Reynolds (Assoc. M)	1949
Tecumseh (7)	2,282	H	1929	Orville Humphrey	1946
Tonkawa	3,626	E	1951		...
Walters (8)	2,740	H	1919	Robert Wilson (M)	1945
Woodward (5)	5,896	H	1929	Julian T. VanHook (M)	1948
Yale (9)	1,354	H	1921	C. W. Stepp	1950

OREGON—24

Albany (1)	10,076	H	1949	(Vacancy)	
Astoria (5)	12,220	H	1923	Brewer A. Billie (M)	1949
Baker (1)	9,425	H	1950	Gerard S. Vergeer (M) 2	1951
Bend (2)	11,347	H	1929	W. O. Cuthbertson (M) 3	1949
Coos Bay (3)	5,956	H	1945	C. G. Reiter (M) 3	1949
Corvallis (1)	16,173	H	1949	James O. Convill (M) 2	1949
The Dalles (1)	7,645	H	1949	Loyd E. Brady (M) 3	1949
Eugene (2)	35,672	H	1945	Oren L. King (M) 3	1949
Forest Grove (2)	4,332	H	1938	M. O. Gardner (Assoc. M)	1948
Grants Pass (2)	7,980	H	1946	John F. Porter (Assoc. M)	1948

OREGON (Continued)

City	Pop. 1950	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Hillsboro (3)	5,122	H	1924	J. W. Barney (M)	1939
La Grande (12)	8,596	H	1913	E. H. Ford	1937
Milton-Freewater (4)	3,816	H	1938	Robert L. Brunton (Assoc. M)	1951
Milwaukie (3)	5,254	H	1945	Thomas D. Telford	1950
Nyssa (1)	2,510	H	1945	E. K. Burton (Assoc. M) 2	1945
Oregon City (2)	7,616	H	1924	Robert A. Finlayson (M) 2	1947
Pendleton (3)	11,701	H	1947	Raymond P. Botch (Assoc. M)	1950
Roseburg (1)	8,205	H	1947	M. W. Slankard (M)	1947
Salem (1)	43,064	H	1947	J. L. Franzen (M) 2	1947
Silverton (3)	3,117	H	1941	R. E. Borland (M) 2	1945
Springfield (3)	10,771	H	1947	LeRoy B. Bartlett (Assoc. M) 2	1951
Sweet Home (3)	3,620	H	1943	Jess M. Parker (Assoc. M)	1946
Tillamook (2)	3,658	H	1947	Jack A. Taber (M) 2	1950
Warrenton (10)	1,898	H	1925	Emerson R. Baldwin (M)	1944

PENNSYLVANIA—43

City	Pop. 1950	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Ashland (1)	6,185	O	1930	Harold L. Burmeister (M)	1930
Aspinwall (1)	4,084	O	1925	Winfield F. Lea	1948
Avalon (2)	6,438	O	1928	Joseph Arthur (M)	1928
Blairsville (6)	5,014	O	1922	John A. Fatora (M)	1947
Boyertown (4)	4,080	O	1938	Roland A. Read (Assoc. M)	1950
Carlisle (3)	16,232	O	1921	George P. Searight (M)	1927
Cheltenham tp (Elkins Park) (1)	22,578	O	1937	Harold C. Pike (M)	1937
Clarks Summit (1)	2,940	O	1950	D. Richard Wenner	1950
Dormont (2)	12,731	O	1922	Robert H. McGregor (Assoc. M)	1949
Edgewood (1)	5,283	O	1931	E. O. Garrett (Assoc. M) 2	1931
Edgeworth (Sewickley) (5)	1,488	O	1914	John A. Bailey (Assoc. M)	1949
Ellwood City (2)	12,898	O	1928	Emerson Walker (M)	1945
Ephrata (2)	7,050	O	1938	Carl W. Fuehrer (M) 2	1942
Fox Chapel (Pittsburgh) (1)	1,706	O	1937	R. H. Boyles (M)	1937
Grove City (1)	7,408	O	1939	W. D. Breckenridge (Assoc. M)	1939
Hamburg (1)	3,797	O	1946	Daniel W. Fitterling	1946
Hanover (1)	14,065	O	1928	C. A. Eckbert (M) 2	1928
Lansdowne (3)	12,140	O	1922	Peirce L. Richards	1950
Lehighton (2)	6,557	O	1943	George Hein	1945
Lewistown (4)	13,875	O	1943	Horace B. Gulden (Assoc. M)	1950
Lititz (1)	5,548	O	1950	Orville F. Over (Assoc. M)	1951
Lower Merion tp (Ardmore) (1)	48,356	O	1942	Evan L. James (Assoc. M)	1942
Mechanicsburg (2)	6,772	O	1947	C. Stanley Fox	1947
Milton (6)	8,573	O	1925	Harry N. Showers	1943
Mount Lebanon tp (7) (Pittsburgh)	26,178	O	1928	David D. Rowlands (Assoc. M)	1949
New Brighton (1)	9,503	O	1942	W. S. McDanel (M)	1942
New Holland (2)	2,592	O	1948	Thomas H. Rile	1950
Northampton (2)	9,359	O	1932	Hale A. Guss (M) 2	1948
Oakmont (1)	6,988	O	1948	Donald S. Harding (M)	1948
Osborne (3)	529	O	1921	John A. Bailey (Assoc. M) 2	1950
Phoenixville (1)	12,913	O	1930	John T. Bush, Acting (Assoc. M)	1950
Pottstown (1)	22,616	O	1945	Dow I. Sears (M) 3	1945
Quakertown (1)	5,682	O	1948	Ralph L. Yanish	1948
Scottdale (4)	6,245	O	1932	H. W. Colborn	1948
Sewickley (3)	5,730	O	1918	C. D. Decker (M) 2	1950
Sewickley Heights (1)	671	O	1936	Frank C. Sturm (M)	1936
Springdale (1)	4,932	O	1942	C. W. Remaley, Jr. (M)	1942
State College (2)	17,142	O	1945	Robert Y. Edwards (Assoc. M)	1949
Towanda (2)	4,056	O	1918	J. H. Blackwell	1946
Warren (1)	14,747	O	1949	L. M. McConnell (Assoc. M) 2	1950
Waynesboro (2)	10,321	O	1922	Roy N. Hawbaker (Assoc. M)	1950
West Reading (3)	5,065	O	1926	Howard Rickenbach (M)	1938
West View (4)	7,551	O	1942	Bernard L. Marsh (Assoc. M) 2	1950

SOUTH CAROLINA—11

City	Pop. 1950	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Beaufort (9)	5,087	Oe	1915	W. H. Graham	1948
Camden (2)	6,953	E	1948	Lott T. Rogers (M) 2	1949
Chester (1)	6,891	O	1945	Hood C. Worthy	1945
Columbia (1)	85,949	E	1950	Thomas F. Maxwell (M) 2	1950
Florence (7)	22,378	Sh	1921	D. C. Barbot (Assoc. M)	1949
Greenwood (4)	13,672	Sh	1939	R. E. Froneberger (Assoc. M)	1950
Lancaster (3)	7,161	O	1946	J. Douglas Mackintosh, Jr. (Assoc. M)	1949
Newberry (1)	7,563	Oh	1949	E. L. Blackwell (M) 2	1949
Rock Hill (7)	24,472	H	1915	W. M. Kennedy (Assoc. M)	1950
Spartanburg (2)	36,674	Sh	1947	F. A. Jacocks (M) 2	1950
Sumter (10)	19,812	Oe	1912	J. A. Raffield (M)	1934

SOUTH DAKOTA—2

Clark (3)	1,471	O	1912	James McHenry	1946
Rapid City (8)	25,179	E	1921	Harold H. Babcock (Assoc. M)	1950

TENNESSEE—14

Alcoa (2)	6,486	S	1919	A. B. Smith (M)	1948
Belle Meade (1)	2,827	E	1950	W. T. Mallinson	1950
Berry Hill (1)	1,238*	E	1950	James W. Knight	1950
Clifton (1)	827	E	1944	Perry Davis	1948
Collinwood (1)	591*	E	1947	J. O. Berry	1947
Columbia (2)	10,921	S	1940	R. U. Swann (Assoc. M)	1942
Elizabethton (7)	10,734	S	1921	E. L. Bowers	1948
Gatlinburg (1)	1,284	S	1945	H. F. Holt (M)	1945
Johnson City (4)	27,778	S	1939	Miller Sell	1949
Kingsport (4)	19,636	S	1917	Denzil W. Moulton (M)	1946
McMinn Co. (Athens) (1)	31,954	S	1947	E. B. Bohannon	1947
Murfreesboro (3)	13,027	S	1920	H. L. McCullough (M)	1947
Paris (2)	8,818	E	1947	J. J. Thompson	1951
Shelbyville (3)	9,461	S	1947	Ira A. Rader	1951

TEXAS—80

Abilene (2)	47,102	H	1947	Austin P. Hancock (M) 5	1950
Alice (1)	16,414	H	1949	James S. Duckett (Assoc. M)	1949
Amarillo (10)	73,737	H	1913	N. V. Moss (M)	1947
Arlington (2)	7,686	H	1949	O. B. O'Dell	1950
Austin (3)	131,964	H	1926	Walter Seaholm (M)	1950
Baytown (2)	22,927	H	1948	C. Darwin Middleton (M)	1948
Beaumont (10)	93,715	H	1919	Mrs. Willie J. Brockman (Assoc. M)	1948
Bellaire (1)	10,147	H	1949	J. H. O'Neal	1949
Belton (2)	6,244	H	1931	W. F. Hamner (Assoc. M)	1938
Big Spring (5)	17,258	H	1926	Herbert W. Whitney (M)	1947
Bonham (2)	7,043	H	1947	C. E. Thompson	1950
Borger (7)	17,949	H	1930	A. A. Meredith (M)	1942
Brownsville (11)	36,176	H	1915	E. W. Watts	1948
Brownwood (12)	20,140	H	1916	Jack Broad (Assoc. M)	1948
Bryan (10)	18,072	H	1917	H. A. Thomason (M) 4	1949
Burkburnett (7)	4,516	H	1923	P. A. Wiggins	1945
Burnet (2)	2,383	O	1945	Jack S. Branum (Assoc. M)	1950
Carrizo Springs (3)	4,343	E	1946	Del Green (Assoc. M)	1950
Carthage (2)	4,751	H	1947	J. L. Horner (Assoc. M) 2	1948
Clarksville (1)	4,350	E	1946	C. R. Dinwiddie	1946
Cleburne (1)	12,845	H	1950	J. B. Early 2	1950
Coleman (1)	6,513	H	1950	Albert J. Pope	1950
College Station (3)	7,898	E	1944	Raymond L. Rogers (M)	1948
Colorado City (2)	6,709	H	1948	Jack Tallent (M) 2	1950
Corpus Christi (5)	108,053	H	1945	William B. Collier	1949
Crystal City (1)	7,195	O	1943	L. L. Williams (M)	1943
Dalhart (2)	5,899	E	1949	W. D. Fowler 2	1950
Dallas (6)	432,927	H	1931	Charles C. Ford (Assoc. M)	1950
Eastland (11)	3,606	H	1919	I. C. Heck	1949
Edinburg (4)	12,340	H	1946	Henry P. Griffin	1950
Fort Stockton (1)	4,444	E	1948	E. B. Ligon (Assoc. M)	1949
Forth Worth (6)	277,047	H	1925	W. O. Jones (M)	1946

TEXAS (Continued)

City	Pop. 1950	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Gainesville (1)	11,219	H	1950	Homer B. Bly (Assoc. M)	1950
Georgetown (2)	4,943	O	1944	Lee Black (M)	1946
Giddings (1)	2,524	O	1942	R. A. Toler	1942
Gilmer (1)	4,114	O	1948	Gene Gatlin (M)	1948
Harlingen (3)	23,202	H	1947	L. M. Crow, Jr. (Assoc. M)	1951
Hearne (2)	4,778	O	1939	Norman L. McCarver (M)	1943
Hubbard (2)	1,772	O	1943	Cecil Stewart	1949
Jacksonville (4)	8,550	H	1931	Walter E. Cook (Assoc. M)	1949
Jasper (2)	4,404	E	1948	I. H. Walker (Assoc. M)	1950
Kerrville (6)	7,665	H	1927	J. W. Jeffrey (M) 2	1950
Killeen (1)	7,110	H	1949	R. A. Baca	1949
Lake Jackson (2)	2,896	O	1948	John Elder	1949
Lamesa (4)	10,706	H	1945	C. A. Taylor (Assoc. M)	1950
Levelland (1)	8,265	H	1949	Ray A. Drain (Assoc. M)	1950
Livingston (2)	2,855	O	1941	W. C. de Cordova (M) 2	1945
Longview (5)	24,445	H	1923	G. O. Summers (M) 3	1949
Lubbock (7)	71,390	H	1917	Steve Matthews (M) 3	1949
Lufkin (12)	15,147	H	1919	Harry D. Steenson (M) 2	1950
McAllen (2)	20,005	O	1945	William L. Schupp (M) 2	1946
Marshall (3)	22,255	H	1927	Oscar B. Jones	1949
Mexia (5)	6,618	H	1920	Howard F. Mace (M)	1931
Midland (3)	21,756	O	1947	W. H. Oswalt (M) 2	1949
Mount Pleasant (2)	6,348	H	1948	A. E. Taylor (M) 3	1950
Nacogdoches (1)	12,303	H	1932	H. G. Stallings (M)	1931
Navasota (3)	4,976	H	1923	M. B. Thomas (Assoc. M)	1947
Odessa (2)	29,432	O	1946	Casey Fannin (M) 2	1949
Pampa (7)	16,522	H	1927	R. G. Pepin (Assoc. M)	1949
Panhandle (7)	1,403	O	1923	M. C. Davis (Assoc. M)	1948
Paris (2)	21,636	H	1948	R. B. Riddle (Assoc. M)	1950
Pittsburg (3)	3,157	E	1946	J. C. Harrison, Acting	1949
Port Arthur (6)	57,377	H	1932	Charles Brazil (M) 2	1950
San Angelo (10)	51,889	H	1916	Garland P. Franks (M) 4	1949
San Benito (1)	13,264	H	1948	Francis A. Vaughn (M) 2	1948
Santa Anna	1,590	E	1951		...
Sherman (7)	20,073	H	1915	Charles R. Porter (Assoc. M)	1950
Stamford (6)	5,806	H	1918	Grady Bowdry (M)	1947
Sulphur Springs (1)	8,994	H	1947	J. P. Tackett	1947
Sweetwater (4)	13,580	H	1928	Henry B. Nabers (Assoc. M) 2	1950
Taylor (7)	9,083	H	1914	F. R. Cromwell (Assoc. M) 2	1950
Temple (9)	24,970	H	1922	W. E. Routh (Assoc. M)	1950
Terrell (9)	11,553	H	1919	E. E. Boyd	1950
Tyler (8)	38,864	H	1915	George D. Fairtrace (M) 5	1949
Waco (1)	84,300	H	1948	R. C. Hoppe (M) 3	1948
Waxahachie (3)	11,196	H	1947	Victor C. Hobday (M) 2	1950
Weslaco (4)	7,487	H	1929	V. C. Thompson (M)	1939
West Columbia (2)	2,097	O	1942	J. R. Garrett (M)	1945
Wichita Falls (8)	67,709	H	1928	Frank Wood (Assoc. M)	1949
Yoakum (7)	5,225	H	1915	R. H. Koether (Assoc. M)	1948

UTAH—5

City	Pop. 1950	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Monticello (1)	1,170	Oe	1950	Keith Jewkes	1950
Nephi (2)	2,989	Oe	1948	George O. Matkin	1950
South Salt Lake (2)	7,668	Oe	1946	William T. South (M)	1947
Tooele (2)	7,265	Oe	1925	Dale William James	1946
Vernal (1)	2,842	Oe	1947	LeRoy Taylor (Assoc. M)	1946

VERMONT—29

City	Pop. 1950	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Barre t (Websterville) (2)	10,866	E	1939	John A. Gordon	1948
Barton vil (1)	3,286	E	1948	Ernest P. Davenport	1948
Bellows Falls vil (5)	3,863	E	1927	Cecil A. Bissonnette (M) 2	1946
Bennington t (1)	12,230	E	1950	Paul Hermann (M) 2	1950
Bennington vil (1)	7,988	E	1950	Paul Hermann (M) 2	1950
Bethel t (2)	1,525	E	1947	William P. Hatch (Assoc. M)	1950
Brattleboro (4)	11,494	E	1942	George F. Miller (M) 2	1948
Castleton t (7)	1,740	E	1939	Alfred E. Peloquin	1950

VERMONT (Continued)

City	Pop.1950	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Chester t (2)	1,975	E	1945	A. F. Hawkes	1945
Chester vil (2)	799	E	1945	A. F. Hawkes	1945
Hardwick t (4)	2,622	E	1937	H. E. Rowell	1950
Hartford t (White River Junction) (3)	5,780	E	1940	Almon C. Davis (Assoc. M) 3	1946
Manchester (2)	2,411	E	1941	George A. Randall (Assoc. M)	1947
Middlebury t (4)	4,745	E	1937	E. E. Lothrop (M) 5	1945
Middlebury vil (4)	3,592	E	1937	E. E. Lothrop (M) 5	1945
Montpelier (3)	8,585	E	1947	William F. Corry	1949
North Troy vil (3)	1,054	E	1935	Bryan Brannon	1939
Northfield t (6)	4,291	E	1941	Robert C. Hayden	1947
Northfield vil (6)	2,246	E	1941	Robert C. Hayden	1947
Poultney t (1)	2,941	E	1951	Maynard Welch	1951
Poultney vil (1)	1,695	E	1951	Maynard Welch	1951
Randolph t (2)	3,497	E	1940	Robert A. Hancock	1950
Randolph vil (3)	2,221	E	1934	Robert A. Hancock	1950
Rockingham t (4)	5,472	E	1927	Cecil A. Bissonnette (M) 2	1946
St. Johnsbury t (3)	9,281	E	1923	Charles S. Sumner (Assoc. M) 2	1934
St. Johnsbury vil (3)	7,367	E	1923	Charles S. Sumner (Assoc. M) 2	1934
Springfield t (3)	9,114	E	1920	J. Leslie Giddings (Assoc. M)	1937
Springfield vil (3)	4,907	E	1920	J. Leslie Giddings (Assoc. M)	1937
Troy t (3)	1,783	E	1935	Bryan Brannon	1939

VIRGINIA—61

City	Pop.1950	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Abingdon (3)	4,705	E	1940	David Goodman (M)	1946
Albemarle County (Charlottesville) (3)	26,550	E	1933	Daniel A. Robinson	1948
Alexandria (6)	61,604	H	1922	W. Guy Ancell (M) 6	1949
Altavista (5)	3,379	O	1936	Carl S. Burbridge (Assoc. M) 2	1950
Appalachia (2)	2,898	E	1931	J. H. Fletcher	1931
Arlington County (3)	134,990	E	1932	A. T. Lundberg (M)	1947
Ashland (1)	2,610	E	1950	Philip W. Ancell	1950
Bedford (5)	4,050	Oe	1920	Robert W. Martin (Assoc. M)	1948
Big Stone Gap (5)	5,158	S	1936	James J. Mott (Assoc. M)	1950
Blackstone (4)	3,528	O	1914	R. David Maben, Jr. (M)	1943
Bluefield (5)	4,204	E	1930	W. N. Lambert	1941
Bristol (11)	15,897	Sh	1919	Robert L. Morrison (M) 2	1948
Buena Vista	5,219	Sh	1952		...
Charlottesville (8)	25,909	Oe	1913	James E. Bowen, Jr. (M)	1948
Clifton Forge (3)	5,769	S	1942	(Vacancy)	
Covington (6)	6,238	E	1925	J. G. Kyle (M)	1948
Crewe (3)	2,036	E	1926	H. B. Prichard	1941
Culpeper (4)	2,518	S	1930	R. W. Huffman	1943
Danville (1)	34,537	E	1950	T. Edward Temple (M) 3	1950
Fairfax County	98,255	E	1952		...
Falls Church (1)	7,534	S	1950	William R. Woodbury (M) 5	1950
Farmville (9)	4,351	O	1915	L. Z. Johnston, Jr.	1950
Franklin (7)	4,653	Oe	1922	Thomas B. Noland (M) 2	1950
Fredericksburg (2)	12,143	S	1912	L. J. Houston, Jr. (M)	1918
Front Royal (1)	8,121	S	1930	L. B. Dutrow (M)	1930
Galax (4)	5,230	O	1922	W. G. Andrews (Assoc. M)	1947
Hampton (3)	5,957	S	1920	L. D. James (M)	1947
Harrisonburg (4)	10,764	O	1940	Samuel W. Cotton	1950
Henrico County (Richmond) (3)	57,166	E	1934	C. C. Massey (M) 2	1943
Hopewell (6)	10,184	Sh	1924	Ira F. Willard (M)	1948
Lexington (4)	5,965	O	1938	James McK. Dunlap	1947
Luray (2)	2,722	O	1937	T. F. Ewers (Assoc. M)	1947
Lynchburg (2)	47,639	E	1920	Robert D. Morrison, Acting (Assoc. M)	1949
Manassas (3)	1,789	O	1927	(Vacancy)	
Martinsville (1)	17,210	E	1949	Kent Mathewson (M) 2	1949
Narrows t (2)	2,442	H	1948	Richard P. Brice, Jr. (Assoc. M)	1950
Newport News (3)	41,571	Sh	1920	J. C. Biggins (M)	1925
Norfolk (6)	188,601	Sh	1918	C. A. Harrell (M) 4	1946
Norton (5)	4,293	S	1936	Robert K. McCord (M) 3	1950
Orange (3)	2,553	E	1935	H. F. Knoell (M)	1941

VIRGINIA (Continued)

City	Pop. 1950	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Pearisburg (2)	1,997	O	1947	Julian F. Hirst (Assoc. M)	1949
Petersburg (6)	34,948	H	1920	Roy F. Ash (M) 2	1949
Portsmouth (11)	71,294	E	1917	I. G. Vass (M) 3	1949
Pulaski (1)	9,136	Sh	1948	E. A. Beck (M) 4	1948
Radford (8)	8,979	Sh	1920	W. A. Woodward (Assoc. M) 2	1947
Richmond (1)	229,906	Sh	1948	Sherwood L. Reeder (M) 2	1948
Roanoke (2)	91,089	E	1918	Arthur S. Owens (M) 2	1947
Salem (6)	6,820	E	1922	W. Frank Chapman (M)	1943
South Boston (2)	6,079	Oe	1946	(Vacancy)	
South Norfolk (3)	10,408	Sh	1947	James S. Hughes (Assoc. M) 2	1950
Staunton (7)	19,884	Sh	1908	Seth Burnley (M) 2	1948
Suffolk (4)	12,287	O	1919	Edmund N. Wilkinson (M) 2	1950
Tappahannock (5)	1,005	S	1938	W. A. Clarke	1947
Vinton (2)	3,646	Sh	1936	Guy L. Gearhart (M)	1942
Virginia Beach (1)	5,344	S	1950	W. Russell Hatchett (Assoc. M)	1950
Warrenton (3)	1,784	O	1920	Sidney Shumate	1923
Warwick County (1) (Hilton Village)	39,177	E	1945	J. C. Morris (M)	1945
Waynesboro (2)	12,337	O	1928	William T. Wells (M) 3	1949
Williamsburg (4)	6,726	Sh	1932	Hugh B. Rice (M) 3	1948
Winchester (5)	13,766	O	1915	S. Lee Grant (M)	1939
Wytheville (4)	5,405	E	1927	Carter W. Beamer (M)	1947

WASHINGTON—3

Ellensburg (1)	8,417	E	1949	James E. Morrison (Assoc. M)	1949
Puyallup	9,967	E	1951		...
Sunnyside (1)	4,169	E	1948	E. G. Hubbert (M)	1948

WEST VIRGINIA—9

Bluefield (5)	21,341	H	1921	E. P. Mitchell (M)	1937
Clarksburg (13)	31,817	Sh	1921	W. Dale Strother (Assoc. M)	1950
Grafton (3)	7,297	Sh	1947	A. Page Lockard (Assoc. M) 2	1950
Morgantown (6)	25,446	H	1921	Elmer W. Prince (M)	1933
Oak Hill (1)	4,504	E	1947	C. S. Waugh	1947
St. Marys (2)	2,193	E	1921	J. Bernard Riggs	1925
Salem (2)	2,572	Sh	1948	W. C. Farson	1950
Weirton (1)	24,143	Sh	1947	Dan Sweaney (Assoc. M)	1947
Wheeling (5)	58,447	Sh	1935	William N. Hunter (Assoc. M)	1949

WISCONSIN—14

Ashland (1)	10,594	E	1948	Joseph A. Warren (Assoc. M)	1948
Beloit (5)	29,541	E	1929	A. D. Telfer (M)	1936
Eau Claire (1)	35,862	E	1949	James R. Pollock (M) 4	1949
Fort Atkinson (3)	6,257	E	1931	Elmore Klement (M)	1941
Fox Point (1)	2,549	O	1946	E. G. Teschan (M) 2	1946
Greendale (4)	2,747	E	1939	John M. Kuglitsch (Assoc. M)	1950
Janesville (1)	24,829	E	1923	(Vacancy)	
Kenosha (6)	54,360	E	1922	A. E. Axtell (M)	1947
River Hills (1)	541*	O	1947	E. G. Teschan (M) 2	1947
Shorewood (5)	16,105	O	1926	Mark E. Keane (Assoc. M)	1950
Superior (5)	35,091	E	1941	Robert Baumberger (M) 5	1950
Two Rivers (4)	9,890	E	1925	John P. Hoffman (M)	1942
Watertown (1)	12,393	E	1949	Dean Van Ness (M) 2	1949
Whitefish Bay (1) (Milwaukee)	14,626	O	1938	Ralph H. Cahill (M)	1938

WYOMING—1

Laramie (3)	15,497	E	1942	Andrew J. Hull, Jr.	1950

ALASKA—3

Anchorage (4)	11,060	E	1946	Robert E. Sharp	1950
Fairbanks (2)	5,625	E	1947	Irving H. Call (Assoc. M)	1948
Ketchikan (2)	5,202	E	1948	William H. Barton (Assoc. M)	1950

PUERTO RICO—1

San Juan (5)	169,247*	S	1931	Mrs. F. Ricon de Gautier (Assoc. M)	1947

CANADA

City	Pop. 1950	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
ALBERTA—1					
Lethbridge (2)	20,000	O	1927	A. L. H. Somerville (Assoc. M)	1950
BRITISH COLUMBIA—1					
Victoria	61,400	Oe	1949	Cecil C. Wyatt (Assoc. M)	1950
NEW BRUNSWICK—2					
Saint John (1)	55,000	O	1946	E. Royden Colter (M)	1946
Woodstock t (11)	4,200	O	1919	W. M. Steeves	1949
ONTARIO—2					
Chatham (3)	20,709	O	1922	T. M. S. Kingston	1935
Niagara Falls (3)	22,010	O	1923	W. S. Orr (Assoc. M)	1944
QUEBEC—28					
Arvida (3)	10,983	E	1926	R. A. Lemieux (M)	1943
Baie Comeau (2)	2,300	E	1937	A. Babin (M)	1938
Cap de la Madeliene (1)	17,500	E	1947	Roger Lord (M)	1947
Chicoutimi (2)	8,937	E	1947	Leopold Fortin	1950
Grand 'Mere (4)	10,225	E	1920	Jean Beique (M)	1945
Hampstead (1)	2,287	E	1943	K. G. Cameron (M)	1943
Isle Maligne (4)	500	E	1936	Donald P. Ross (Assoc. M)	1949
Lachine (1)	28,800	E	1933	Rene Laberge (M)	1939
Lac Megantic (1)	4,529	E	1948	O. Brulotte	1948
La Tuque (6)	10,500	E	1921	Armand Gagnon (M)	1942
Louiseville (1)	4,005	E	1947	Leo Lupien (M)	1947
Malartic (7)	6,615	E	1939	P. A. E. Villeneuve	1950
Montreal-East (3)	4,469	E	1925	J. Ernest Courtemanche (M)	1943
Mount Royal (3)	9,227	E	1934	W. R. J. MacNeil (M)	1945
Outremont (2)	31,450	E	1918	R. E. Lacroix (M)	1924
Quebec City (1)	200,555	E	1942	C. R. Fontaine (M)	1942
Rimouski (1)	10,500	E	1947	Leopold Garon (M)	1947
Rouyn (1)	12,009	E	1947	D. D. Desilets (Assoc. M)	1948
St. Agathe-des-Monts (1)	3,357	E	1948	J. C. Lucien Trempe	1948
St. Lambert (2)	9,000	E	1924	M. J. Rutledge (Assoc. M) 2	1927
St. Laurent (1)	16,328	E	1948	Lucien Toupin (M)	1948
Shawinigan Falls (3)	26,793	E	1921	Robert Dorion (M)	1939
Temiskaming (1)	2,535	E	1920	A. K. Grimmer (Assoc. M)	1919
Trois Rivieres (2)	50,400	E	1942	J. Henri Valiquette (M) 4	1945
Val d'Or (3)	8,112	E	1937	Paul E. Gagnier (Assoc. M)	1948
Valleyfield (2)	20,572	E	1940	Alcide Lafontaine (Assoc. M)	1948
Verdun (1)	77,872	E	1938	J. R. French (M)	1938
Westmount (3)	26,900	E	1913	Thomas J. Hughes (Assoc. M)	1950

* Populations are for 1940.

Directories of City Officials

THE THREE separate directories in this Year Book contain the names of nearly 10,000 municipal officials as reported by local officials in January and February, 1951. Table XIX on the preceding pages gives the names of city and county managers for all municipalities operating with this form of government. This table also shows the year the council-manager plan was made effective, the legal authority for the plan, the number of managers each city has had, the population of each city, the number of municipalities each manager has served if more than one, and the year of appointment to his present position. Table XX contains all incorporated places over 10,000 population arranged alphabetically by state and giving 1950 populations. This table gives for each city the mayor, city clerk, chief finance officer, director of public works, fire chief, and police chief. Table XXI lists all of the cities between 5,000 and 10,000 population by state, giving the name of the mayor and city clerk of each city. In Tables XX and XXI the year of expiration of the mayor's term is indicated. All urban places of 5,000 or more population are listed alphabetically by population groups with 1950 census figures in Table III elsewhere in this Year Book. Council-manager cities in all of the following tables are indicated by an asterisk after the name of the city.

In all columns of Table XX, if there is no letter following the name the title of the individual is the same as in the column heading. The month and year the mayor's term of office expires are shown after the name of nearly all mayors. Under "Chief Finance Officer," the name shown is that of the administrative officer indicated as being chief finance officer by the official filling out the questionnaire. In this column a letter indicating the title of the individual follows nearly every name. Under "Director of Public Works," if no director was reported the name of the city engineer is shown, and if no engineer was listed the name of the superintendent or commissioner of streets is given.

The names of municipal officials not reported in this Year Book are available in most states in the form of special directories published by a state league of municipalities or a department of the state government. New and revised editions of directories issued in 1950 are listed under the new books and pamphlets section beginning on page 253 of this Year Book. There are also several directories with nation-wide coverage for airport managers, health officers, housing officials, librarians, waterworks superintendents, and welfare officials. Such directories generally are published by federal agencies or by national organizations of public officials.

TABLE XX

DIRECTORY OF CITY OFFICIALS IN ALL CITIES OVER 10,000: JANUARY, 1951

Code for Mayor:
B—Burgess
C—Chairman of Council
P—President or President of Council

Code for City Clerk and Finance Officer:
A—Auditor
C—Controller
F—Fin. Dir. or Comr.
K—City Clerk
M—City Manager
N—Accountant
R—Recorder
S—Secretary
T—Treasurer

Code for Director of Public Works:
E—City Engineer
M—City Manager
S—Supt. of Streets

An asterisk (*) indicates council-manager city, a dagger (†) acting official.

City and 1950 Population (000 omitted)		Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk	Chief Finance Officer	Director of Public Works	Fire Chief	Police Chief
ALABAMA—20							
Anniston	31	E. C. Lloyd	L. O. Treadaway	L. O. Treadaway K	Henry P. Harris E	E. E. White	J. L. Peek
Auburn	13	G. H. Wright 9-53	W. Wilson	G. H. Wright M	K. C. Ray S	A. R. Plott	C. B. Ellis
Bessemer	28	Jap Bryant 10-52	Frances C. Jones	Jap Bryant	Raymond N. Parsons	L. B. Hill	Lacey Alexander
Birmingham	299	W. Cooper Green 11-53	Eunice S. Hewes	C. E. Armstrong C	J. D. Webb E	H. M. Ayers	E. H. Brown †
Decatur	20	H. R. Summer	Joe Pettey	D. D. Burleson A	Joe S. Elliott	L. F. Elkins	J. B. Whitmire
Dothan	22	James T. Thrower 10-53	L. R. Driggers	L. R. Driggers T	E. J. Ford	Floyd Harris	Eddie D. Kelley
Fairfield	12	J. T. McLaughlin 3-52	E. W. Snider	E. W. Snider K	J. T. Duncan E	C. V. Sellers	C. V. Sellers
Florence	24	E. F. Yeilding 10-51	S. B. Howard	H. G. Arnett F	Marshall Smith	Donald White	Noah H. Danley
Gadsden	56	Roy L. Wallace 10-54	P. M. McCall	Roy Wallace F	W. R. Hooks E	Clyde E. Landers	C. Fay Boman
Homewood	13	Dr. H. C. Crelly 10-52	Ward Bracken	Ward Bracken K	R. E. Puckett S	E. H. Knox, Sr.	E. L. Scott
Huntsville	16	A. W. McAllister 10-52	N. M. Payne	N. M. Payne K	R. L. Mann S	R. C. Coble	J. L. Carroll
Mobile	127	Ernest M. Megginson 10-53	S. H. Hendrix	H. G. Zeigler C	H. L. Fisher E	L. L. Petrey	D. E. McFadyen
Montgomery	105	John L. Goodwyn 10-51	Silas D. Cater	H. L. Hughes C	W. A. Gayle	R. L. Lampley	G. J. Ruppenthal
Opelika	12	Forney Renfro 10-52	T. C. Tollison	T. C. Tollison K	T. J. Waldrep E	G. A. Mitchell	Floyd H. Mann
Phenix City	23	J. D. Harris C	J. E. Putnam	A. L. Gullatt F	E. E. Reese	John Newsome	P. M. Daniel
Prichard	19	G. V. Dismukes 8-52	Berniece Centanne	Berniece Centanne K		W. E. Dixon	E. C. Anderson
Selma	23	R. D. Nicolson 10-52	C. C. Ward	C. C. Ward T	W. P. Phillips S	H. H. Berry	E. W. Mullen
Sheffield	11	C. L. Beard 9-51	E. S. Enoch	E. S. Enoch K	Vernon P. Crockett E	E. Harris Ross	Bob Price
Talladega	13	J. Wallis Elliott 10-53	A. R. Decatur	A. R. Decatur K	Jabe Patterson S	Howard Lanier	H. A. Churchill
Tuscaloosa	46	James S. Robertson C 10-53	Wallace F. DaLee	W. H. Nicol F	A. C. Parker E	E. L. Mathews	H. D. Billingsley
ARIZONA—3							
Mesa	17	O. V. Crismon	Marston Richards	M. M. Thomas F	H. D. Miller M	E. W. McCarty	M. W. Trowbridge
Phoenix*	105	Nicholas Udall 1-52	Tom M. Sullivan, Jr.	John L. Williams F	Kenneth K. King	George L. Simpson	Earl L. O'Clair
Tucson*	45	J. O. Niemann 1-51	Carl M. Hitt	L. H. Wixson A	G. G. Sykes E	J. C. Sievert	Don J. Hays
ARKANSAS—12							
Blytheville	16	Doyle Henderson	W. I. Malin	W. I. Malin K	Claude Alexander E†	Roy Head	John Foster
Camden	11	D. W. Harrell 12-51	F. P. Benson	F. P. Benson K	E. A. Rich E	D. M. Teague	G. B. Cole
El Dorado	23	A. C. Neel 1-52	G. W. Jackson	W. E. McRae T	F. M. Methvin E	Frank H. Smith	W. E. Hickman
Fayetteville	17	Powell M. Rhea	J. W. McGehee	H. F. Zick A	John E. Mahaffey E	Burl Skelton	Pearl Watts
Fort Smith	48	Jack Pace 4-53	Carl R. Atkins	R. W. Ferguson T	Jay Medlen	R. L. Rudd	Pink Shaw

Helena	11	(not reporting)					
Hot Springs	29	Floyd A. Housley 4-51	Emmett Jackson	Emmett Jackson K	John Faye E	John W. Crowson	Dan Watkins
Jonesboro.	16	Hubert J. Bosen 12-51	Wayne A. White	Himie Goldstein T		Cecil Densmore	Holman Mabry
Little Rock	101	Sam M. Wassell 1-52	H. C. Graham	H. C. Graham K	J. B. Carter E	G. Nalley	Marvin Potts
North Little Rock .	42	Ross L. Lawhon 12-51	Percy H. Machin	Percy H. Machin K	Shelby Smith S	J. P. Caldwell	Jack Pyle
Pine Bluff.	37	George H. Steed 1-52	E. A. Pledger	E. A. Pledger K	T. L. Greenlee E	George Alford	Met Galligher
Texarkana	16	B. R. McCarley 4-52	L. V. Young	H. C. Hay T	Vernon Glover S	S. F. Walsh	Max A. Tackett
CALIFORNIA—104							
Alameda*	63	W. J. Branscheid 4-51	J. P. Clark	B. E. Jost A	B. H. Maynard E	Thomas M. Lane	George R. Doran
Albany	18	C. F. Graeber 4-51	M. J. McLean	Grace L. Higgins T	Howard B. Carter E	Fred Pimental	S. C. Williams
Alhambra*	51	A. Ray Witham 7-54	M. E. Woodbury	M. E. Woodbury K	W. M. Jarrett E	F. A. Bovet	James I. Condie
Anaheim	15	Chas. A. Pearson 4-52	Chas. E. Griffith	B. M. Miller A	G. E. Holyoke E	E. J. Stringer	M. A. Stephenson
Antioch*	11		Clarence Hammons	Alice C. Webster T	P. K. Biglow S	J. Grangnelli	Harry Boyer
Arcadia	23	Thos. C. Sullivan 4-52	R. C. Ewing	R. C. Ewing K	Henry A. Ross	James M. Nellis	W. M. Cahill
Azusa	11	Karl J. Jones 4-54	Mae A. Hynes	Mae A. Hynes C	Arthur Wolfe S	Marlowe Madison	Albert Kendrick
Bakersfield*	35	Jake Vanderlei 4-51	Marian Irvin	Thos. Harris A	J. Holfelder E	P. C. Pifer	H. V. Grayson
Bell.	15	W. L. Elliott 4-52	W. L. Kyle	R. I. Hartzler N	John W. Manok S	Adolph Treder	Frank H. Coones †
Berkeley*.	113	Laurence L. Cross 7-51	Ruth C. Kemp	Mabel W. Jensen A	Richard Gallagher E	William Meinheit	John D. Holstrom
Beverly Hills	29	F. B. McConnell 4-52	B. J. Firminger	B. J. Firminger K	H. J. Scott S	L. B. Canfield	C. H. Anderson
Brawley	12	Howard E. Kelley 4-52	Charles C. Casey	Chas. C. Casey K	John Boardman E	Leroy A. Jones	Joseph Gabard
Burbank*	78	Floyd J. Jolley 4-51	Mrs. A. J. Jones	Walter R. Hinton T	Clayton W. Paige	William J. Taylor	Elmer H. Adams
Burlingame	20	Dan R. Love, Jr. 5-51	Herbert K. White	Herbert K. White K	George J. Marr E	Edward J. Leis	R. C. Theuer
Chico*	12	Theo. Meriams 4-51	Grace M. Strong	Grace M. Strong K	M. R. Pearce E	C. E. Tovee	James R. Evans
Chula Vista*	16	Z. Dwight Kidder	Kenneth P. Campbell	Gordon K. Grant F	R. A. Floyd E	George S. Lee	B. T. McCollum †
Colton	14	C. C. Watson 4-52	Elizabeth Davis	Wm. C. Watson N	L. E. Newcomer S	G. C. Carter	H. E. Hubbs
Compton*	48	Harry T. Langhorn 6-53	Mrs. C. J. Harlan	Harry S. Scott C	Don W. Robins E	Louis W. Parsons	Tom J. Potter
Corona*	10	C. R. Miller 4-52	R. N. Annis	C. E. Gramlich N	F. S. Sherer	Don Burcher	J. S. Lowery
Coronado*	12	E. G. Stanley 4-51	A. A. Mathewson	A. A. Mathewson K	F. H. Welch S	F. H. Welch	J. W. Jordan
Culver City	20	A. H. Segrell	M. C. Payton	Bruce C. Latta T	John I. Bothwell	John A. Kearney	Oliver B. Olsen
Daly City	15	James Paul Green 4-54	B. C. Ross	H. R. Thielmeyer A	Arthur J. Bodien	John E. Kennedy	W. W. Sunderland
El Centro.	12	George F. Bucklin 4-54	Irvin Maupin	Irvin Maupin K	Clyde F. Lee	R. R. Birchfield	Guy B. Woodward
El Cerrito*	18	A. J. Dietrich 4-52	Maryellen Foley	Maryellen Foley K	R. R. Randall E	O. A. Burnett	H. A. Thulin
Eureka.	23	J. F. Langer, Jr. 7-51	Ruby C. Shanahan	Ruby C. Shanahan K	Stanley B. Roscoe E	Allan Pettingill	Kenneth M. Hill
Fresno.	91	Gordon G. Dunn 4-54	D. E. Roughton	A. L. Hilderbrand F	Fred M. Ashley	G. V. Coger	Henry Morgan
Fullerton	14	Thomas J. Eadington 4-52	Carrie D. Adams	Carrie D. Adams K	Herman Hiltscher E	Lloyd W. Eckels	John C. Gregory
Gardena	14	Adams W. Bolton 4-54	L. W. Randolph	L. W. Randolph K	C. G. Borgen S	G. C. Springstead	Elmo W. Field
Glendale*	95	Geo. R. Wickham 4-53	Glenn E. Chapman	A. H. Haak C	J. C. Albers E	E. H. Aiman	Carl R. Eggers
Hawthorne*.	16	Sharp Greenwood 4-52	Kenneth L. Keel	Kenneth L. Keel K	T. B. MacDermott S	Walter Curtis	A. A. Karr
Hayward*	14	Carlos Bee	Irene T. Jamieson	Neal R. Bearden F	Harry Shatto	Louis Silver	George Forth
Hermosa Beach . . .	12	Thomas C. Sheehan 4-52	Frances C. Wendell	Lillian Callas T	N. C. Funk S	Fred B. Kelterer	F. C. Harlow
Huntington Park . .	29	Geo. A. Willson	W. P. Mahood	W. P. Mahood K	H. E. Robinson E	John M. Slocum	Wm. A. Salvin
Inglewood	46	E. S. Dixon 4-51	Leonard C. Fox	Leonard C. Fox K	Walter E. Kennedy E	Bacil Roberts	C. C. Cupp
La Mesa	11	F. Miles Nagel 3-52	Lester L. Freeman	Rose Miller Parks T	H. Leroy Edwards E	Raymond V. H. Lyles	Glenn B. Adams
Lodi*.	14	Harry J. Tolliver 4-51	John F. Blakely	M. J. Dreyfuss F	A. C. Heckenlaible E	George D. Polenske	Millard L. Fore
Long Beach*.	244	Burton W. Chace 6-51	Clyde G. Roseberry	H. P. Beckman N	James Kincaid	Frank S. Sandeman	William H. Dovey
Los Angeles . . .	1,958	Fletcher Bowron 6-53	W. C. Peterson	Dan O. Hoye C	Lloyd Aldrich E	John H. Alderson	William Parker
Lynwood*	26	J. Jack Willard 4-52	Frank R. Limber	Frank R. Limber K	A. J. Bateman E	Earl Gallaher	Paul W. Kerr
Madera	10	John McNally 4-52	Geo. M. Shedd	John McNally F	Albert C. Norton E	J. T. Brammer	W. E. Thomas

TABLE XX.—DIRECTORY OF CITY OFFICIALS IN ALL CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City and 1950 Population (000 omitted)		Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk	Chief Finance Officer	Director of Public Works	Fire Chief	Police Chief
Manhattan Beach*	17	Charles P. Walker	Herman R. Brandt	Herman R. Brandt K	O. A. Gierlich E	R. H. Swain	Henry Y. Sighs
Maywood	13	C. Milan Canning 4-52	Reva M. Fairbanks	Reva M. Fairbanks K	R. H. Nieweg S	C. M. Coon	Al Mauch †
Menlo Park*	14	Chas. P. Burgess 4-51	Margaret A. Becker	Margaret A. Becker K	C. L. Longson M		George Potter
Merced*	15	Kenneth E. Morley 4-53	A. H. Groesel	A. V. Henderson F	G. E. Winton E	George Coolures	W. A. Hydie
Modesto*	17	Carl W. Shannon 5-51	Rex E. Gailfus	Rex E. Gailfus K	F. J. Rossi E	Jack Wemyss	U. H. Pickering
Monrovia*	20	Lawrence R. McNamee 4-52	Walter C. Gerfen	Kenneth C. Wilson T	A. A. Blakesley E	Guy H. Shaw	Grant Peterson
Montebello*	22	Wm. C. Jackson 4-52	S. W. Karnes, Jr.	S. W. Karnes, Jr. K	John L. Cole E	C. W. Cox	M. L. Peek
Monterey*	16	L. K. Smith 5-51	E. C. Walker	C. E. Colburn A	Manuel S. Perry S	Gregory Teaby	Chas. E. Simpson
Monterey Park*	20	James T. Bradshaw 4-52	Arthur W. Langley	A. W. Langley K	Michael J. Carozza E	Edward McElhannon	Herman E. Conaway
Napa*	14	E. Owen Seavey 6-55	Allen R. Thorpe	Margery L. Ames A	H. C. McDonald	Vernon D. Van Sant	Eugene C. Riordan
National City*	21	Clinton Matthews 4-52	Irene Alston	Charles Vansant T	J. P. McClure E	J. C. Bailey	Harry D. Smith
Newport Beach*	12	Lester L. Isbell	C. K. Priest	J. A. Gant A	J. Bert Webb E	Frank Crocker	R. R. Hodgkinson
Oakland*	381	Clifford E. Rishell 7-51	Charles M. Don	James F. Carey T	Charles A. Reed E	James H. Burke	Lester J. Divine
Oceanside	13	J. A. MacDonald	John H. Landes	John H. Landes K	Ernest A. Taylor S	Walter Johnson	Roger O. Gates
Ontario*	23	Roy D. Boles	C. C. Peabody	Donald N. Cooley T	Harold J. Martin M	A. R. Moyer	H. W. Swinney
Orange	10	Geo. N. Weimer	T. H. Elijah	Alfred Huhn T	C. C. Bonebrake E	A. L. Tomblin	T. V. Towns
Oxnard*	22	A. Elliott Stoll 4-54	Mrs. Ethel Dale	Wm. H. Groff T	E. O. Imus E	F. O. Witt	Carl T. Hartmeyer
Palo Alto*	25	Walter S. Gaspar 7-51	Winifred Kidd	Maurice H. Moore C	H. M. Witbeck E	Louis F. Ledford	H. A. Zink
Pasadena*	104	A. Ray Benedict C 5-53	Clara B. MacLellan	Oswald A. Dietrich C	John H. Allin E	S. H. Edmondson	Clarence H. Morris
Petaluma*	10	Leland H. Myers 6-51	Gladys R. Wallin	Gladys R. Wallin F	C. T. Marshall E	Daniel J. Nielsen	Melvin Del Maestro
Piedmont	10	Walter I. Dahl	W. C. Little	Osgood Murdock F	A. L. Boscow S	F. E. Candy	W. F. Pflaum
Pittsburg*	13	W. W. King	Nancy Taormina	John E. Rough T	E. L. O'Hara E	Vincent J. Scudero	S. P. Jimno
Pomona	35	Alan G. Orsborn 4-51	C. Harry Doremus	Cecil L. Marler C	James R. Ovington E	Robert A. Crawford	Ralph E. Parker
Redding*	10	Wilber D. Simons	Dorothy C. Blood	Ray F. Leonard A	Clair A. Hill E	Henry Klaukens	Scott Lincecum
Redlands*	18	Hugh M. Folkins 4-52	H. R. Whaley	H. R. Whaley K	Edgar T. Ham M	Elmer R. Thomas	W. M. Robertson
Redondo Beach*	25	Clyde Marsh 4-51	Fred M. Arnold	Fred M. Arnold K		H. E. Mott, Jr.	A. Lowell Hopkins
Redwood City*	25	Carl A. Britschgi 4-52	R. S. Dodge	R. S. Dodge K	Glenn M. Jain E	Jos. L. Lodi	S. D. Wood
Richmond*	99	D. M. Bradley 7-51	C. A. Pitchford	B. K. Peterson A	Edward A. Hoffman E	Henry J. Schmidt	Ernest F. Phipps
Riverside	46	William C. Evans 1-53	Winfield G. Waite	Herbert W. Pierson A	Milton H. Irvine E	Ray E. Allen	John A. Bennett
Sacramento*	136	Bert E. Geisreiter 1-52	Harry G. Denton	A. O. Hoover C	Fred J. Klaus E	Terence Mulligan	James V. Hicks
Salinas*	14	E. J. Raffetto 6-51	F. E. Heple	F. E. Heple K	W. F. Trigeiro E †	G. Von Soosten	R. J. McIntyre †
San Bernardino	63	C. T. Johnson	John H. Osborn	C. C. Wood C	R. D. Forsythe E	Dwight Littleton	Wm. Gilchrist
San Bruno	12	Leslie C. White 4-52	R. E. Woodman	R. E. Woodman K	C. L. White E	Jos. S. Senger	Wm. L. Maher
San Buenaventura*	17	Edwin L. Gardner II 4-51	Grace Woodruff	Grace Woodruff K	Raymond M. Rogers E	Andrew J. Comstock	Strevell G. Taylor
San Carlos*	14	E. R. Burton	K. M. Grant	K. M. Grant K	Edwin H. Smith E	Lyle G. Clark	E. J. Wheeler
San Diego*	321	John D. Butler 5-55	Fred W. Sick	John McQuilken C	Fred A. Rhodes	George E. Courser	Adam E. Jansen
San Fernando	13	M. Frank Smith 4-52	Ray A. Woods	Ray A. Woods K	Harry E. Waite E	Reed Van Bebber	Walter Heebing
San Francisco	761	Elmer E. Robinson 1-52	John McGrath	Harry D. Ross C	Sherman Duckel	Edward Walsh	Michael Gaffey
San Gabriel	20	Robert Jones 4-52	Carl E. Gruendler	Carl E. Gruendler K	Geo. Woerner	George Duguid	Francis Carpenter
San Jose*	95	Clark L. Bradley 7-52	Mrs. Dorothy Covill	Harry A. Young A	Harold J. Flannery E	Lester A. O'Brien	Raymond J. Blackmore
San Leandro*	27	Wm. Swift 4-54	Herb Burbank	Rhule Lindahl F	Chas. Martin	B. X. Whitaker	A. J. Lamoureux
San Luis Obispo	14	T. I. O'Reilly 5-51	J. E. Brown	J. E. Brown K	H. G. Hamlin E	James Waldemeir	R. E. Herdorn
San Marino	11	Clark E. Bell	E. R. Kerr	Fred B. Dickey T	Harold A. Barnett E	Glenn F. McClung	Glenn F. McClung
San Mateo*	42	Carrol M. Speers 4-51	W. J. O'Farrell	Charles A. Ginnever T	Arthur B. Sullivan M	Hugh F. Morris	Martin C. McDonnell

San Rafael	14	Robert F. Austin 4-51	Eugene W. Smith	Eugene W. Smith K	Ray A. Boege	C. M. Johansen	Frank Kelly
Santa Ana	46	Allen A. Mandy 4-51	Erma Keeler	M. L. Pearson T	H. M. Neighbour E	John Garthe	B. A. Hershey
Santa Barbara . . .	45	Norris Montgomery 5-51	Faye Griffen	Faye Griffen K	C. W. Moore E	C. L. Tenney	R. E. Noonan
Santa Clara	12	Dr. J. L. Pritchard 5-51	A. J. Cronin	A. S. Belick A	Edgar C. Schott E	Joseph LaHerran	John J. O'Neill
Santa Cruz*	22	George N. Penniman 6-51	Albert J. Miller	Albert J. Miller T	A. D. Russell E	John T. Sinnott	Al Huntsman
Santa Maria	10	G. E. Seaman 4-54	C. E. Winter	C. E. Winter K	P. Y. Peterson E	F. W. Crakes	W. T. Feland
Santa Monica* . . .	71	Mark T. Gates 4-51	Kenneth O. Grubb	William A. Hard C	Maurice M. King E	Charles A. Carrell	H. W. Hutchinson
Santa Paula*	11	Warren L. King	Hersel J. Hopkins	Hersel J. Hopkins K	E. B. Cox S	George L. Harding	Thomas B. Moore
Santa Rosa*	18	Ward Von Tillow 4-52	Agnes Farquar	John Hawkes A	Frank Sarles E	George Magee	Melvin Flohr
South Gate	51	Leland Weaver 4-52	Herbert Peiffer	Herbert Peiffer K	Dan S. Miller E	David Glines	John Gutting
South Pasadena* . .	17	J. C. Partsch 4-54	Marjorie Merritt	Marjorie Merritt K	Norval B. Krug E	Donald Lavenbarg	Robert B. Blakely
South San Francisco*	19	Adolph Sani 4-54	Daniel J. Hyland	Daniel J. Hyland K	Henry Schweining S	Alex J. Welte	Louis Belloni
Stockton*	72	Woodrow W. LaTeer 11-51	Bessie Lee Trahern	Wm. M. Riddell A	Marshall Dunlap E	J. L. Stevenson	J. A. O'Keefe
Torrance*	22	Bob Haggard	A. H. Bartlett	A. H. Bartlett K	Geo. W. Stevens M	J. J. Benner	J. H. Stroh
Tulare*	12	A. S. Martin 4-51	Hazel Hoyt	Hazel Hoyt K	B. P. Westkamper E	R. E. Rounsaville	Leon W. Epps
Vallejo*	23	George C. Demmon 5-51	Melvin Brooks	George H. Herbert A	Tobias Kilkenny E	John McCormack	Jack Stiltz
Visalia*	12	Jack L. Davis 4-51	Jean S. Banks	J. D. Rippy C	Wm. F. Bruner S	Walter A. Wood	Frank Bentzen
Watsonville	12	C. H. Baker 5-51	F. J. O'Brien	F. J. O'Brien K	Royal E. Fowle	John C. Hagerty	Frank E. Osmer
Whittier*	24	P. J. O'Melia 4-52	Guy N. Dixon	Guy N. Dixon K	M. R. Bowen E	A. B. Alford	O. C. Smith

COLORADO—10

Aurora	11	C. E. Tupps 1-52	Ethel M. Rogers	Herman Robinson	James L. Larsh	George Moorhead	Spencer C. Garrett
Boulder*	20	Perry Bartlett 12-51	Leonard R. Jones	L. R. Jones K	Crawford M. Dixon E	Emil A. Johnson	Myron M. Teegarden
Colorado Springs* .	45	J. N. McCullough 4-51	R. F. Sonnekson	Mrs. L. Huff A	Carl M. Bennett E	Fred H. Lausch	Irvin B. Bruce
Denver	413	Quigg Newton 6-51	Siewers Fincher	Wm. H. McNichols A	Terry J. Owens E	Allie Feldman	Herbert Forsyth
Englewood	17	Charles R. Allen 1-52	E. E. Anderson	Clyta Mier T	Joe A. MaCall	R. Geo. Woods	Joe A. Kollar
Fort Collins*	15	Robert W. Hays 4-54	Miles F. House	J. Morris Howell F	Howard E. Evans E	T. P. Treadwell	Orville P. Kelley
Grand Junction* . .	14	A. G. Martin P 5-51	H. C. Tomlinson	H. C. Tomlinson K	J. A. Burton E	C. L. Downing	Joe W. Keith
Greeley*	20	Price Hopkins 1-52	Mort Balch	H. W. McGilp T	Nyal Adams E	E. A. Brumley	C. C. Hunter
Pueblo*	64	William L. Warner 12-51	Miss Mary Weaver	A. G. Chamberlain F	Edward S. Burno E	Harry E. Whitecomb	J. Arthur Grady
Trindad*	12	James J. Shaw 1-52	Eugene Aiello	Eugene Aiello K	Harmon H. Kellum E	Con Nolan	John Hoover

CONNECTICUT—20

Ansonia	19	Frank P. Fitzpatrick 1-52	P. E. Schumacher	John F. Blake T	Thomas F. Pratt	Lawrence Tyler	John J. Mahoney
Bridgeport	159	Jasper McLevy 11-51	Fred Schwarzkopf	John Morris C	Howard L. Beers E	Martin Hayden	John A. Lyddy
Bristol	36	James P. Casey 11-51	Rolfe E. Rowe	J. P. Jennings C	Daniel J. Donovan	George C. Graham	Edmund S. Crowley
Danbury	22	Arthur Filkle 4-51	John A. Brennan	John A. Brennan K	Sydney A. Rapp E	John H. Ireland	George J. Schoen
Derby	10	Anthony Dirienzo	James S. Donahue	Henry T. Waters T	John Benanto S	Joseph Raslavsky	Thomas Van Etten
Hartford*	177	Cyril Coleman 12-51	William A. Linname	Robert L. Duffy F	Royal W. Thompson	Henry G. Thomas	Michael J. Godfrey
Meriden	44	Howard E. Houston 1-52	Ruth E. Payne	John J. Awdziewicz C	C. Perry Prann E	L. A. Petrucelli	M. B. Carroll
Middletown	30	Salvatore T. Cubeta 10-52	Ernest G. Peterson	Mark F. Dunn C	Samuel C. Cannon	J. Franklyn Dunn	John J. Pomfret
Naugatuck	17	Harry L. Carter 5-51	Charles F. Daly	Charles F. Daly K	Charles D. Curtis	John J. Sheridan	John J. Gormley
New Britain	74	John L. Sullivan 4-52	Harry Scheny	W. H. Judd F	George J. Molleur E	W. T. Shaw	W. C. Hart
New Haven	163	Wm. C. Celentano 1-52	Sidney L. Goldstein	F. T. Cronan C	Anthony Pavlillo	Paul P. Heinz	Henry P. Clark
New London*	30	Frank Kelly 10-51	Henry L. McGuire	H. G. Huntley F	C. P. DeBiasi E	Thomas H. Shipman	John J. Courtney
Norwalk	49	Irving C. Freese 11-51	John A. Hansen	Louis A. Kupan C	Paul J. James	Charles A. Volk	Max Orlins
Norwich	23	Richard F. Marks	John H. Murphy	M. Frank Leonard T	Frank H. Quinley	Joseph P. Tracy	John K. Quinn
Shelton	12	Malachi J. LeMay 1-53	Henry J. Dargon	Edward L. Miller T	Robert Marsden S	William E. Purcell	William S. Donovan

TABLE XX.—DIRECTORY OF CITY OFFICIALS IN ALL CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City and 1950 Population (000 omitted)		Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk	Chief Finance Officer	Director of Public Works	Fire Chief	Police Chief
Stamford	74	George J. Barnett	George R. Close	Robert C. Almond F	Llewellyn Bromfried	Victor Virt	John B. Brennan
Torrington	28	Fred P. Daley 11-51	Alex. Constable	Edwin J. Dowd T	William Nierintz E	Edward F. Goodman	Hugh E. Meade
Wallingford	12	Thomas P. O'Neil 12-51	Gerald Harrington	Lauretta F. Kane T	John Nolan S	John Czine	Clarence Lane
Waterbury	104	Raymond E. Snyder 12-51	William A. Sirica	Arnold E. Furlong A	Henry C. Whitlock E	Francis T. Scully	Wm. J. Roach
Willimantic	14	F. J. Bergeron 12-51	Roger F. Paulhus	R. F. Paulhus K	Alexis J. Caisse, Jr.	Leo J. Rivard	Grant Bombria
DELAWARE—1							
Wilmington	110	James F. Hearn 6-51	W. R. Willets	Alex R. Abrahams T	E. F. Koester E	G. T. Morgan	H. K. Wadman
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA—1							
Washington	798	John Russell Young P 6-52	G. M. Thornett S	A. R. Pilkerton A	Gen. G. R. Young E	J. A. Mayhew	Robert J. Barrett
FLORIDA—28							
Bradenton	14	A. Sterling Hall 1-52	Harold F. Siver	Harold F. Siver K	R. B. Culler	A. W. Harris	C. C. Benton
Clearwater*	16	Herbert M. Brown 1-53	Harry Wingo	Boyd A. Bennett M		Peter Treola	George T. McClamma
Coral Gables*	20	W. Keith Phillips 4-51	E. B. Poorman	E. B. Poorman K	L. W. Robinson, Jr.		W. G. Kimbrough
Daytona Beach*	29	E. L. Padgett	Mrs. Rhea B. Mordt	Mrs. Rhea B. Mordt K	Wm. J. Leseman, Jr. E	B. B. Hart	T. N. Johnson
Fort Lauderdale*	36	F. R. Humphries 5-51	S. H. Marshall	F. D. Rankins M	E. L. Patterson E	J. R. Carter	R. R. Kelley
Fort Myers	13	Miss Florence Fritz 11-52	Mrs. S. N. Williams	Mrs. S. N. Williams K	W. A. Grimes	R. S. Bass	Nolan Mathis
Fort Pierce*	13	Frank Fee 12-51	G. M. Mitchell	G. M. Mitchell K	H. F. Stanton M	R. M. Register	J. R. Norvell
Gainesville*	27	J. Milton Brownlee 3-51	A. C. O'Neill	A. C. O'Neill K	R. B. Sensabaugh E	E. F. Beville	W. D. Joiner
Hialeah	20	Henry Milander 9-51	James H. Goodlet	James H. Goodlet K		A. R. Chapman, Sr.	Charles Connors†
Hollywood*	14	L. C. Boggs 4-51	Blanche E. Mann	Blanche E. Mann K	Eugene C. Hedges E	Holloway Cook	Philip A. Thompson
Jacksonville	199	W. Haydon Burns 6-51		J. E. Pace A	W. G. Daniel E	G. E. Hare	Sherman Cannon
Key West*	22	John Carbonell	Victor Lowe	Charles Roberts F	Ivan Robers E	Leroy Torres	Joseph O. Kemp
Lakeland*	31	Clayton Logan 1-52	Mary E. Johnson†		John Stokes	V. T. Rinehart	R. V. Huchingson
Lake Worth*	12	M. C. Baker 4-51	E. C. Ewing	E. C. Ewing K	R. C. Howard	C. E. Brause	G. S. Sanders
Miami*	247	William W. Wolfarth 11-51	Frank L. Correll	G. N. Shaw F	R. A. Williams	Henry Chase	W. E. Headley
Miami Beach*	46	Harold Turk	C. W. Tomlinson	C. W. Tomlinson K	M. N. Lipp E	D. C. Kennett	A. M. Simpson
North Miami	11	Edward Taigman	E. May Avil				
Ocala*	12	M. C. Izlar	H. C. Sistrunk	H. C. Sistrunk K	T. R. Triplett E	T. B. Sexton	J. H. Spencer
Orlando	52	Wm. Beardall 1-53	Ed McDowell	J. H. Dean C	A. B. Herndon E	M. G. Bennett	Frank C. Welch
Panama City*	26	Carl R. Gray 3-52	Grady W. Courtney	Grady W. Courtney K	C. E. Peterson E	A. D. Norris	G. W. McCall
Pensacola*	43	C. P. Mason 6-51	J. E. Frenkel	J. E. Frenkel K	Craig Bledsie E	Claude Wright	Crosby Hall
St. Augustine*	13	Dwight L. Brett 12-51	Pauline Boyt	M. P. Preble T	V. J. Usina, Jr. S	E. W. Hartley	Wm. Lindsey
St. Petersburg*	96	Stanley C. Minshall 7-51		B. E. Cook F	Paul J. Jorgensen E	C. W. Nesbit	J. R. Reichert
Sanford*	12	F. A. Dyson 1-52	H. N. Sayer	H. N. Sayer K	S. M. Richard	M. N. Cleveland	R. G. Williams
Sarasota*	19	John Fite Robertson 12-51	L. B. Ashby	Chas. H. Pickett T	C. A. Peterson	H. M. Knowles	Robert N. Wilson
Tallahassee*	27	William H. Cates 2-52	George C. White	George C. White T	Arvah B. Hopkins	Earl Levy	John Montgomery
Tampa	124	Curtis Hixon 11-51	P. R. Bourquardez	H. D. Pelhank C	Roy K. Van Camp E	L. D. Blanton	M. C. Beasley
West Palm Beach*	43	L. Thomas Keating 4-51	J. R. Gardner	Keith R. Chinn M	D. A. Hanlon	Ray Larrabee	
GEORGIA—23							

			R. D. Gatewood, Jr.	R. D. Gatewood, Jr. K	S. S. Hudson E	H. K. Henderson	J. N. Worthy
Athens	28	Jack R. Wells	A. G. Smith	A. G. Smith K	J. G. Beacham E	W. C. Thompson	C. O. Roberts
Atlanta	327	Wm. B. Hartsfield 1-54	J. L. Richardson	L. A. James C	Clarke Donaldson	C. C. Styron, Sr.	Herbert T. Jenkins
Augusta	72	W. D. Jennings 1-52	T. D. Beckum	C. G. Paschal C	Jno. D. Twiggs	D. L. Cliatt	F. B. Green
Brunswick*	18	A. Wayne Gragg 12-51	Mrs. R. Jennings †	L. M. Stephens T	R. R. Morriss E	J. W. Greenfield	J. E. Register
College Park	14	M. T. Anderson 12-52	S. D. Johnson	S. D. Johnson K	H. E. Whelchel	J. B. Elen	T. O. Smith
Columbus*	80	B. F. Register 1-52	H. G. Brannon	Dupont Hagins T	D. T. Grider	T. C. Turner	J. G. Newberry
Dalton	16	Carlton C. McCamy 1-52	Guy W. Keister	John L. Cross T	P. Mitchell S	B. W. Vaughn	Geo. Weaver
Decatur*	22	A. Mell Turner 12-52	M. H. Christian	L. V. Bean M	G. M. Crusselle E	J. D. Peek	Luther Spinks
Dublin	10	C. F. Pope	R. L. Wilson			S. V. Holmes	J. W. Stubbs
East Point	22	E. J. Bass 1-53	E. L. Cole	E. L. Cole K	Geo. H. Sparks E	Max Wiggins	W. H. Tyler
Gainsville*	12	George H. Ashford 12-51	J. Weldon Smith	J. Weldon Smith K	H. L. Dooley	R. E. Spence	W. D. Bagwell
Griffin*	14	Ernest D. Willis C 1-51	Mrs. Annie Cook †	Mrs. Annie Cook K†	J. T. Bearden E	Ellis Simonton	Leo Blackwell
La Grange*	25	Duke Davis 1-52	C. H. Day	C. H. Day K	Fred Lamb E	D. H. Hunter	T. H. McClung
Macon	70	Lewis B. Wilson 11-51	Mrs. V. R. Napier	Frank Branan T	William Branan E	B. H. Brown	Ben T. Watkins
Marietta	21	Sam J. Welsch 1-52	T. F. Austin	T. F. Austin K	B. H. Wooten E	Howard Schaffer	Ed. T. Hunter
Moultrie*	12	Willie B. Withers 10-51	Richard D. Garrett	R. D. Garrett K	E. L. Clark S	Van Dexter	J. Q. Davis
Rome*	30	John E. Yarbrough	F. L. Sammons	F. L. Sammons K	Bruce Hamler	W. T. McKinney	Smith Horton
Savannah	120	Olin F. Fulmer 1-53	Mrs. Nola M. Roos	A. L. Karp F	W. F. Shellman E	Walter S. Blanton	Sanford P. Butler
Thomasville*	14	F. V. Eidson 1-52	P. M. Davenport	P. M. Davenport K	Von H. Hurst S	Oscar Davis, Sr.	Noah Stegall
Valdosta	20	J. E. Mathis	A. S. Myddleton	H. H. Beck F	Carey Burnett E	T. M. Cook	Wilbur Perkerson
Waycross*	19	Ralph Herrin 1-52	C. O. Parker	C. O. Parker K	E. F. Ledford E	H. C. Thackston	J. G. DeLoach

IDAHO—9

Boise City	34	Russell E. Edlefson 5-53					
Caldwell	10	Leo J. Mason 4-51	Ada Hartenbower	Wm. Glaisyer F	L. M. Porter E	Lionel C. Krall	Dale Haile
Coeur d'Alene	12	L. L. Gardner 5-51	J. R. Wilcox	J. W. Barrett T	J. H. Latimore E	W. W. Swofford	A. C. Engen
Idaho Falls	19	Thos. L. Sutton 4-51	Charles H. Williams	Charles H. Williams K	C. R. Black E	Bert O. Brown	J. F. Carboneau
Lewiston	13	Ardie G. Gustafson 7-51	John P. Roos	John P. Roos K	W. P. Hughes E	D. Richard Gill	Robert O. Flood
Moscow	11	R. K. Bonnett 5-51	R. G. Fredekind	I. L. Standley F	Harvey J. Smith E	Carl Smith	C. C. Edmonds
Nampa	16	Peter E. Johnson 5-51	G. H. Shellaberger	G. H. Shellaberger K	Clark Murphy E	L. T. Lessinger	Gordon Jones
Pocatello*	26	Wm. W. Halsey 5-51	B. D. Reese	B. D. Reese K	Wendell Wilson E	A. A. Girard	A. L. Oliver
Twin Falls*	18	R. J. Schwendiman C 1-52	C. J. Leiser	C. J. Leiser K	Vincent T. Young E	L. Z. Bartlett	H. W. Gillette

ILLINOIS—72

Alton	32	Earl Linkogle 5-53	Paul A. Price	Wm. J. Herb C	C. F. Abraham E	James J. Lewis	Raymond Galloway
Aurora	51	Lloyd H. Markel 4-53	John P. Thill	John P. Thill K	G. H. Deuchler E	E. J. Ryan	John E. Strever
Belleville	33	H. V. Calhoun 5-53	Carl Siegel	John Courar T	John Thompson E	Albert Nebgen	Reese G. Dobson
Berwyn	51	William J. Kriz 4-53	Emil Vacin	Vlasta L. Nemecek C	Anton Pav	Joseph Ihde	Joseph Pilot
Bloomington	34	Cecil R. Cone 4-53	Marguerite Zook	Alvin J. Keller C	S. R. Wilhoit E	Roland Behrend	S. Clyde Hibbens
Blue Island	18	John M. Hart 5-53	Louis F. Schwartz	Emil J. Blatt T	Charles A. Dewar	Allen G. Kollman	Richard Sorgenfrei
Brookfield*	15	Dan Kulie P 4-53	Edw. H. Kyrig	C. Harold Eash M	Peter Natale	Fred McDowell, Jr.	Walter Griffin
Cairo	12	Egbert A. Smith 5-51	C. F. Walker	H. S. Hilboldt F	Mike Egan	J. W. Mason	Earl A. Shepherd, Jr.
Calumet City	16	Frank Kaminski 4-53	Steve Maciejewski	Steve Maciejewski K	John Walerowicz S	Chas. Sikorski	Henry Wleklinski
Canton	12	Paul Woods 5-53	Katherine Sporer	T. Kirkpatrick F	Howard Gibbons E	Julian Coultas	Clyde Duncan
Carbondale	11	(not reporting)					
Centralia	14	H. B. Blanchard 5-51	James Maxfield	John W. Clark, Jr. F	H. B. Stover E	C. E. Conder	O. T. Bounds
Champaign	39	George J. Babb 5-51	John P. Hill	Roger E. Zombro F	John T. Kearns E	Roy Alsip	Clyde R. Davis
Chicago	3,606	Martin H. Kennelly 4-55	L. D. Schreiber	James H. Dillard C	Oscar E. Hewitt	M. J. Corrigan	Timothy J. O'Connor

TABLE XX.—DIRECTORY OF CITY OFFICIALS IN ALL CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City and 1950 Population (000 omitted)		Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk	Chief Finance Officer	Director of Public Works	Fire Chief	Police Chief
Chicago Heights	24	Maurino Richton	A. P. Soderman	W. Waddington F	A. Bonvouloir	George Mahnke	Phillip Howard
Cicero	67	H. J. Sandusky P1952	Jerry F. Justin	Jerry F. Justin C	Frank Masa	Joseph David	Christopher Rooney
Collinsville	12	Gilbert W. Killinger 4-51	Vernon Lucas	Jerome Klein F	Joe Lee Nichols	Harold Meier	Norman J. Wrigley
Danville	38	G. N. Hicks 4-51	Betty Oakes	Geo. H. Jones F	Geo. Freeman	Chas. Muirhead	Richard Johnson
Decatur	68	James A. Hedrick 5-51	D. F. Davis	George Albert F	Lyle Kirby	Ira D. Leech	W. Glenn Kerwin
De Kalb	12	Frank W. Sohne 5-53	Bertha Schropell	Earl H. Hobbs T	Lloyd I. Johnson E	Clayton Kennedy	John W. Remsey
Des Plaines	15	Kenneth G. Meyer 5-53	Otto W. J. Henrich	O. W. J. Henrich K	E. Warnicke	W. Lagerhausen	J. W. Wigham
Dixon	12	J. Fred Hofmann 4-51	Wayne C. Smith	Olaf V. Rees T	J. E. Vaile S	Jake Johnson	Harry J. Fischer
Downers Grove	12	Clyde B. Absher 5-51	Harvey Dvorak	H. W. Branta T	C. L. Baylor E	Grant Dicke	Otto A. Springborn
East Moline	14	B. H. Ryan 4-53	Arnold Neihaus	Arnold Neihaus K	Camiel Adam S	Paul Godesiabois	Albert VanQuathem
East St. Louis	82	John T. Connors 5-51	John Tierney	Joseph Ganschinietz F	Russel Beebe	Russell Wright	Henry Bishop
Elgin	44	Walter E. Miller 5-51	M. H. Brightman	M. H. Brightman F	Frank Struckman S	William Schultz	Joseph Huber
Elmhurst	21	Ervin F. Wilson 4-53	George C. Prager	Earl W. Ogden T	H. S. Crockett S	Ed Fiebrandt	George Kummerow
Elmwood Park	19	Adam Roulo 4-53	Harold Hommersand	H. Hommersand K	Walter P. Grubbe	Chester Reardon	Frank Rice
Evanston	73	S. G. Ingraham 4-53	E. W. Bell	Thomas F. Airth T	Joseph L. Rose	Henry Dorband	P. Geishecker
Evergreen Park	11	(not reporting)					
Forest Park	15	Vernon W. Reich 4-51	Charles W. Meseke	William Bartz F	Charles W. Lelivelt	Henry Lange	Joseph Cortino
Freeport	22	Glen F. Kunkle 5-53	Mrs. L. McHugh	Mrs. E. Brewster T	Roscoe T. Cook E	Albert Luedcke	Walter Marsh
Galesburg	31	Ralph B. Johnson	Alfred Nystrom	Alfred Nystrom K	S. S. Scott E	W. T. Ekwall	Paul W. Holmes
Granite City	29	Leonard R. Davis 5-53	A. L. Stevens	John Dooher C	Cleve Curtright S	Elijah King	Edward Holmes
Harrisburg	11	H. J. Raley 5-51	O. E. Hetherington	R. B. Hetherington F	J. E. Crabb	Ray Johnson	Thomas Gram
Harvey	21	Arthur E. Turngren 5-51	Frank C. Norton	W. E. Powers F	A. J. Hamilton E	C. W. Stanger	A. F. Roll
Highland Park	17	Robt. F. Patton 5-51	V. C. Musser	A. G. Humphrey F	Oliver Turner S	Wm. Hennig	Edw. Patten
Jacksonville	20	Ernest L. Hoagland	John R. Phillips	Ilma B. Cline T	O. H. Spaulding S	Howard Reynolds	Frank Kiloran
Joliet	52	Arthur O. Janke 5-51	Arthur R. Blackburn	Samuel Shepley F	H. R. Goodspeed F	Arthur Dillon	Irvin Boe
Kankakee	26	A. F. Hattenburg 5-53	J. W. Laffey	D. J. Holwell T	Chas. F. Gregg E	Roy Marquart	Wallace Flannery
Kewanee	17	F. Peterson 5-51	Harry L. Orr	Francis A. Dean F	Nicholas Fischer E	Albert J. Lyons	Clyde A. Rorah
La Grange	12	John J. Weishel P 4-51	T. G. Hamilton	H. Strauss F	B. I. Greenlee	H. A. Oakes	H. A. Oakes
La Salle	12	Matt Bildhauer, Jr. 4-53	Bertha Young	Bertha Young K	L. J. McGonigal		Edw. Kasprowicz
Lincoln	14	Alois M. Feldman 5-53	F. W. Kochendorfer	F. W. Kochendorfer K	Albert Heitmann E	Edgar Smith	Marshall Downs
Macomb	11	Harold Seeger † 4-51	Arthur Fleshman	Arthur Fleshman K	Chas. Stover S	Fred Wilson	Edward Setser
Marion	10				W. W. Miller E		
Mattoon	18	G. W. Smith 5-53	Jas. L. Warren	Leo Scofield F	Lloyd Shirley	L. E. Weaver	Larkin H. Jones
Maywood	27	Earle K. Broberg P 4-53	J. M. Kearns	E. Gorman Ham C	Howard M. Dehney	David Smith	Phillip J. Hels
Melrose Park	13	A. H. Frenzel 4-53	Michael J. Laraia	Michael J. Laraia C	Peter Tassi S	Anthony Prignano	Charles Caliendo
Moline	37	Hjalmar Oakleaf 4-53	Mrs. A. N. Brissman	Mrs. A. N. Brissman K	Wm. M. Coopman E	John Polchow	Harry Fromme
Monmouth	10	Ralph Wells 4-53	Mildred Wilford	Mildred Wilford K		Robert Watson	Vincent Romano
Mount Vernon	16	Milton D. Forsyth 5-53	Lester F. Davis	Marie Williford T	Harold Waite	Paul Partridge	Verner Pigg
Oak Park	63	R. F. Glaesel P 4-53	James A. Wasson	G. L. Hackley A	Sanford F. Giles	William C. Watters	T. Kearin
Ottawa	17	T. Berton Leamy 5-51	H. W. Farnsworth	Timothy F. Madigan F	Robert H. Newell E	Emmett T. Burke	Walter M. Keim
Park Ridge*	17	Alfred P. Haake 4-53	C. W. Richards	D. B. McCabe, Jr. M	H. F. Koelling S	Norman Brown	Harold W. Johnson
Pekin	22	J. Norman Shade 5-51	W. D. Jansen	F. J. Moenkemoeller F	W. J. Roberson S	Roy Weinheimer	Roy Brees
Peoria	112	Joseph O. Malone 5-53	Francis D. Nash	Jerry A. Murphy C	John F. McKiernan	Dan P. Donahoe	John T. McAllister

River Forest	11						
Rockford	93	C. H. Bloom 5-53	Elmer O. Strand	Elmer O. Strand K	Wm. H. Day E	Wayne Swanson	Folke Bengtson
Rock Island	49	Melvin McKay 5-53	Emil A. Johnson	Emil A. Johnson K	James R. Palmer E	Joseph W. Burke	Claus C. Miller
Skokie	15	George D. Wilson P 5-53	Peter J. Struck	John J. Puetz T	Henry Weber	Edward Steek	W. C. Griffin
Springfield	81	John E. MacWherter 5-55	M. M. Smith	Eloise H. Smith F	John H. Hunter	Francis Londrigan	Ben Little
Sterling	13	W. B. Wetzell 5-51	Esther Dondero	R. N. Redmond F	John Devine S	Chris Dingler	Edward E. Ohda
Streator	16	Albert E. Dietman 5-51	Roy B. Rathbun	Robert Drysdale F	Fred H. Renz E	Wayne Conner	John C. Gaydos
Urbana	23	Glen E. Chapman 5-53	Bess M. Holmes	Bess M. Holmes K	H. J. Cooprider	Thene E. Martin	Wilbur R. Jones
Waukegan	39	R. E. Coulson 5-53	Edward R. Holmberg	E. R. Holmberg K	Robert J. Kramer E	George Ryckman	Wm. B. Blaylock
West Frankfort	11	Luther Burpo 5-51	George I. Cotter	John F. Karnes F	Guy Broy	Alta McGhee	Guy Baker
Wheaton	12	(not reporting)					
Wilmette*	18	Wm. H. Alexander P 4-53	Mary E. Brush	Ralph D. Clay A	Armon Lund	Ralph K. Reardon	Edwin F. Whiteside
Winnetka*	13	Lester C. Rogers P 4-52	H. L. Woolhiser M	John L. Scott F	R. L. Anderson E	Rod A. Porter	Rex R. Andrews
Wood River	10						

INDIANA—39

Anderson	47	G. Lester McDonald	Ernest Coburn	George A. Horn C	Walter O'Conner E	Earl Toombs	Louie Dietzen
Bedford	13	Ivan H. Brinegar 1-52	Margeret Johnson	Margeret Johnson K	Harold Howell E	Ralph Brock	Jesse Condiff
Bloomington	28	Thos L. Lemon 1-52	Carl O. Stewart	Carl O. Stewart K	Ross J. Buck E	Bernard Glover	Ray J. Hinkle
Columbus	18	Robert L. Stevenson 1-52	John F. Ferry	John F. Ferry K	Delbert A. Gunder E	Eret H. Kline	John S. Coovert
Connersville	16	C. Schultze	Wendell W. McFall	W. W. McFall T	James D. Nash E	Howard Kehl	William Traylor
Crawfordsville	13	Clark D. Jones 12-51	Mabel S. Himes	M. S. Himes K	Lex B. Clore E	Elmer Dickman	Finis R. Burkhardt
East Chicago	54	Frank J. Migas 1-52	Conrad B. Boniecki	Ben A. Bochnowski C	Joseph Steiner E	Joseph Willardo	Martin Zarkovich
Elkhart	36	Walter L. Larson 12-51	Earl S. Sears	Harold A. Pribble C	William G. Crain E	John E. Williams	Bernard F. Lauer
Elwood	11	Elmer Tunis 1-53	Gladys Land	Gladys Land K	Garland Blades S	John Brown	Joseph Hickey
Evansville	110	E. F. Diekmann 12-51	Thos. P. Toon	Alvin W. Walther C	Loral McGregor E	Clarence Bassemier	Paul Bonham
Fort Wayne	133	Henry E. Branning 1-52	Norbert Welch	A. H. Fruechtenicht C	Alfred Randall	E. L. Uebelhoer	Lester H. Eisenhut
Frankfort	15	Ralph T. Cheadle 1-52	Arthur J. Rogers	Arthur J. Rogers K	Guy D. Brewer E	J. Marvin Snyder	Charles Norman
Gary	132	Eugene H. Swartz 1-53	Nick P. Elich	F. V. Bauldridge C	Harold E. Beine E	Oscar Billings	Millard T. Matovina
Goshen	13	Rollin R. Roth 1-52	Clare F. Garber	Clare F. Garber K	Carl Cozzi E	Forest Laufraw	Ray D. Auer
Hammond	87	Vernon C. Anderson 1-52	Edward B. Bellamy	C. H. Wainwright C	Roy Rubright E	Adelbert Sargent	Thomas J. Martinson
Hobart	10	Ross F. Trester 12-51	Laura R. Bracken	Laura R. Bracken K	William Earle E	Richard Harrigan	William McGinn
Huntington	15	Roy Howell 1-52	A. N. Doyle	A. N. Doyle K	Earl Phillips E	Earnest Greider	Thos. A. Coughlin
Indianapolis	425	Phillip L. Bayt 1-52	Richard G. Stewart	Patrick J. Barton C	Wm. R. Hunt E	Roscoe McKinney	Edward Rouls
Jeffersonville	15	Samuel G. Shannon 1-52	Carl J. Braun	Carl J. Braun K	William Goyne E	William E. Cox	Gordon Gilmore
Kokomo	39	James H. Maguire 1-52	Lucile Rodefer	Lucile Rodefer K	Ray E. Havens E	Robert F. Featherstone	Paul Kellar
Lafayette	36	Albert J. Krabbe 12-51	Robert Ostheimer	Curtis Hostetter C	Howard Chestnut E	John Kotzman	James McDonald
La Porte	17	Taylor Ray 1-52	C. E. Anderson	C. E. Anderson K	Chas. G. Hausheer E	M. E. Fitzsimmons	J. C. Alexander
Logansport	21	Geo. F. Meuhlhausen 1-52	W. H. Jones	Fred Edgerly C	Geo. Beltemacchi E	Joseph L. Graffis	Lonnie O. Hall, Jr.
Marion	30	Willard Blackman 1-52	Robert Custer	Russell Bragg C	J. C. Horner E	Arthur Planek	Earl Stevenson
Michigan City	28	Russell G. Hileman 1-52	Frank A. Wentland	Edwin L. Mokrycki C	Donald C. Ford E	A. R. Mitchell	Roscoe Stephenson
Mishawaka	33	E. Spencer Walton 1-52	Oscar Vande Putte	Richard F. Kleiser C	Frank J. Miller E	Thomas Pressler	Dean Bolerjack
Muncie	58	Lester E. Holloway 1-52	Edgar L. Crago	Wm. C. Connolly C	Ward M. Harlan E	Aaron Belcher	Harry Nelson
New Albany	29	C. Pralle Erni 12-51	L. P. Stein	L. P. Stein K	A. E. Graybrook E	Thos. Daniel	G. E. Hosbach
New Castle	18	Harold L. Meadows 1-52	Percy Scott	Percy Scott K	Ernest L. Guyer E	Vaughn Reid	Ross H. Scott
Peru	13	George W. Wolf 1-52	Marjorie Blue	Marjorie Blue K	Irel V. Pence	Glenn Jenkins	Edward Kaiser
Richmond	40	Lester Meadows 12-51	Ather Reeg	H. G. Coleman C	W. E. Ross E	Leslie L. Williams	Lucas Rohe
Shelbyville	12	Harold F. Pickett 1-52	Raymond E. Lackey	Raymond E. Lackey K	Joseph Banta S	Russell Klare	Maurice Moberly
South Bend	116	George A. Schock 1-52	Mayme DuMont	Frank J. Bruggner C	Ray S. Andrysiak E	Alex Andrzejewski	James K. Trevey

TABLE XX.—DIRECTORY OF CITY OFFICIALS IN ALL CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City and 1950 Population (000 omitted)		Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk	Chief Finance Officer	Director of Public Works	Fire Chief	Police Chief
Terre Haute	64	Ralph Tucker 1-52	Joseph P. Pipp	David C. Russell C	Paul D. Meadows E	Zenis C. Nicoson	Frank Riddle
Valparaiso	12	Edlen Kuehl 1-52	E. J. Cotterman	E. J. Cotterman K	Earl Standiford S	Wilbur Cowdrey	Vernon Reibly
Vincennes	19	Wm. L. Betz 12-51	C. F. Wissing	C. F. Wissing T	Noble Spiker E	Dewey Shepherd	James F. Harlow
Wabash	11	Edward A. Timmons 1-52	M. B. Brooks	Mary B. Brooks K	Gordon L. Watson E	Clarence Franks	Zenno Mallot
Washington	11	Ralph I. Burris 1-52	Nellie B. Start	Nellie B. Start K	Edgar Humbarger E	Howard Riffey	Robert M. Hamilton
West Lafayette	12	Chas. R. Burnham 1-52	Chas. H. Miners	Ed. C. Schroyer F	Claude M. Draper E	Chas. M. Dienhart	Jay F. Watson
IOWA—23							
Ames*	23	W. L. Allan 4-52	J. W. Prather	J. W. Prather K	M. B. Starr E	S. S. Long	O. Erickson
Boone	12	F. W. Ganoe 4-51	Galen M. Wiley	Galen M. Wiley K	George A. Nelson E	E. G. Kolb	E. L. Peterson
Burlington	31	T. J. Smith 4-52	R. Schlampp	A. A. Drebenstedt F	A. Hartman	H. Duke	H. Eland
Cedar Falls	14	D. T. Eells	E. H. Kooser	E. H. Kooser A	H. F. Beisner E	D. R. Kennison	E. I. Immer
Cedar Rapids	72	Clarence Sedive	Maud Krebs	L. D. Burgus F	T. E. Young E	E. P. Kohout	Wm. Kudrena
Charles City*	10	Harold S. Henry 4-51	M. E. Nicholson	M. E. Nicholson K	A. E. J. Johnson M	M. D. Carbiener	Henry DeBoest
Clinton	30	Don R. Allison 4-52	E. Leslie Crabb	E. Leslie Crabb K	Benton R. Anderson E	Harold Nelson	Jans Kair
Council Bluffs*	45	Einer P. Juel 4-54	K. W. Gardiner	Nels Hansen A	Forest Grover E	Waldo Merrill	E. E. Miller
Davenport	74	A. R. Kroppach	F. A. Hass	C. F. Schmidt T	R. C. Graham	L. R. Schick	Les Jurgens
Des Moines*	177	A. B. Chambers 4-54	Arthur J. Johnson	Mrs. L. Clemons F	J. M. Tippee E	Chas. L. Slade	Frank C. Mabee
Dubuque*	50	C. P. Welu 4-51	J. J. Shea	A. L. Holscher A	R. J. Gallagher E	T. J. Hickson	J. H. Strub
Fort Dodge	25	H. G. Anderson 4-51	Robert H. Clelland	R. H. Clelland A	J. W. Pray	E. F. Parks	W. C. Berg
Fort Madison	15	L. F. Albers 4-51	Orville E. Meyer	Orville E. Meyer K	Wayne W. Massey E	Merle Willard	D. E. Taylor
Iowa City*	27	Wm. J. Holland	Geo. J. Dohrer	Geo. J. Dohrer K	F. E. Gartzke E	Al Dolezal	Edwin J. Ruppert
Keokuk	16	Hubert Schouten 4-52	Carl L. Mundy	Carl L. Mundy K	C. J. Nelson E	John Breheny	E. C. McPherson
Marshalltown	20	D. E. Taylor	Anne McMahon	Anne McMahon K	C. J. Anderson E	H. F. Hemphill	
Mason City	28	H. E. Bruce 4-51	Pearl B. Kellogg	Francis C. DeSart A	C. W. Hamblin E	James A. Kelley	Harold E. Wolfe
Muscatine	19		Florence Mason	Florence Mason K	R. J. Halpin E	Paul Meerdink	Theodore McGill
Newton	12	E. W. Zeug 3-51	Dale A. Noel	Dale A. Noel K	J. G. McFadden E	Wm. Lattimer	L. A. McCall
Oskaloosa	11	Carl E. Johnson 3-51	Laura H. Spooner	E. L. Butler T	Ralph Clough S	M. C. Whitmore	G. O. Crispin
Ottumwa	34	H. C. Loveless 4-51	D. E. Shepard	Edna C. Laurence F	Patrick Harden S	Harley McClure	Lester Canny
Sioux City	84	Dan Conley	Carl Norrbom	C. A. Evans F	Keyes Gaynor E†	Chas. Kuhl	Russell White
Waterloo	64	L. A. Touchae	H. W. Wente	H. W. Wente K	A. B. Cook E	Ray Tiller	Harry J. Krieg
KANSAS—25							
Arkansas City*	13	James M. Vandever 4-51	James F. Clough	James F. Clough K	Ralph E. Bridges E	H. E. McCullough	Paul E. Lesh
Atchison*	13	Fred W. Stein 4-51	Robert L. Noble	Robert L. Noble K	Add Ellyson E	Harley Yocum	C. H. Lyman
Chanute*	10	John Hargrave	Ross Cooper	W. M. Barbee F	Geo. K. Faust E	Bill Brennan	Ralph Rhodes
Coffeyville	17	G. A. Erickson 4-51	Lois Saunders	Chas. H. Gehlbach F	Pat B. Smith E	Cal A. Durand	Pete Billups
Dodge City	11	C. A. Sever	Merle E. Smith	Merle E. Smith K	Fred Kirkpatrick	M. C. Woodall	Pearl Manda
El Dorado*	11	Ray Weidman 4-51	F. E. Brooks	F. E. Brooks K	L. A. Martindale E	Donald J. Rayburn	Harry C. Weber
Emporia*	16	Fred B. Clogston 4-53	Mrs. P. Archer†	Walter F. Johnson M	Robert Cunningham E	C. C. Johnson	A. L. Bates
Fort Scott	10	Wallace M. Buck	Marian C. Amott	D. G. Richards T	O. F. Miller	Sam E. Ayers	J. L. Atha
Garden City*	11	Frank Schulman 4-53	Ovid Harman	Ovid Harman K	J. P. Vincent E	Roy King	Lee Richardson
Great Bend*	13	Joseph A. Muniss, Jr.	A. W. Cerzog	A. W. Cerzog K	Eric Claassen E	Walt Sears	Herb Browning
Hutchinson*	34	L. E. Baird 4-51	T. C. Smith	T. C. Smith K	A. R. Campbell E	F. R. Dimond	Raymond Hensley

Independence*	11	John A. Briggs 4-51	G. H. Krienhagen	G. H. Krienhagen K	G. H. Hackmaster E	Roy Pitts	Chas. W. Milliken
Junction City*	13	Edgar M. Darby	Joe M. Kinkade	Joe M. Kinkade K	Russel Calder E	Dan Baker	B. M. Wolf
Kansas City	130	Clark E. Tucker 4-55	Howard Payne	Edward W. Becker F	Francis W. Blake	Olander Lind	Will Johns
Lawrence*	23	Wm. J. B. Turner 4-51	Harold C. Fisher	E. E. Alexander T	J. C. Harper E	Paul Ingels	Dixie R. Moore
Leavenworth	21	Ted L. Sexton 4-51	J. C. Walker	R. D. Kunkle F	Walter Jennings E	Harry Conlin	A. C. Misyler
Manhattan*	19	Chas. E. Rust 5-51	Orpha Stewart	Sam C. Charlson F	D. C. Wesche	Clyde L. Morris	Clinton Bolte
Newton*	12	H. R. Graber 4-51	Allison Schroeder	Allison Schroeder K	R. L. Chandler E	E. C. Warhurst	C. H. Sherman
Ottawa	10	Robert W. Luce 4-53	L. I. Crater	L. I. Crater K	A. J. Jefferis E	H. W. Gilliland	F. H. Bullock
Parsons	15	Dr. G. A. Berglund 4-51	D. M. Raymond	J. H. Koontz F	A. J. Rhodes E	E. G. Parsons	W. K. Merrick
Pittsburg*	19	R. W. Hart 5-51	Agnes M. Young	Wm. L. Baldwin A	Chas. Chisholm S	W. C. Campbell	Ralph M. Beard
Salina*	26	Richard W. King 4-51	Charles Banker	H. E. Peterson F	H. F. Harper E	J. J. Travis	L. H. Day
Topeka	78	W. Kenneth Wilkie 4-53	Edwin R. Jones	J. Glen Davis F	W. E. Baldry E	Wm. J. Cawker	E. W. Kaul
Wichita*	166	Floyd T. Amsden 4-52	C. C. Ellis	M. P. Jones M	E. N. Smith	E. Wood	G. W. Shepherd
Winfield*	10	W. W. Keith 4-51	Homer H. Hanlen	Kenneth F. Watts M	Girard Finuf E	Chas. Ford	Gus Froemming

KENTUCKY—15

Ashland*	31	Will C. Simpson 12-51	Clem S. Howard	R. R. Peebles A	J. P. Brounstead	Burris Hensley	Charles Howard
Bowling Green	17	Elvis R. Campbell 12-53	W. W. Williams	N. O. Gillispie T	John Galvin E	Brett Basham	Murrell Waddle
Covington*	64	Wm. F. Rolfes 12-51	Geo. F. Vieth	Martin Holman C	Gordon Willis E	Walter Salyers	Alfred Schild
Fort Thomas	11	F. B. Stegeman 1-52	Mrs. A. B. King	D. W. Snyder T	Chas. H. Kuhn E	B. J. Nielander	Louis W. Cook, Jr.
Frankfort	12	C. T. Coleman 12-53	Marcella Lynch	Marcella Lynch K	B. C. Collis E	Robert White	Henry Morrow
Henderson	17	Otis A. Benton, Sr. 1-54	Phil J. Thomy	Oscar Baskett T	Newton W. Neel E	Letcher Martin	Ed Hare
Hopkinsville	13	A. S. Koon 1-54	Hattie C. Wood	C. H. Vinson F	Joseph M. Davis	Joe W. East	James Greenfield
Lexington*	54	Tom Mooney	Mrs. F. Todd	Fred Benckart F	Tom Robinson E	Earl McDaniel	Dudley McCloy
Louisville	367	Charles Farnsley 12-53	Lucille Ogburn	Wm. D. Meyers F	Herman T. Meiners	John Krusenklaus	Carl Heustis
Madisonville	11	(not reporting)					
Middlesborough	14	Sherman Chasteen 1-54	G. C. Owen	Floyd Ball F	Dr. W. K. Evans	R. M. Knipp	Guy Harrell
Newport*	31	James E. Deckert 1-52	Fred L. McLane	A. L. Wald F	A. R. Root	Edw. Miles	George Gugel
Owensboro	34	Fred L. Weir 1-54	E. J. Rhodes	O. E. Meredith F	LeRoy Woodward	Ben C. Cummings	Vernie Bidwell
Paducah*	32	Stuart Johnson 1-52	Sarah Thurman	H. Collins T	Thomas A. Bradley E	F. W. Gholson	Gene Sumner
Richmond	10	Grant Robinson, Jr. 1-54	W. V. Jackson	A. H. Douglas T	Dan Burns E	R. W. Montgomery	W. J. Moson

LOUISIANA—17

Alexandria	35	Carl B. Close	Hal T. Dulany S	B. F. Bradford F	Soule Butler E	R. A. Neff	George C. Gray
Bastrop	13	Geo. H. Goodwin 6-53	Mrs. Doris Mallory	Mrs. Doris Mallory K	Curtis Bridges S	Walter Mayne	Ray J. Sibley
Baton Rouge	124	P. Higginbotham P 1-53	P. T. Ecton	L. J. Ricaud	J. G. Rollins	R. A. Bogan	Fred C. Parker
Bogalusa	18	C. Siegelin 12-54	K. I. Bean	L. H. Suiemons F	R. E. Matthews E	E. G. Smith	W. E. Boyd
Bossier City	15	H. L. Fuller					
Crowley	13	Harold E. Lyons 7-54	I. B. Broussard	I. B. Broussard K	John Berlinger S	J. W. Andrus	Maxwell Barousse
Gretna	14	Wm. J. White 7-53	Julius F. Hotard	Henry F. Bender F	Alvin Hotard E	Reuben B. Hock	Bean Miller
Houma	11	Leon Gary 6-54	Robert F. Bourg	Robert F. Bourg K	J. C. Pittman E	Leonce A. Doiron	Arnie P. Charrier
Lafayette	33	Ashton J. Mouton 5-52	Curtis Rodemacher	P. J. LeBlanc F	Dalton L. Reid E	A. F. Broussard	A. E. Chargois
Lake Charles	41	Tom C. Price	Florence N. Moore	Lucius L. Moss F	W. H. McInnis S	G. H. Stitzlein	J. H. Hebert
Monroe	38	George Breese 7-52	P. A. Poag S	F. X. Cline F	J. P. Simmons S	H. L. Hale	H. J. Ward
New Iberia	16	P. A. Viator	G. O. Pharr	G. O. Pharr K	Phil Broughton S	Leonard Vuellemot	Andrew Viator
New Orleans	567	D. S. Morrison 5-54		Lionel G. Ott F	Glenn P. Clasen	Howard L. Dey	J. L. Scheuering
Opelousas	12	T. W. Huntington					
Ruston	10	H. T. Richardson 7-54	Joe Perry	J. A. Norris T	O. W. Hogan S	J. T. Mabry	P. R. Kinard, Sr.
Shreveport	126	Clyde E. Fant 11-54		J. McW. Ford F	H. Lane Mitchell	Floyd Kendrick	E. G. Huckabay

TABLE XX.—DIRECTORY OF CITY OFFICIALS IN ALL CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City and 1950 Population (000 omitted)		Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk	Chief Finance Officer	Director of Public Works	Fire Chief	Police Chief
West Monroe	10	C. C. Bell, Jr. 7-54	L. L. Wood, Sr.	L. L. Wood, Sr. K	J. O. Fleming S	E. C. Taylor	J. W. Caldwell
MAINE—11							
Auburn*	23	Edward M. Field 9-51	Leon H. Cole	Albert M. Eustis A	Roscoe Clifford E	J. Coleman Miller	Alton E. Savage
Augusta	21	Richard B. Sanborn 1-53	John J. Ryan	Alfred J. Lacasse T	Waldo W. Hill E	William Haskell	Vernard W. Dudley
Bangor*	31	James A. Hughes C 1-52	Jay E. Alley	Jay E. Alley K	James L. Macheod E	John J. Nelligan	John B. Toole
Bath*	11		Harry E. Ring, Jr.	Eva L. Kingsbury T	Arthur R. Avery S	Richard J. Frates	Frank L. Moriarty
Biddeford	21	Louis B. Lausier	Armand Duquette	William E. Shaw T	Albert Cadorette S	Arthur King	A. E. Pare
Lewiston	41	G. Armand Sancoucy	Lucien Lebel	Julian W. Deshaies F	George Maher	Zepherin Drouin	Roland Amnott
Portland*	77	Mrs. Helen C. Frost C 12-51	Leon T. Webber	G. H. Anderson A	George H. May	Oliver T. Sanborn	John M. Mulkern
Saco	10	Myron E. Savage 3-51	Lester A. Perkins	John E. Burnham T	Byron N. Moore S	Arthur M. Emmons	Eloseph E. Corneau
South Portland*	22		J. Harold Webster M	Raymond L. Henley F	Albert W. Waterman E	Horace S. Jose	Frank R. Whitten
Waterville	18	Russell M. Squire 1-52	Charles N. Nawfel	James Glover T	E. J. Jones S	Ralph Gilman	Alfred Poirier
Westbrook	12	Alan D. Taylor 1-52	Armand J. Gagnon	Robert J. Knight T	Arthur Bragdon E	William Rocheleau	Earle J. Allen
MARYLAND—11							
Annapolis	15	Roscoe C. Rowe 7-53	Katherine Russell	G. Turner Quaid T	Harry E. Bean S	Robert G. Beall	George W. Rawlings
Baltimore	940	Thomas D'Alesandro, Jr. 5-51		J. Neil McCardell C	Paul L. Holland	Michael H. Lotz	Col. Beverly Ober
Cambridge	10	Julian L. Tubman	C. L. Dail	C. L. Dail T	John H. Cosby E	LeRoy Whilley	G. W. Price
College Park	11	Wm. A. Duvall 5-51	Helen W. Shaw	S. B. Shaw T	H. E. Hughes		D. R. Thompson
Cumberland	38	Thomas S. Post	Wallace G. Ullery	Arthur B. Gibson A	Ralph L. Rizer E	William Lindner†	R. E. Flynn
Frederick	18	Elmer F. Munshower 1-54	J. F. Eisenhaoer, 3rd		W. R. Walter E		
Hagerstown	36	Herman L. Mills 4-53	Elden L. Kerney	Thomas W. Summer T	Charles W. Steinbach E	Max S. Hoover	Jesse Brown
Hyattsville	12	Caesar L. Aiello 5-51	E. W. Baker	Howard C. Dingee T	E. P. Waterman E	Charles DiVincenzo	Howard H. Holmes
Mount Rainier	11	Herbert W. Reichelt	E. A. Bean	E. A. Bean T			
Salisbury	15	Rollie W. Hastings	Mrs. R. F. Brittingham	R. F. Brittingham K	Philip C. Cooper E	W. Austin Moore	Wm. Chatham
Takoma Park	13	Ross H. Beville 3-52	H. J. Hilliard	H. J. Hilliard K	Hugh E. Hegarty E	Melvin E. McBride	Chester E. Thomas
MASSACHUSETTS—39							
Attleboro	24	Cyril K. Brennan	Kenneth F. Blandin	William Marshall T	Robert W. Mawney	Joseph Mowry	Peter J. Marron
Beverly	29	C. S. Wilkinson	Bennett E. Merry	Louise M. Linehan A	Roger F. Duwart	F. W. Wittenhagen	Edward Aucone
Boston	791	John B. Hynes 1-52	Walter J. Malloy	Charles J. Fox A		Michael T. Kelleher	Thomas F. Sullivan
Brockton	63	Melvin B. Clifford 1-52	J. Albert Sullivan	Charles F. Gilmore A	Harold S. Crocker E	Lawrence F. Lynch	D. Edward Sullivan
Cambridge*	121	Edward A. Crane 12-51	Frederick H. Burke	F. J. Reardon T	W. R. McMenimen	John F. Collins	John R. King
Chelsea	39	Joseph A. Melley 1-52	J. A. Tyrrell	George F. Hederson T	John Marion E	Charles G. Voke	John J. Kirby
Chicopee	49	Edward O. Bourbeau 12-51	Arthur A. Balthazar	Joseph A. Ritchott A	Thomas A. Robinson E	Ernest LaFlamme	Francis A. Linehan
Everett	46	James F. Reynolds	John M. Carroll	A. MacKinnon A	Joseph W. Holmes E	James J. Evans	Bradford V. Elliott
Fall River	112	William P. Grant 1-52	Adelard J. Gauthier	James E. Mullins T	Thomas J. Logan E	George E. McGaw	Edward C. McMahon
Fitchburg	43	Peter J. Levanti 12-51	Daniel H. McLean	James B. Perault A	Joseph M. Peirce	Ernest C. Caouette	Carl F. Taylor
Gardner	20	Gabriel G. Morze 1-52	Sarah E. Bourgeois	George B. Currie A	Eugene J. Tier	R. M. Tappin	Cyrille Leblanc
Gloucester	25		Allan F. Grant	Kennett S. Webb A	Paul A. Pollison E	Loring Blatchford	Winfred Ellis
Haverhill	47	J. P. Willett 1-52	Bernard H. Donahue	J. Beck Pierce A	Harry W. Bailey E	R. K. Noyes†	Wm. A. Gavin†
Holyoke	54	Henry J. Toepfert 12-51	Joseph Jubinville	R. J. Thompson A	Edward Maher E	John Rohan	T. F. Grady
Lawrence	80	James P. Meehan 12-51	Joseph R. Smith	James Meehan F	Frank Blackstock E	Edward Retelle	F. J. Traynor

Leominster	24	Ralph W. Crossman 1-52	Arthur U. Mahan	Frank A. Shaw A	George W. Damon S	Ernest P. Johnson	George H. Smith
Lowell*	97	George C. Eliades 1-52	Wm. Sullivan	Daniel E. Martin A	Stephen Kearney E	F. J. Kelleher	J. T. Sayers
Lynn	100	Stuart A. Tarr 12-51	Albert L. Flynn	George Crane A	Frank E. Gowdy E	Joseph E. Scanlon	John Healey
Malden	60	Fred Lamson 1-52	R. F. Mooney	J. H. Hughes T	Thomas W. Sheehan E	A. B. Greene	James M. McDermod
Marlborough	16	Carlton W. Allen 1-52	Francis Bertrand	Edward F. Bigelow T	J. Francis Granger S	John W. Brecken	George F. Hutch
Medford*	66	F. T. McDermott 1-52	George Hassett	A. A. Lucey A	Harold J. Nicholson E	John J. E. Gorham	Wm. J. McLaughlin
Melrose	27	Thomas L. Thistle 1-52	Raymond Greenlaw	Edward J. Donovan A	Glen S. Weeks	Sidney C. Field	Geo. D. McWilliams
New Bedford	109	Arthur N. Harriman 1-52	Charles W. Deasy	Edward F. Nerbonne A	Patrick J. Foley	Milton C. Andrews	John W. Davies
Newburyport	14	Andrew J. Gillis	Vera M. Kelly	Norbert A. Carey A	James H. Ronan S	C. Frank Creeden	James E. Sullivan
Newton	81	Theodore R. Lockwood 1-52	Frank M. Grant	John D. Martin C	Willard S. Pratt	John E. Corcoran	Philip Purcell
North Adams*	21	James Bowes 12-51	A. L. Fuller	Daniel J. Hawthorne A	Henry A. Galippeau	John E. Saulnier	John F. Flaherty
Northampton	29	Luke F. Ryan 1-52	John P. Foley	John T. Curran A	John C. Keefe E	Charles G. Dalton	George J. Bernier
Peabody	23	Leo McGrath 12-51	J. F. O'Meara	Patrick J. Cahill T	Frank J. McCarthy E	Arthur Flynn	John J. Purcell
Pittsfield	53	Robert T. Capeless 1-52	John Fitzgerald	John J. Fitzgerald K	Robert L. McLellan	Thomas F. Burke	Thomas H. Calnan
Quincy*	83	Thomas S. Burgin 1-52	Hattiemay Thomas	Alexander Smith A	Chas. R. Herbert	Thomas F. Gorman	Joseph F. Hughes
Revere*	37		Joseph McChristal	Ed. O'Toole A	George Burnett E	Thomas McCarrick	Colin A. W. Gillis
Salem	42	Francis X. Collins	A. J. Toomey	Harold M. Perkins A	Frank P. Morse E	Arthur L. Flynn	J. V. McDonough
Somerville	102	John M. Lynch 1-52	Norman E. Corwin	F. MacDonald A	John F. Kennedy	John C. McNally	A. F. Sharry
Springfield	163	Daniel B. Brunton 1-52	Clifford F. Smith	Albert E. Neale A	Charles A. Bailey Jr. S	Thomas J. Wrenn	Raymond P. Gallagher
Taunton	40	John F. Parker 1-52	Henry Galipeau	T. F. Corr, Jr. T	William F. O'Donnell E	Edward F. Gorey	T. Joseph Galligan
Waltham	47	John F. Devaen	William J. Lanagan	Arthur Stoner T	Henry F. Beal	Bertram A. Neal	Asa E. McKenna
Westfield	21	Raymond H. Cowing 12-51	Harold Whittemore	Richard P. McCarthy T	Francis J. Martin	Jeremiah A. Moriarty	George T. Hickson †
Woburn	20	Francis H. Murray, Jr.	Margaret Kane	Hugh F. Gilgun A	Albert Wall	Michael J. Kane	James F. Tenney †
Worcester*	202	A. B. Holmstrom 1-52	R. T. Ober T	Aubrey S. Batstone A	Earl R. Perry	Herbert F. Travers	Wm. P. Finneran

MICHIGAN—55

Adrian	18	Claude E. Porter	E. Ballenberger	E. A. Ballenberger K	William H. Gibbs	John H. Hawley	Elmer M. Bringman
Albion	10	Norman H. Wiener	John P. Bentley	John P. Bentley T	H. A. Rieger E	Sam O'Dell	H. J. McAuliffe
Allen Park	12	Henry M. Lucey	R. Don Pretty	Elsa L. Woodrow T	Raymond Hinzmann	Charles Julian	Wilford Riley
Alpena*	13	Herbert A. Kurrasch 4-51	Edward E. Seguin	Edward E. Seguin K	Allen Kennedy S	Franklin McKim	Lorenzo D. Walker
Ann Arbor	47	William E. Brown, Jr. 4-51	Fred J. Looker	Fred J. Looker K	Geo. H. Sandenburgh E	Ben. Zahn	Casper Enkemann
Battle Creek	48	Wm. V. Bailey 4-51	Joseph M. Boos	Grace Preston T	R. R. McIntosh E	Charles A. Crosier	Cleon Cramer
Bay City*	52	Elford Cederberg 4-51	James H. Gates	James H. Gates K	Ronald McGillivray	Jos. Trudell	Frank Anderson
Benton Harbor*	19	Leon P. Gideon 4-51	Earl L. Tidey	Mark H. Grosse T	C. C. Smith	Ray Hall	Vern C. Story
Berkley*	18	L. E. Black 4-51	Edwin J. Johnston	Donald M. Oakes M	W. R. McCary E	F. W. Irons	F. W. Irons
Birmingham*	15	Bruce G. Booth 1-51	Irene E. Hanley	Russell Berger T	L. R. Gare E	V. W. Griffith	Ralph Moxley
Cadillac*	10	T. W. Kelly 1-52	W. A. Phillips	W. A. Phillips K	N. W. Sageman M	Robert Gilchrist	Dan E. Levin
Dearborn	95	Orville L. Hubbard 1-52	Myron A. Stevens	James A. Hughes C	John Kadela	Frank Gilligan	Ralph B. Guy
Detroit	1,839	Albert E. Cobo 1-52	Tom D. Leadbetter	J. H. Witherspoon C	Carl D. Warner	Ninnian Higbie	George F. Boos
East Detroit*	21	Mildred B. Stark 4-51	C. H. Beaubien	E. J. Rausch F	C. Paternoster	August Zado	Lyman Eckhardt
East Lansing*	20	Burr O. Twichell 4-51	Merwyn S. Skamser	H. Hendrickson T	George E. Snyder E	Murle V. Croy	Charles F. Pegg
Ecorse	17	W. Newton Hawkins 11-51	Patrick B. Trondle	Phil Allison C	F. W. Liddle E	Fred A. Pudvan	Al Royal
Escanaba*	15	Peter N. Logan 4-52	George Harvey	A. H. Lawrence C	Loren W. Jenkins E		M. F. Ettenhofer
Ferndale*	30	Bruce D. Garbutt 4-51	T. H. O'Donoghue	W. A. Horle T	R. F. Goodspeed E	Ray L. Wixson	Roy A. Butcher
Flint*	163	Paul Lovegrove 11-52	Robert G. Loeffler	Lloyd G. Kirby F	Theodore Moss	W. C. Behrendt	James T. Byars
Grand Rapids*	176	Paul G. Goebel 5-52	R. Stanton Kilpatrick	Charles Lawyer T	Charles W. Darling	Frank H. Burns	Albert F. Scheiern
Grosse Pointe Park*	13		William Stamman	Wm. Johnson C	Herbert L. Heger	Edward Rector	Arthur Lowners
Grosse Pointe Woods*	10	Leon D. Ratcliffe 4-52	Philip F. Allard	Philip F. Allard M	J. Fred Hansen	Walter Goulette	Walter Goulette
Hamtramck	43	Dr. Stephen Skrzycki 4-52	Walter Gajenski	H. C. Ciesluk C	I. M. Kopkowski E	Henry Kanar	William Nowicki

TABLE XX.—DIRECTORY OF CITY OFFICIALS IN ALL CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City and 1950 Population (000 omitted)		Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk	Chief Finance Officer	Director of Public Works	Fire Chief	Police Chief
Hazel Park*	18	Omer Taylor	Lenor Armour	Lenor Armour K	Oliver Godsey	Frank S Durbin	Raymond V. Hunt
Highland Park	46	Norman Patterson 4-51	T. E. Shawcross	Mrs. L. F. Evans C	L. C. Whitsit E	Frank Ford	Dewey Schultz
Holland*	16	Harry Harrington 4-52	C. Grevengoed	C. Grevengoed K	J. Zuidema E	A. Klomparens	J. Van Hoff
Inkster	17	Edw. J. Wangbichler P 4-51	Freda K. DePlanche	Malcolm MacDonald T	Norman Shae	Kenneth L. Roberts	Albert Blossingham
Ironwood*	12		Leo Adriansen	Leo Adriansen K	Leo Arducant E	Edward Laitala	John L. Sullivan
Jackson*	51	James N. House 1-52	E. D. Cattell	E. D. Cattell K	Ray Fry E	Harold Crawford	Harry Bailes
Kalamazoo*	57	Paul H. Todd 11-51	Marie Filarski	M. J. Schippers F	H. L. Andrus E	J. F. Van Atta	Howard Hoyt
Lansing	92	Ralph W. Crego 1-53	Millie M. Brown	Robert Sanderson C	Glen P. Manz E	Hugh Fisher	John Early
Lincoln Park	29	Stephan A. Creutz 4-51	John M. O'Connor	Lawrence M. Bailey C	Clyde Johnston	Orie Hand	Floyd Crichton
Livonia	17	Jesse Ziegler	Mrs. M. W. Clark	Carl Wagenschutz T	Lester French	Calvin Roberts	James Hagen
Marquette*	17	B. L. York	R. L. DeRoche	W. E. Miller A	W. D. Monroe	R. W. Bystrom	D. McCormick
Menominee	11	Otto R. Eickmeyer 4-52	B. W. Delgoffe	B. W. Delgoffe K	James Corbett E	William Sporrer	Joseph Kellner
Midland*	14	Wm. A. Groening Jr. 11-52	Weyant Pangborn	Weyant Pangborn K	Charles Johnson	Earl Engwis	Richard Rogers
Monroe	21	Norbert Yaeger 1-52	Doras A. Soleau	George Danz T	John Ellis S	Russell Emerson	Jesse Fisher
Mount Clemens	17	Albert Wagner 4-51	Frederick Soule	Paul G. Hogue F	E. Pettingill E	K. Dubay	H. Hammond
Mount Pleasant*	11	Norman X. Lyon	Allan J. Kronbach M	Edna Shangle T	Charles Peterson E	John B. McCall	Vernell Davis
Muskegon*	48	Edwin J. Quick 12-52	R. F. Cooper	H. E. Lundborg A	Francis Smith S	Elmer Bandgren	Fred Castenholz †
Muskegon Heights*	19	B. P. O'Grady	R. J. Miles M	M. Kroeze A	R. Cooper S	Harry L. Ridout	Alex Bell
Niles	13	Leonard Thompson 4-52	Burt C. Luth	Burt C. Luth K	Roy Robinson	Walter Zimmer	Lloyd Bates
Owosso	16	Chas. Moore	G. A. Van Epps	James Knauff T	W. R. Renwick E	Roy Coakes	T. A. Rice
Pontiac*	73	John Ridgway 4-52	Ada Evans	Oscar Eckman F	Lewis M. Wrenn E	Frank W. Kuhn	
Port Huron*	36	Frank O. Staiger 4-51	Allen R. Hill	Earl Madill F	Allan Carlisle E	George Hisscock	Thomas Davidson
River Rouge	20	M. Warren Duncan	John R. Osborn	P. Thomas Redmond T	George Deering	Phillip Goniea	Ralph Phillips
Roseville	16	Frank Biehl P3-52	Howard S. Cochran	Joseph Snyder F	Edward Spybrook	Harold Flechsig	Michal Miller
Royal Oak*	47	Vernald E. Horn 12-51	Mrs. G. Holmes	George L. Nampa F	Elmer Giffels E	Charles Henning	Ray C. Hayward
St. Clair Shores	20	A. Lingemann P	Douglas Taylor	Douglas Taylor K	E. Kurtzhals	Philip Eckhout	Harvey Champine
St. Joseph*	10	Waldo V. Tsicornia 4-51	Ira D. Wagner	Ira D. Wagner K	Delosse E. Bicknell	W. Hudson Mitchell	Thomas Gillespie
Saginaw*	92	Edwin W. Koepke 4-51	F. B. Niederstadt	Carl J. Faist F	Hugh A. Benner	R. G. D. Braman	George H. McNicoll
Sault Ste. Marie*	18	William L. Freeman 5-52	R. R. Reinhart	S. M. Stephenson T	J. S. Howell, Jr. E	F. F. Trombley	J. Willard Welsh
Traverse City*	17	Wilbur G. Watson 4-51	C. L. Anderson	Robert Seabrook T	Julius A. Rowley E	Roy H. Green	Charles Woodrow
Wyandotte	37	Louis Brohl, Sr.	Ford Wagar	Ford Wagar K	Louis Moehr E	John Francisco	Martin Lilienthal
Ypsilanti*	18	Dan T. Quirk 4-51	N. G. Damoose	N. G. Damoose M	J. Knowell Hart	James Dignan	Harold E. Haun
MINNESOTA—21							
Albert Lea*	13	James C. Nelson 1-53	I. Dudley	Elmer Hagen N	Frank Brince E	Joseph Spark	Ole Anderson
Austin	23	M. G. Rolfson 4-52	J. H. Weiland	J. H. Weiland K	G. L. Brown E	John Tobar	
Brainerd	13	Levi Johnson 1-52	Walter Fall	Walter Fall K	C. O. Markson E	Geo. W. Lucas	Thos. Templeton
Duluth	104	George W. Johnson 4-53	C. D. Jeronimus	E. W. Lund F	C. D. Goldsmith	L. J. Jones	R. F. Keating
Faribault	16	Andrew J. Keller 4-51	Paul H. Haugen	John A. Dusek F	F. W. McKellip E	Marven S. Morgan	Edward O'Brien
Fergus Falls	13	Martin Brandon 4-51	Iver Mickelson	Iver Michelson K	Erwin Hensch E	William Nelson	Coleman Slatten
Hibbing	16	Wm. C. Rodgers 12-51	Joseph Gazelka	Joseph Gazelka K	Jas. H. Rough E	Napoleon Ayotte	Chester Naeseth
Mankato	19	E. A. Hodapp	H. J. Matson	L. A. Vaubel T	Tom Mackey E	Ben Bangerter	Wm. Kruse
Minneapolis	517	Eric G. Hoyer 7-53	Charles C. Swanson	Al.Hansen C	Hugo G. Erickson E	Reynold C. Malmquist	Thomas R. Jones
Moorhead	15	F. Ralph Hollands 2-52	Paul A. Cook	Eric Martinson T	M. B. Boyden E	N. B. Remley	L. H. Bielfeldt

Owatonna	10	Luther F. Long	L. R. Haberman	L. R. Haberman K	C. D. Pihlstrom E	Kenneth Hammel	Julius Stark
Red Wing	11	Arnold W. Kosec 5-51	H. E. Nordholm	H. E. Nordholm K	J. F. Enz E	Steve Rosener	Eric Carlson
Richfield*	17	Clarence Christian 12-51	George Soberg	F. H. Bartholomew T	E. V. Comstock E	R. W. Meeker	Cyril B. Johnson
Robbinsdale	11	Chas. O. Wallace 12-52	E. A. Jaenisch	J. M. Kudrna T	Ben W. Miller S	Frank Cherveny	Mathew Spurzem
Rochester	30	Claude H. McQuillan 4-51	Fred Finch	Carl Portice T	Ralph Munson E	C. E. Ginther	Jas. Anocken, Jr.
St. Cloud	28	Marr Malasheski 4-52	Andrew Haberkorn	Wm. Burkhard F	James Gray E	William Ruehle	Axel Anderson
St. Louis Park ...	22	O. B. Erickson	Joseph Justad	Joseph Justad K	Phil W. Smith E	Chas. M. Williams	Andy Nelson
St. Paul	309	Edward K. Delaney 6-52	Harry T. O'Connell	J. J. Mitchell C	George Shepard E	William Mattocks	Charles Tierney
South St. Paul	16	H. Gackstetter 4-51	John O'Donnell	John O'Donnell K	Donald Blaisdell E	H. E. Rund	Louis Fuller
Virginia	12	W. Anderson 4-52	J. G. Milroy, Jr.	J. G. Milroy, Jr. K	J. W. Hejda E	L. M. Larson	Geo. Forte
Winona	25	Cyril B. Smith 4-51	Roy Wildgrube	Roy Wildgrube K	Wm. O. Cribbs E	Frank P. Witt	August Bingold

MISSISSIPPI—15

Biloxi	37	R. Hart Chinn 7-53	J. A. Creel	J. A. Creel F	Gordon A. Dacey	Lee Chinn	Earl F. Wetzel
Clarksdale	17	Kinchen O'Keefe 7-53	J. B. Lindsay	J. B. Lindsay K	Eugene Offenheiser E	F. M. Owens, Jr.	H. D. Scherck
Columbus	17	Wm. G. Hairston 1-53	T. W. Lewis, Jr.	T. W. Lewis, Jr. S	Adair L. Cox E	O. B. Spruill	J. N. Roberts, Jr.
Greenville	30	George F. Archer 1-52	W. B. Williamson	W. B. Williamson K	J. H. Teunisson E	A. Z. Lokey	C. A. Hollingsworth
Greenwood	18	A. D. Saffold	Bonner Duggan	Rosella Bunner F	C. G. Abbott E	R. G. Duren	R. R. Shurden
Gulfport	22	Milton T. Evans 6-53	Ivan Ballenger	Ivan Ballenger K	C. E. Murphy	Floyd Waller	Richard H. Hart
Hattiesburg	29	D. W. Holmes 1-53	Clyde W. Easterling		J. R. Estes E	E. J. Barksdale	E. C. Harris
Jackson	98	Allen C. Thompson 7-53	Mrs. J. R. Skinner	A. B. Huey C	J. J. Halbert E	L. F. McDonald	J. D. Holden
Laurel	25	Carroll Gartin 1-53	J. C. Coats	J. C. Coats K	L. A. Conerly E	Clifford Reddoch	C. W. Valentine
McComb	10	M. H. Wall	E. J. Triche		J. A. Holloman S	Sam Bellipanni	Clyde Simmons
Meridian*	42	L. B. Paine 9-52	R. S. Tew	R. S. Tew K	L. M. Howell †	P. M. Pigford	O. A. Booker
Natchez	23	Audley B. Conner	S. F. Junkin	S. F. Junkin K	John F. Bonks E	Wm. Druetta	J. Thomas
Pascagoula	11	Wilbur G. Dees 7-53	V. P. DeJean	V. P. DeJean K	H. C. Ezell	J. B. Hudson	R. E. Jones
Tupelo	12	George F. Maynard	James L. Ballard		L. N. Bowen S		D. B. Crockett
Vicksburg	27	Pat Kelly 1-53	Marie Pantoliano	Pat Kelly F	F. M. Garvey	J. F. Hosemann	A. R. Allen

MISSOURI—28

Cape Girardeau ..	22	Walter H. Ford	Verna L. Landis	Chas. A. Schweer F	John R. Walther E	Carl Lewis	Wm. A. Mills
Carthage	11	H. Tiffin Teters 4-54	Mrs. L. Whitwell	Mrs. L. Whitwell K	H. J. Williams	John Brydges	Tony Smith
Clayton	16	C. Kenneth Thies 4-52	C. W. Niedner	J. D. Massey F	Nelson Alexander S	Raymond F. Vogt	Chas. J. Tacke
Columbia*	32	Roy Sappington	F. L. Boggs	Wm. Estel Palmer F	George W. Farrell E	Max Woods	George W. Farrell†
Ferguson	12	Frank H. Gollhofer	Mrs. R. B. Becker	Mrs. R. B. Becker K	E. F. Thatcher	Douglas Bindbeutel	Al.Montrey
Fulton	10	J. F. Hensley	B. Alexander		F. F. Williams E	H. W. Hatcher	
Hannibal*	21	R. E. Long, Jr. 5-51	W. C. Fisher	W. C. Fisher K	Warren Barrett E	Milton Finks	
Independence	37	Robert P. Weatherford 4-54	James S. Craig	James S. Craig K	Harvey A. Jones E	Thomas J. Pollard	Henry Williams
Jefferson City ...	25	Arthur W. Ellis 4-55	Henry W. Ells	Henry W. Ells K	Richard D. Fowler E	John Sullivan	Edwin H. Mueller
Jennings	15	Oliver R. Koeneman 4-51	Owen J. Galbraith	Alvin W. Weiss T	J. R. Graham E	Al Wiese	John Oberts
Joplin	39	H. Chris Oltman 4-54	Mrs. Maude Fones	H. A. Richardsen F	J. J. McAfee E	Claude E. Bardmass	T. Frank Martin
Kansas City*.....	453	William E. Kemp 4-55	Margaret Strahm	R. F. Agard F	Reed McKinley	Francis Wornall	Henry W. Johnson
Kirksville	11	I. E. Markhan 4-52	Ray C. Waddill	A. L. Bartlett F	Carl Eggert E	John Snider	Leonard Crow
Kirkwood	19	A. S. Kinyon 4-52	Wm. C. Mason	Wm. L. Berthold F	C. Temme E	John Bryce	Earl Lewis
Maplewood	13	Arthur A. Poetting 4-53	John P. Usher	John Hogan F	John R. Havey S	Leo F. Buck	Leo F. Buck
Mexico*	12	George Sullivan	John M. Cadwell	Roy Haerer T	Virgil Stuart S	Tom Merritt	Charles Rehmert
Moberly*	13	Dr. F. L. McCormick	R. W. Daly	H. P. Phelan M	Doyle E. Miller E	Sam Stinebaker	Omar N. Winn
Overland	11	N. A. Myers	Mrs. M. Hartigan				
Poplar Bluff	15	A. W. Bartlett 5-51	Ralph Sanner	Ralph A. Sanner K	Jerome C. Berryman	Sam Knight	Nathan C. Massey

TABLE XX.—DIRECTORY OF CITY OFFICIALS IN ALL CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City and 1950 Population (000 omitted)		Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk	Chief Finance Officer	Director of Public Works	Fire Chief	Police Chief
Richmond Heights	15	Lee M. Duggan 4-52	A. Benoist Riley	F. W. Keene F	F. R. Nohl E	Geo. M. Hawkins	O. J. Brueggeman
St. Charles	14	Homer Clevenger 4-51	F. B. Brockgreitens	F. B. Brockgreitens K	C. H. Owens E	Earl Bricker	Joseph W. Mueller
St. Joseph	76	Stanley I. Dale	A. J. Branum	Deane P. Wiley C	Glen B. Riddle E	L. J. Urbanski	J. Croy Keller
St. Louis	853	Joseph M. Darst 4-52		Milton Carpenter C	Frank J. McDevitt	Walter Kammann	Jeremiah O'Conner
Sedalia	20	Herb E. Studer 4-54	J. M. Bailey	J. M. Bailey K	James I. Collins E	John G. Lueck	Edgar Neighbors
Sikeston	12	Joe Cravens	A. C. Barrett	A. C. Barrett K	L. Wables	E. L. Tongate	Harold Wallace
Springfield	66	Otis L. Barbarick 4-52	Frank Rosback	J. Oliver Gideon F	O. H. Reynolds E	Warren Hayes	Geo. Walker
University City*	40	Walter Metcalfe 4-54	D. J. Almon	Elder Gunter M	Walter A. Heimbuecher	Michael J. Lyons	Herman J. Spurgin
Webster Groves	23	Clarence H. Appel	Norville E. Blaske	Ben Quinn F	John Clayton E	J. Ralph Eddie	Ovid Yadon
MONTANA—7							
Anaconda	11	Barney McGreevey	Regina Connor	Gertrude McMahon T	Fred Thomas S	Bill Thomas	Michael Morris
Billings	32	T. T. Rowe 5-51	W. J. Fry, Jr.	R. A. Lathom A	John McGhee E	L. B. Smith	V. A. Lechner
Bozeman*	11	W. G. Lowe 1-52	L. G. Shadoan	L. G. Shadoan K	Dean Waldorf E	John McCrosson	A. N. Haas
Butte	33	Thomas R. Morgan 5-53	Beryl Wilson	Beryl Wilson K	George W. Tippett E	John O'Donnell	Bart J. Riley
Great Falls	39	T. G. Bradford 5-51	Fred L. Hill	Charles A. Fox T	John A. Wiprud S	Charles E. Lane	Harold M. Mady
Helena	17	J. R. Kaiserman 5-52	Nina M. Settles	J. E. Scholefield T	Wm. M. Butler E	Joseph Munger	John E. Fred
Missoula	22	Ralph L. Starr 5-51	R. L. Olsen	H. K. Powell T	Patrick Whelan E	Clare P. Kern	J. J. Doyle
NEBRASKA—10							
Beatrice	12	Harry C. Price 4-52	A. G. Kleman	Perry E. Barker F	Albert Engler E	Cecil Hess	Lovell C. Regler
Fremont	15	Carl F. Olsen 4-51	J. A. Van Anda	J. A. Van Anda K	L. M. Roessler E	Zola E. Miller	Robert Millard
Grand Island*	23	O. W. Johnson 4-54	Floyd S. White	S. Johrde T	C. W. Burdick	R. V. Evans	Joe M. Bosler
Hastings	20	Carl E. Pratt, Sr. 5-51	Edward L. Dier	Helen Weiler T	Harold Williams E	R. J. Van Fleet	George Maul
Kearney*	12	John D. Wolf 4-51	Harriette Nelson	F. E. Hollingsworth T	Ralph H. Lancaster	J. B. Prather	R. T. Nelson
Lincoln	97	Victor E. Anderson 5-51	Theo. H. Berg	Theo. H. Berg K	D. L. Erickson	E. Paul Feaster	Joseph T. Carrol
Norfolk	11	B. A. McCreary 4-51	A. O. Hazen	Dan F. O'Brien T	H. H. Tracy E	R. H. Wolff	Irvin F. Ferris
North Platte	15	George B. Dent, Jr.	L. E. Mahlmann	L. E. Mahlmann T	R. F. Nosky E	Leslie Mills	Don Nelson
Omaha	247	Glenn Cunningham 5-51	M. J. Dineen, Jr.	Franklin Dinges C	Edwin Woodbridge	Clyde Dunn	Fred Franks
Scottsbluff*	13	V. R. Blackledge	L. E. Townsend	T. E. Thompson M	W. J. Brown E	J. E. Bramwell	A. C. Hill
NEVADA—2							
Las Vegas*	24	E. W. Cragin 6-51	Shirley Ballinger	Harold A. Laird C	W. C. Anderson E	Harold Case	L. B. Maxwell
Reno*	32	Francis R. Smith 5-51	Terrell L. Taylor	Geo. A. Southworth F	Elliott R. Cann E	Karl Evans	L. R. Greeson
NEW HAMPSHIRE—10							
Berlin	17	Paul E. Toussaint	G. A. Cournoyer	Paul E. Toussaint F	Paul E. Anderson	O. B. Berquist	Walter J. Hynes
Claremont*	12	Dr. Charles Keeley 1-52	Rose E. Charron	Philip L. White M	A. D. Parsons E	E. J. Dansereau	W. C. Nobbs
Concord*	28	S. O. Walker 1-52	Arthur E. Roby	Archie N. Gourley A	E. E. Beane E	Clarence H. Green	Arthur W. McIsaac
Dover*	16	F. J. Smalley 1-52	Alfred J. Guilmette	Donald T. McDaniel F	Edward Smith S	James H. Butler	Andrew H. McDaniel
Keene*	16	Leroy S. Ford 1-52	Lena F. Warren	Charles Sumner N	Robert G. Shaw	Walter R. Messer	Thomas J. Qualters
	15	Thomas J. McIntyre 3-51	Chas. E. Lord	Madeleine Tardif F	Arnold O'Mara E	Merle Sargent	Charles Dunleavy
			Michael J. Quinn	James P. Bourne T	Percy Shaw	Napoleon Guevin	Francis P. McGranag
					A. F. Maynard E	Anthony Molloy	Joseph Regan

Portsmouth*	19	Richman Margeson 1-52	Americo Bellucci	Wilfred E. Young A	Nat Stevens E	George T. Cogan	William J. Linchey
Rochester	14	C. Wesley Lyons	D. Arlene Baker	J. G. Tripp A	Porter Roberts	Ralph G. Seavey	C. F. Hildridth
NEW JERSEY—70							
Asbury Park*	17	George A. Smock, 2nd 5-53	Mary V. Martin	William R. Reid T	Frank Tilton S	Michael J. Ryan	Fred Lembke
Atlantic City	62	Joseph Altman	Bertram Whitman	B. M. Townsend C	Wm. F. Casey	Rudolph Farley	Harry Saunders
Bayonne	77	Charles Heiser 5-51	John F. Lee	Laurence A. Murphy F	Harry A. Jaeger E	Peter C. Kenny †	Robert O'Connor
Belleville	32	James J. Tully	Florence Morey	T. R. Sargeant T	P. A. Waters	William Dunleavy	George R. Spatz
Bergenfield	18	Henry Theis	Edmund L. Willis	Frank E. Olson T	H. Speers E	Louis Beyea	Robert F. Ullrich
Bloomfield	49	Donald H. Scott 1-53	J. Cory Johnson	Wallace J. Ellor T	J. W. Obreiter E	Thomas F. Gussner	John J. Whelan
Bridgeton	18	Thomas A. Dailey 1-52	F. B. Edwards	E. L. McCormick C	J. Boyd Westcott	John Pegusse	Joseph Semple
Burlington	12	Richard P. Hughes 1-52	Samuel C. Stafford	John A. McAdams A	Clifford Lucas S	H. C. Southwick	Richard Hughes
Camden	125	George E. Brunner 5-51	Mary K. McClennan	Dr. Ethan A. Lang C	Thomas J. Daley E	Wm. Van Pfefferle	Gustav Koerner
Carteret	13	Stephen Skiba 1-53	Edward J. Dolan †	Alexander Comba T	Walter Wadiak		George Sheridan
Cliffside Park	17	William T. Michaelsen 1-52	A. H. Abrams	Louis S. Korb A	James Mahoney	James McGrath	Frank N. Borrell
Clifton*	65	W. Nutt	William A. Miller	John Franz F	John L. Fitzgerald	James N. Sweeney	James N. Marsh
Collingswood	15	A. E. Armitage 5-52	R. S. Wigfield	W. C. Thomas F	John H. Osler E	Carl B. Rudderow	Wm. H. Beck
Dover	11	John Roach, Jr. 1-52	Earl C. Nelson	Harry A. Armitage T	Raymond Sharp E	Howard L. Egbert	John J. Valley
Dumont	13	William H. Losee 12-51	John R. Zellweger	H. C. Holshue T	C. Scott	William J. Drogo	Herbert H. Allmers
East Orange	78	Chas. H. Martens 1-53	Alice T. Webster	J. Easton Williams A †	Theodore J. Young E	Thos. W. Baldwin.	Christian Dell
East Paterson	15	George T. English	Walter A. Bredder	M. R. Juillet			
Elizabeth	113	Jas. T. Kirk 1-53	Patrick F. Keelan	Patrick F. McGann C	Harold J. Seymour E	Patrick J. Keelan	Frank Brennan
Englewood	23	M. Leslie Denning 1-52	Arthur L. Holden	Eugene S. Fisher A	Elmer Blackwell E	Edward T. Truslowe	Jack Abrams
Fair Lawn*	24	John K. Pollitt 5-51	Ralph M. Bryant	R. M. Bryant K	Samuel Greydanus	Arch Brown	Michael Vanore
Fort Lee	12	Chas. Heft 1-52	W. S. Corker	W. Hart C	W. S. Corker †	Chas. Bowers	F. Stengel
Garfield	28	Carmen M. Belli 1-52	Joseph J. Novack	William L. Pelio C	William Ventura	Chas. Yadolino	N. L. Perrapato
Gloucester City	14	Philip V. Rea	Daniel J. Lane	P. McGlade T	William Andrews E	Walter E. Klaus	James W. Smith
Hackensack*	29	A. R. Wm. Granito 5-53	Ethel M. Hoyt	Emil J. Meyerer T	Lester K. Fishbough	William C. Frodsham	William J. Menke †
Haddonfield	11	F. Victor Westermaier 5-54	J. Ross Logan	Chas. H. Evans F	Robert B. Chew	Jonathan F. Cox	William Padgett
Harrison	14	F. Rodgers	Mrs. Marie Fallon †	Harry J. McLynden T	Joseph A. Cundari E	Andrew T. Callahan	Michael W. Bergen
Hawthorne	15	Louis Bay, 2nd 5-51	George V. Grillo	John L. Titus F	Wm. E. Fairhurst	Dominic Mele	Ryan Vandervalk
Hoboken	51	Fred M. De Sapio 5-51	Arthur Malone	Stephen E. Mongiello F	Patrick Caulfield E	George Bonin	John Reynolds
Irvington	59	Herbert Kruttschnitt	T. Maloney	H. Kruttschnitt F	J. Elmer Hausmann	James Thompson, Jr.	Abraham Ruban
Jersey City	300	John V. Kenny 5-54	J. A. Tumulty, Jr.	Donald Spence T	Louis Messano	Frank Ertle	James McNamara
Kearny	40	Joseph M. Healey 12-52	Donald Allan	James Ness T	Arthur Brokaw E	William G. Wandras	John N. Hemsley
Linden	30	H. Roy Wheeler 12-52	Thomas Wieser	Charles Valvano T	James Davison E	Frank Miller	Frank Hickey
Lodi	15	Joseph P. Luna	Joseph Pacella	Louis A. March F	Anthony Guarano	Evander Hickman	Henry R. Witte
Long Branch	23	J. W. Jones 5-52	J. Arthur Wooding	Walton Sherman F	Jos. J. Tomaini	Edwin A. Nilson	Thomas J. Marks
Madison	10	Norman J. Griffiths 1-52	Elsa S. Wick	J. Lovel Paulmier T	Charles A. Hausser E	Robert L. Chambers	Peter J. Farrell
Millville	16	Clarence Reeves	John H. Fisher	J. Boyd Nixon F	Newton B. Wade E	Thomas Corson	Samuel Fithian
Montclair	44	GeorgeK. Batt	Joseph D. McKee	Bayard Faulkner F	Allan W. Hastings	Arthur Bilby	T. G. Fleming
Morristown	17	W. Parsons Todd 1-53	Nelson S. Butera	John W. Wehman A	Geo. E. Burke	John J. Cullinan	Anson J. Beckwith
Newark	438	Ralph A. Villani 5-53	Harry S. Reichenstein	Meyer C. Ellenstein F	L. Dudley Coles E	Charles G. Burnett	Frank O'Neill
New Brunswick	39	Chester W. Paulus 5-51	Harry W. Dwyer	John A. Lynch F	Monroe Taylor E	Arthur C. Jaques	Frank Masterson
North Arlington	16	Walter J. O'Connell 12-52	Robert B. Galloway	Elbert Baker T	Joseph Luty S	William Murphy	John Eagan
North Plainfield	13	R. J. Underhill 12-51	Frederick A. Martin	Robert H. Pasch T	Edw. S. Lewis E	Frank S. Reynolds	Martin J. Kane
Nutley	27	William J. Jernick 5-52	Mrs. F. Rutan	Robert Anderson F	Dudley R. Shepard E	Andrew Hutch	Charles J. Rummel
Orange	38	Wm. Howe Davis 5-54	Wm. F. Christiansen	Ovid C. Bianchi F	Ferdinand Caspar E	Edward Burke	Wm. L. Byrne
Passaic	58	Paul G. DeMuro 5-51	Anthony C. Martini	T. C. Janeczyk T	John Schneider E	John Coffey	Edward Boyko

TABLE XX.—DIRECTORY OF CITY OFFICIALS IN ALL CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City and 1950 Population (000 omitted)		Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk	Chief Finance Officer	Director of Public Works	Fire Chief	Police Chief
Paterson	139	Michael U. DeVita 1-53	Frank Sciro	Jack Zingler C	Vincent Scarlan E	James Troy	James Walker
Perth Amboy	41	James J. Flynn 5-54	Philip Costello	Joseph Hornsby T	Stephen Balinski	Peter Campbell	John F. Murray
Phillipsburg	19	Geo. Hartman	Harvey G. Wismer	Geo. W. Hagerty F	Wm. Van Syckle	Alfred Bates	T. H. Booth
Plainfield	42	Carlyle W. Crane 1-53	Fred Toegel	Fred T. Jacobs T	H. Edwin Bush	F. F. Donovan	Daniel J. Gray
Pleasantville	12	Scott M. Ireland	Nemiah Andrews	Harry Helfrich, Jr. T	Edward Friedly E	Clarence Johnson	Belleville Naylor
Princeton	12	P. MacKay Sturges 12-51	Robert F. Mooney	R. F. Mooney K	I. R. Reker E	Richard Anderson	E. W. Mohan
Rahway	21	James Egolf 1-54	John J. Williams	Eugene Kenna A	Kenneth Ritchie E	Walter H. Ritzman	C. W. Dunphy
Red Bank	13	Mrs. K. E. White 12-52	Mrs. A. E. Shinn	Mrs. Julia M. Keough T	Ensley M. White	Jos. Cleary	Frank W. Reuther
Ridgefield Park	12	Ross S. Vogt 5-52	Elwood G. Hoyt	Herbert I. Lowe F	Anthony Zoda S	John H. Henry	Joseph E. Gorman
Ridgewood	17	Clarence Malone 5-51	U. Grant Taylor	Clarence Malone F	R. P. Raymond E	Oliver M. Vance	John S. F. Sommerock
Roselle	18	L. C. Lehmann, Jr.	J. F. Ostrander	E. C. Moffitt T	Morton A. Leber E	Ellwood M. Johns	H. W. Barrett, Sr.
Roselle Park	12	Bernard H. Dreifoos 1-53	Chas. E. Renton	John Naffke T	Henry Biringer S	Warren A. Metzler	Edward Steven
Rutherford	17	Paul W. Blye 12-51	Harold Landshof	Scott D. Staples T	William Dorgeloh S	Ernest J. Current	Edwin E. Bigelman
Sayreville	10	Anthony Popowski 12-51	Frank P. Kolb	Joseph J. Weber T	Karl H. Wilber E	Stanley Cross	Harry Olsen
Somerville	12	Howard S. Lyon 1-52	Edith A. Varley	J. Harold Gernert T	E. S. Van Fleet E	Charles P. Kugler	Leroy Stevens
South Orange	15	Archer W. Backman P 5-51	Mary S. Jenkins	Howard S. Watkins T	Arthur L. Demarest E	David Penn	T. Byron Fitzsimmons
South River	11	John Fitzpatrick 1-52	George A. Bowen	Henry Schlegel T	Earl B. Van Ness E		Charles Van Deventer
Summit	18	Percival M. Bland 12-51	W. R. Gilson	Percival Bland F	F. A. Murray	T. J. Murray	E. K. Egan
Trenton	128	Donal J. Connolly 5-51	Thaddeus J. Burns	Chas. J. Miller C	Jos. E. English E	Thos. J. Phelan	Wm. A. Dooling
Union City	55	Harry J. Thourot 5-54	Wilfred G. Turner	Wm. F. Meehan F	Peter LaMort E	Charles Friedel	Harry A. Henkins
Verona	11	Willard E. Dodd	C. C. Kreuder	F. R. Wagner			
Westfield	21	Charles Bailey	Jane F. Jones	Dennis N. Lever T	John T. Hopkins E	William Linden	John R. Schriber
West New York	38	John J. White	Charles Swensen	J. S. Toomey A	John J. White	Ernest G. Beckert	John F. Rooney
West Orange	29	Benard M. Degnan 5-54	T. Williams	F. C. Erwin F	H. C. Wernick E	Leo. Coleman	Harry H. Hain
Woodbury	11	Henry W. Peterson 1-53	Albert Riggins	Walter Wilkins, Jr. T	Paul J. Dehner S	Howard Ballinger	George Carey
NEW MEXICO—7							
Albuquerque*	97	Ernest W. Everly 10-51	Ida V. Malone	G. Albert Linder T	E. O. Betts E	W. A. Westerfeld	Paul A. Shaver
Carlsbad	18	(not reporting)					
Clovis*	17	Ned Houk 2-55	Bea Tillman	W. H. Patton T	Clinton Craig	George Maddox	Jeff D. Guthrie
Hobbs*	14	J. T. Sayers 1-54	M. L. Barnard	M. L. Barnard K	L. R. King E	A. L. Conner	Ivan Read
Las Cruces*	12	Samuel Klein 2-53	Raymond E. Howell	Raymond E. Howell K	Henry U. Gaines, Jr.	Joe B. Camunez	Santos Ramirez
Roswell*	26	Lake J. Frazier 4-52	Brad L. Hays	Brad L. Hays K	C. M. Woodbury M	George Daniels	L. O. Thompson, Jr.
Santa Fe	28	Frank S. Ortiz 4-52	E. M. Berardinelli	E. M. Berardinelli T	David L. Thornburg E	Ellis Bauer	Joe L. Romero
NEW YORK—72							
Albany	134	E. Corning, 2nd 12-53	Benjamin Barry	L. J. Ehrharst C	Kenneth W. Marsh	Michael J. Fleming	Philip G. Coffey
Amsterdam	32	Burtiss E. Deal 12-51	Richard H. Hayden	Frank A. Howlan T	John P. Gomulka	E. C. Buhrmaster	Delbert R. Sears
Auburn*	37	E. T. Boyle 1-52	George Shamon	John A. Keller C	David M. Dunning, Jr. E	Bernard Rooney	Chester J. Bills
Batavia	18	Judd L. Perkins	Roland D. Fisher	Edward Ireland T	Harry S. Boyd	Frank M. Whalen	George Boothby
Beacon	14	J. Lewis Bolton 12-53	E. F. Cummings	Henry A. Kennelly F	Thomas S. Gregory E	Edward Thorne	Jesse B. Dingee
Binghamton	81	Donald W. Kramer 1-54	George R. Beers	Robert E. Kelly C	Regis C. McNamara E	William D. Thomas	Edmond P. Sheahan
Buffalo	577	Joseph Mruk 12-53	Dr. J. J. Tronolone	Edward A. Neider C	F. W. Crane	Harold R. Becker	Michael Noeppel
Cohoes	21	Rudolph Roulier	Eugene M. Hebert	Louise M. Roulier C	Warren J. Smith	James H. Golden	Joseph Garrett

Cortland	18	Dr. Robert H. Kerr 12-51	Willard K. Ghent	Richard B. Sanders T	Alfred R. Reilly S	Edward Lonergan	LeRoy A. Stevens
Dunkirk	18	Walter Murray 1-52	Laurence Weekes	L. C. Weekes K	H. T. Stumpf E	Earl Meiers	John J. Warren
Elmira*	50	Emory Strachen 12-51	Mrs. Helen Martin	Francis K. Norman T	Edgar Thatcher	Louis Mosher	Elvin D. Weaver
Endicott	20	C. B. Parkhurst	Ralph A. Jackson	David T. Lewis T	C. Franklin Hunt E	P. L. Brown †	Leroy E. Wike
Floral Park	15	Raymond Bundrick 3-51	Edward J. Rock	Charles Hartman T	Walter D. Lawrence	Wm. J. Laraia	Philip Maickel †
Freeport	25	Robert L. Doxsee	Edmund T. Cheshire	Stephen W. Hunt T	Harry J. Chuisano S	Robert Kinsley	Peter Elar
Fulton	14	C. C. Ingamells	Frank A. Campbell	H. A. Fielding T	H. S. Andrews	H. L. Waugh	H. R. Holden
Garden City	14	Geo. R. Murdock 4-51	E. R. Courtney	E. R. Courtney K	A. H. Rogers	Jos. A. Kohart, 3rd	A. M. Vandewater
Geneva	17	A. J. McCann	W. J. Vibbard	W. F. Foreman T	H. W. Bolton E	L. L. McGuigan	Jos. McDonough†
Glen Cove	15	Luke A. Mercadante	Mary Donaldson	Harvey L. Doxey F	John Donaldson	Tom Murray	Frank V. McCue
Glens Falls	19	M. G. Tibbitts	Humphrey E. Casey	Wm. V. Gosline T	Edward J. Anderson	Frank M. Preston	T. Corbett
Gloversville	24	Robert B. Ramsey 12-51	W. H. Marple	Hazel Andrest T	Milton Wandel S	Frank Tiedeman	Lewis A. Fish
Hempstead	29	Ernest A. Ashdown	Lael Von Elm	Harry F. DeBeau T	Leslie Marshall E	Christian Martens	John L. Feeley
Hornell	15	Ernest G. Stewart 1-52	Lloyd Burdett	Jay I. Nesbitt T	Gerald E. Clancy	Francis Kinnerney	Lowell T. George
Hudson	12	John L. Kelly 12-51	Harry Deacon	Joseph Moy T	Howard Harding	Wm. A. Moore	John Sullivan
Ithaca	29	Stanley C. Shaw	F. H. Springer	C. A. Snyder T	F. J. Laverty	R. Travis	William Marshall
Jamestown	43	Samuel A. Stroth 12-51	C. Harry Peterson	Donald W. Swanson C	Benjamin Schwartz	Rudolph Swanson	Leroy Ericson
Johnson City	20	A. W. Whitehouse 1-52	Herbert Schaefer	Herbert Schaefer T	James C. Adams E	George Hannon	Floyd Allen
Johnstown	11	Harvey W. Mansfield 1-55	Archibald Wands	Alton F. Swears T	Clarence W. Knowles E	John H. Walker	Joseph Cerrone
Kenmore	20	Clayton C. Morehouse	Clifford F. Lane	Thomas Dickson T	Fred Creamer	Raymond Kirsch	Clarence Yochum
Kingston	29	Oscar Newkirk	Bernhardt Kramer	Oscar Goodsell T	Ernest Steuding	Joseph Murphy	Raymond Van Buren
Lackawanna	28	John J. Janiga 1-52	William A. Sari	James A. Fennie A	William Egan	John P. Quinn	Walter Kubisty
Lockport	25	Fred Ringueberg 1-52	L. W. McDonnell	John Patterson T	Albert G. Ward	Daniel N. Haley	William Newell
Long Beach*	16		Anthony DiPaola	Francis P. Callahan T	Leonard S. Wegman E		
Lynbrook	17	Fred A. Greis 4-51	Harold E. Dana	Bonno Ries T	Edw. Stoner	Ernest Bunten	Wm. Corgan
Mamaroneck*	15	Alfred Weeks 3-51 †	Frederick Bull, Jr.	Frederick Bull, Jr. K	Claude Latimer E	John Lombard	Louis Giancola †
Massena	13	Jerry P. Reagan	Leslie E. Schall	Leslie E. Schall K	Walter D. Clark S	Donald Cline	Thomas O'Neil
Middletown	23	Samuel Mitchell 12-51	Percy Benedict	Percy Benedict K	Geary Chumard	Lee Hunt	Harry Holmbraker
Mineola	16	Thomas H. Wilson 4-53	Dwight G. Hunt	Dwight G. Hunt T	Stanley W. Downs	Vernon Booher	
Mount Vernon	72	Wm. Hart Hussey 12-51	George Rieger	John Lynn C	August Stolz	Edward Gall	William McDonald
Newark	10	R. L. Wilson 4-51	J. A. Dear	J. A. Dear K	L. H. Wright	A. N. Dayton	Wm. Scheerens
Newburgh*	32	Herbert A. Warden 1-52	Lemma Crabtree	Kenneth Jones C	Robert Todd S	E. Leo Brady †	John Mullarkey
New Rochelle*	60	S. W. Church 12-51	C. U. Combes	R. F. Montgomery A	E. H. Feldmann	Oscar A. Grab	W. L. Kirchoff
New York	7,835	V. R. Impellitteri 1-54	Murray Stand	Lazarus Joseph C	Fred Zurmuhlen	George Monaghan	Thos. Murphy
Niagara Falls*	91	Wm. R. Lupton 12-51	James Collins	Eugene Creagh C	Dano Mann	James O'Neil	Martin Considine
North Tonawanda	25	Stanley Rosinski 12-51	Leo Urban	Wallace Robertson T	Wilson Hardleben E	Norman Compton	Norris Gillespie
Ogdensburg	16	Ralph J. Morissette 1-52	Simmon S. Sargent	Merritt M. Morse T		F. Chadieux	H. S. Myers
Olean	23		F. L. Kelly	C. Phillips A	C. H. Weatherell E	Frank Wallen	J. C. Dempsey
Oneida	11	Dr. Charles Earl 12-51	Mrs. G. E. Menzer	Albert G. Behr C	Albert T. Ernenwein	Frank Cheeseman	James A. Murphy
Oneonta	14	Alexander Carson 1-52	Herbert Escher	James Van Woert T	Frank M. Gurney E	M. H. Stapleton	Robert Simmons
Ossining	16	George E. Giese P	Frederick Scrima	John Many T	Frank W. Becker S		
Oswego	23	Frank L. Gould 12-51	Willard J. Hall	John D. McGrath T	George W. Allen	Monte R. Lass	John J. Reed
Peekskill	18	Frank Mahony	Edward Conley	Harold Lent C	Charles Fisher, Sr. †	Louis A. Coie	Peter King †
Plattsburgh	18	John Tyrell 1-52	George Miller	J. Omer Laplante T	Frank Behan	Richard Norris	Clifford Fleming
Port Chester	24	Joseph Carlucci 4-53	Daniel O'Connell	Anthony Gioffre T	George Mowbray	Robert Nethercott	Michael Brennan
Poughkeepsie	41	Horace Graham 1-52	Victor Waryas	Thomas Whalen T	Harold R. Dean	Irving D. Merrick	George Leadbitter
Rensselaer	11	Thomas H. Clark 1-54	H. C. Younghans	Albert Scheibley T	Alfred Kaufman E	Louis Bambrosch	Charles Stewart
Rochester*	331	S. B. Dicker 12-51	T. P. O'Leary	R. P. Aex C	E. F. Nier	J. A. Slattery	H. T. Killip

Table XX.—Directory of City Officials in All Cities Over 10,000—Continued

City and 1950 Population (000 omitted)		Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk	Chief Finance Officer	Director of Public Works	Fire Chief	Police Chief
Rockville Centre . .	22	W. Harry Lister 4-51	Frank A. Ernst	Robert Eichmann T	D. R. Longenecker	Edmund Schmidt	Thomas Eibler
Rome	41	Alfred Hoehn 12-51	Joseph Lolo	John W. Hughes T	Martin Brennan E	Earl Campbell	James Dunn
Rye	12	(not reporting)					
Saratoga Springs . .	15	Addison Mallery 12-51	Jerome V. Pitney	Owen Lewis F	Charles McTygue	John Hickey	Patrick F. Rox
Scarsdale	13	Edward Ingalls 4-51	Herman Steuernagel	Anson McLoud T	Harry Fairbanks E	Chester A. Dobbs	William Short
Schenectady*	92	Owen M. Begley	Walter J. Quinn	Irving H. Beck F	John F. Lucey E	James Higgins	Joseph Peters
Syracuse	220	Thomas Corcoran 1-54	Edward R. Apps	George Bedford F	Frank Harmon	William Connelly	John Kinney
Tonawanda	15	Eugene H. Duffy	Ida M. H. Rogalsky	Roland E. Martin T	Frank Keller	C. Grover Rech	George Marohn
Troy	72	E. A. Fitzgerald 12-51†	John G. Brigham	Lawrence J. Collins C	Ralph G. Champagne E	Carl A. Smith	Frank B. Kendall
Utica	101	Boyd E. Golder 1-52	Anthony Sisti, Jr.	Thomas Nelson C	James Saparnaro E	Leo Barry	Leo Miller
Valley Stream . . .	27	Henry Waldinger	F. G. Chalmers	Fred A. Clemenz T	Percy B. Sprague	George Spears	
Watertown*	34	Henry A. Hudson 1-52	M. E. Carnes	John A. Butler A	Fred E. O'Brion E	Joseph Dibble	Edward Curtin
Watervliet*	15	Hugh F. Donnelly 1-52	William Fennelly	Thomas Mahoney F	Frank T. Mahar	James Corbett	Maurice Kennan
White Plains	44	Edwin Michaelian 1-52	Marjorie W. Kane	Gustav E. Olson F	William I. Collyer	Edward MacDonald	John DeLee
Yonkers*	153	Kristen Kristensen 1-52	Frank J. Heafy	John Peterson C	Earl Griffen E	Wm. C. Garvin	Wm. J. Comey
NORTH CAROLINA—30							
Albemarle	12						
Asheville*	52	C. E. Morgan 5-51	Margaret Simmons	J. Weldon Weir M	John C. Walker E	J. C. Fitzgerald	Harold Enloe
Burlington*	24	S. Carlysle Isley 5-51	R. P. Pope	R. P. Pope K	W. M. Garrison E	R. C. Fortune	D. D. Matthews
Charlotte*	133	Victor Shaw 5-51	Mrs. L. Hoffman	L. L. Ledbetter T	L. G. Richey E	D. S. Charles	Frank Littlejohn
Concord	17	F. A. Kestler 5-53	C. S. Morgan, Jr.	C. S. Morgan, Jr. T	S. G. Hawfield, Jr. E	Charles L. Miller	A. L. Murr
Durham*	70	Dan K. Edwards 5-51	Elsie N. Jones	Robert W. Flack M	H. W. Kueffner E	C. L. Cox	Hubert E. King
Elizabeth City* . . .	13	S. A. Twiford 6-51	H. K. Houtz	H. K. Houtz K	J. C. Parker	W. K. Davis	W. C. Owens
Fayetteville*	35	J. O. Tally, Jr. 5-51	Mrs. L. W. Talhat	Mrs. L. W. Talhat K	D. J. Gore	Carl Cain	L. F. Worrell
Gastonia*	23	L. S. Rankin 5-51	J. L. Kendrick	F. A. Whiteside T	J. H. Findlay E	G. F. McLaughen	J. C. Elliott
Goldsboro*	21	S. B. Berkely 6-51	Ralph Jones	Ralph Jones K	E. G. Porter E	C. W. Howell	Harry Morris
Greensboro*	74	Benjamin Cone 5-51	Miss H. Nisbet	H. C. Wilson F	H. L. Medford	C. W. Wyrick	L. L. Jarvis
Greenville	17	W. S. Stafford 7-51	J. O. Duval	W. C. Harris T	Martin Swartz	G. W. Gardner	Guy Langston
Henderson	11	Henry T. Powell	W. G. Royster	W. G. Royster K	T. W. Ellis	C. G. Ellis	J. E. Parks
Hickory*	15	R. H. McComb 7-51	H. L. Burdette	H. L. Burdette M	A. B. Uzzle, Jr.	Donald E. Shuford	M. L. Little
High Point*	40	W. F. Bailey 5-51	Lois W. Smith	H. L. Crowe F	George B. Dean	E. K. Ingram	C. C. Stoker
Kinston*	18	Guy Elliott 5-51	T. W. Heath	T. W. Heath K	M. C. Croom S	J. S. Gray	Marion Haskins
Lexington*	14	H. C. Philpott	Garland F. Burkhart	H. W. Zimmerman M	J. S. Everhart S	T. N. Owen	W. R. Lanning
Monroe*	10	J. Ray Shute 5-51	Clara H. Smith	E. H. Broome M	T. C. Dove	Sam Goodwin	C. M. Shannon
New Bern*	16	Geo. H. Roberts 6-51	C. T. Hellinger	Evelyn L. Shupp T	F. M. Scott	Jack Lee	Ed. Belangia
Raleigh*	65	P. D. Snipes 6-51	H. P. Edwards	W. R. Price F	V. B. Lambeth	A. B. Lloyd	R. R. Hargrove
Reidsville*	12	George Hunt 7-52	Mary Draughon	J. L. Womack M	R. L. Goolsby S	H. W. White	M. F. Loftis
Rocky Mount*	28	E. F. Duke 5-51	L. B. Aycock	R. Quillen Ward T	Frank Cothran E	W. B. Parrish	J. I. Nichols
Salisbury*	20	Clifford Peeler 6-51	Joseph W. Ellis	S. C. MacIntire, Jr. M	James A. English	Charles Burkett	David Shuler
Sanford*	10	W. Williams 7-51	A. B. Harrington	A. B. Harrington K	A. C. Thomas S	J. O. Bridges	T. P. Watson
Shelby	16	H. S. Woodson	Reeves Forney	Bessie Reinhardt T	E. W. Spangler S	Grady Mauney	Knox Hardin
Statesville*	17		A. E. Guy	A. E. Guy K			

Wilson*	23	Littlejohn Faulkner 6-51	T. T. Lynn	T. T. Lynn K	W. B. Bandy E	T. R. Bissett	A. A. Previtte
Winston-Salem* . .	87	Marshall Kurfees 6-51	Ralph L. Dixon	Ralph L. Dixon F	R. A. Thomas	M. G. Brown	James I. Waller

NORTH DAKOTA—5

Bismarck	19	Tom Kleppe 4-54	Myron H. Atkinson A	Myron H. Atkinson A	E. J. Booth	H. E. Homan	D. E. Schoeneman
Fargo*	38	Murray A. Baldwin 4-54	Wm. G. Johnson A	Carl O. Jorgenson F	W. P. Tarbell	Fred J. Wells	Edw. C. Nelson
Grand Forks*	27	Harold A. Boe 4-52	R. S. Niles	R. S. Niles A	A. F. Hulteng E	J. P. Newark	R. C. Hill
Jamestown	11	Wm. F. Sharp	A. R. Thompson A	A. R. Thompson A	Erick E. Peterson E	Forest Egelson	Joe Docktor
Minot*	22	H. C. Kiehn 4-53	R. E. Barcus	R. E. Barcus A	Paul J. Hays	Gilbert C. Malek	W. E. Slaybaugh

OHIO—78

Akron	273	Charles E. Slusser 12-51		John D. Currie F	Marvin L. Davis	F. C. Vernotzy	Thomas Lynett
Alliance	26	Harley R. Ewing	Clarence Steffy	Karl Ayers A	Donald Heffelfinger	Milo Sights, Sr.	A. L. Lower
Ashland	14	Louis Mansfield	T. V. Withers	T. V. Withers F	Howard Mayheimer E	Paul Soles	Harry Smith
Ashtabula	23	D. F. Dunlavy	J. H. Shaw	J. H. Shaw A	Ronald Logan	A. T. Rohl	A. C. Snow
Athens	12	W. P. Mickle 12-51	O. G. Hauck	Florence Davis A		Clarence Parker	J. B. Grogan
Barberton	28	T. L. Parker 1-52	R. E. Flickinger	R. E. Flickinger A	Harry D. Bushey E	L. Culbertson †	Byron Eubanks
Bellaire	13	John J. Saunders	Allen Dickey A	Allen Dickey A	J. Warren Belt	Charles Jewell, Sr.	William Swisher
Bellefontaine	10	P. A. Wortman	Harry E. Travis	Harry E. Travis A	F. F. Wright E	Rea Boone	A. D. Paden
Berea	12	Edward T. Manning	Lorraine Lovejoy	Wm. H. Parshall A	Ralph E. Kobie	George Smith	Augustine Yanke
Bexley	12	Wm. A. Schneider 1-52	Ed Stackhouse	Ed Stackhouse K	W. A. Montgomery S	R. E. McNamee	R. E. McNamee
Bowling Green . . .	12	C. W. Dick 1-52	H. E. Murlin A	H. E. Murlin A	Duglass McKnight	M. E. Instone	Guy Spitler
Bucyrus	10	F. P. Sitler	Fae Outhwaite	J. V. Berry A	A. L. Winters	Wm. F. Mader	A. L. Stuckert
Cambridge	15	Miles J. Stevens 1-53	Mrs. James Frame	Richard Miller A	Peter Sheehan E	Cliff Callihan	Harry Watkins
Campbell	13	Michael J. Kovach	William Glass	William Glass A	John DeMart	James Gustinella	John Putko
Canton	116	Thomas Nichols 12-51	John Lehmann	Frank Snyder A	John Schisler E	Laurence Maloney	James Quilligan
Chillicothe	20	Richard Middleton 12-51	J. K. Rudell	John E. Bliss T	H. M. Alexander E	L. M. Gant	Russell Poole
Cincinnati*	501	Albert D. Cash 12-51	Robert MacDonald	James Flick F	Robert G. Sarvis	Barney Houston	Wm. C. Adams
Cleveland	906	Thomas A. Burke 11-51	Thad Fusco	Frank Hanrahan F	Samuel F. David	Elmer Cain	George Matowitz
Cleveland Heights*.	59	Henry Pirtle	Ray Martin	Ray Martin K	Henry Kimpel M	Frank Veasley	Edw. W. Griebel
Columbus	375	James A. Rhodes 12-51	Agnes Brown Cain	R. P. Barthalow A	Elmer A. Keller	Walter G. Strickfaden	Frank L. Harrison
Conneaut	10	John L. Walker 12-51	Bert L. Palmer	Bert L. Palmer A	John C. Walter	Louis F. Stevens	Kenneth Pounds
Coshocton	12	J. E. Norris 12-51	W. J. Beall	W. J. Beall A	James Turner S	Walter Weaver	Harry E. Davis
Cuyahoga Falls . .	29	George A. Anderson	Donald Lees	John Sullivan A	Thomas Sauter E	L. P. Seiler	Menzo Preston
Dayton*	243	Louis W. Lohrey 1-54	Oscar Mauch	Earl Hagerman F	George Baker	Forrest B. Lucas	M. C. Kirkpatrick
Defiance	11	Ronald B. Baringer 1-52	H. L. Beatty	Leonard F. Patten A	Theodore Blue E	Harvey Hughes	C. D. Nestleroad
Delaware	12	Ansel Lockhart 1-52	K. C. Virtue	Robt. E. King A	Don E. Mackley E	Jerome Pliickebaum	D. M. Morris
East Cleveland* . .	40	Walter H. Sutter 1-52	Grant Apthorp	G. Apthorp K	Nelson C. Kamuf E	Fred A. Steffens	Horace S. Weaver
East Liverpool . . .	24	Arnold Devon 1-52	E. Allan McKeever A	E. Allan McKeever A	Lawrence Bloor	Charles Bryan	Leroy J. Wise
Elyria	30	Henry W. Ault 12-51	E. J. Alheit	E. J. Alheit A	J. M. Powell E	W. N. Bates	E. J. Stankard
Euclid	41	Kenneth J. Sims	William A. Abbott A	William A. Abbott A	Michael Spino	Thomas Hanley	Roland Raehr
Findlay	24	Chester P. Smith 12-51	Raymond Hartzell	E. H. Struble A	Thomas Hardman	Raymond DeHays	Leo M. Larkins
Fostoria	14	C. B. Shuman 12-51	Gerald D. King	Gerald D. King A		T. E. Walsh	J. M. Walsh
Fremont	17	Harold J. Whitcomb 12-51	Fred Peltier	Fred Peltier A	Arthur Hetrick S	Urban Myers	Herman Schneider
Garfield Heights . .	22	Chas. F. Wing 1-52	Wm. C. Hitch	Harry Benson A	Rudy Manz E	Otto Bicker	William Schieberl
Girard	10	Clyde Helman 1-52	Paul J. Wilson A	Paul J. Wilson A	William E. Lavin	Nathan Walker	Wallace Flory
Hamilton*	58	Wm. Beckett 12-51	Adele Edmonds	Chas. T. Rupert F	Roy J. Fiemeyer	Geo. L. Schlotterbeck	John A. Bippus
Ironton*	16		Don Hopkins	Paul Sutton A	Karl Wentz E	John McGerty	Harold Haas

TABLE XX.—DIRECTORY OF CITY OFFICIALS IN ALL CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City and 1950 Population (000 omitted)		Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk	Chief Finance Officer	Director of Public Works	Fire Chief	Police Chief
Kent	12	Frank J. Dangler 12-51	John Williams	Francis Kerwin A	W. J. Stockman E	Fred Miller †	F. R. Grubb
Lakewood	68	A. I. Kauffman 12-51	Henry A. Rees	Henry A. Rees F	Harlan F. Bartels E	Chas. A. Delaney	Leonard B. Miller
Lancaster	24	H. W. Brandon	Rosannah Barnes	Rosannah Barnes A	Walter W. Graf E	Walter Myers	Sam Hutsler
Lima	50	Stanley Welker 11-53	Mary F. Morris	Geo. A. Burgoon A	Chas. Ash E	Walter Hydaker	K. L. Westbay
Lorain	51	Patrick Flaherty 1-52	Anthony Vazzano	Joseph Mitock A	Lewis Goodell E	Elmer Stough	Paul A. Cleaver
Mansfield	43	Roy W. Vaughn	Paul L. Kelley A	Paul L. Kelley A	W. C. Statler E	L. J. Steele	J. J. Schwab
Maple Heights	16	Fred E. Frehmeyer 12-51	Geo. Schlesinger	Chas. Tucek T	Julius Denk	Frank Vacha	Frank Vacha
Marietta	16	Joe C. Hartline 12-51	C. E. Irvine	Norman L. LaFaber A	L. W. Russell	D. E. Drennen	Thos. B. Sprague
Marion	34	Harold F. Robinson	Mayme Gorton	Elmer Shaw A	Ralph E. Forrest	Owen Sifritt	William E. Marks
Martins Ferry	13	Chas. H. Yohc 1-52	Maude Griffith	William Mandry A	Alonzo McGlumphy	Wayne Troy	J. W. Muhleman
Massillon	30	S. Robert Weirich 1-52	Edgar L. Lash	Edgar L. Lash A	Harry M. Piper E	Raymond Earle	Stanley Switter
Middletown*	34	Francis Carmody C 1-52	John O. Taylor	H. E. Newlin F	Roy A. Pochel E	Wm. F. Fishbaugh	Joseph Blackmore
Mount Vernon	12	Walter W. Rohler 1-52	Martha Biggs	M. M. Appleton A	Richard Moffitt E	Carol L. White	Wm. J. Jessup
Newark	34	Edwin J. Haynes 1-52	Roger Q. Mossman	Roger Q. Mossman A	Edgar T. Hare	Stanley Shaw	J. D. Harris
New Philadelphia	13	Fred Schneider 1-52	Richard Shonk A	R. Shonk A	Albert Rosch E	Glenn Heck	E. H. Gintz
Niles	17	Edward P. Lenney	Homer Thomas	Homer Thomas A	G. P. Fisher E	James Swager	Charles Berline
Norwood	35	R. Edward Tepe 1-52	Geo. Willging	George E. Lyle A	Chas. G. Hagerty	Thomas J. Fisher	Charles W. Fritz
Painesville*	14		C. V. Boudreaux	C. V. Boudreaux A	W. C. Smith S	C. Gordon Smith	J. A. Barstow
Parma	29	Roland Reichert	George Weckerling A	Geo. Weckerling A	Robert G. Corlett	Clyde Jones	L. Roeper
Piqua*	17	Wilbur F. Reck 12-51	Joe Klasman	Anna H. Sager F †	E. N. Leonard E	George Effinger	Earl McClannon
Portsmouth*	37	L. D. Huestis 12-51	Evangeline Justice	J. D. Williams A	C. S. Stevenson E	H. L. Kiebler	Hugh Rudity
Rocky River	11	J. Frank Gibson 12-51	Granville M. Cook	Granville M. Cook A	Lyle D. Andrus	Chas. R. Duggan	Robt. Kelley
Salem	13	R. R. Johnson	K. L. Webster A	K. L. Webster A	Frank Wilson	Vincent Malloy	Nerr Gaunt
Sandusky*	29	Harold G. Schaeffer 1-54	C. F. Breining	C. F. Breining A	E. E. Hartung E	W. A. McLaughlin	R. A. Thom
Shaker Heights	28	John W. Barkley 1-52	T. E. Cook	T. E. Cook F	Rudy Rife	Merle M. Hand	Thos. E. Walker
Sidney	11	C. E. Harp 12-51	O. S. Kenny	O. S. Kenny A	Ed Maurer E	E. Weipert	Wm. O'Leary
South Euclid	15	Geo. J. Urban 12-51	Lester L. Askue	Lester L. Askue A	Thos. E. Kelly	Godfrey Hoffmeyer	M. F. Schmies
Springfield*	78	L. E. Reinwald P 12-53	Doll Schaeffer	M. O. Armstrong A	W. E. Lucas E	Grover L. Frock	Walter Sweet
Steubenville	36	W. C. Sterling 12-51	Thomas J. McDonald	Thomas J. McDonald A	John Ensell	Michael Cody	R. H. Cunningham
Struthers	12	Thomas H. Needham 1-52	John F. Pearce A	John F. Pearce A	Frank Creed	Sam Richards	Neil Gordon
Tiffin	19	Virgil Bennehoff 1-52	Mildred Beidleman A	Mildred Beidleman A	Herman G. Kuhn E	Ralph R. McElheny	Harold J. Fraley
Toledo*	301	Ollie Czelusta 12-51	Carl Diefenbach	R. T. Anderson F	Burton Mac Ritchie	Walter Ringger †	Ray E. Allen
Troy	11	Paul W. Kerr 12-51	H. H. Tamplin	H. H. Tamplin A	Homer Anderson	John Kessler	John Hennessey
University Heights	11	Earl Aurelius 12-53	Roy J. Madden	Roy J. Madden T	H. P. Peterson	R. L. Benjamin	Robt. Buckun, Jr.
Van Wert	10	Martin W. Feigert 1-52	John A. Jones A	John A. Jones A	Robert A. Johns	P. E. Conn	M. L. Kennedy
Warren	50	Harold C. Smith 12-52	Edythe Clime	Carrie Lovett A	Ernest Varley E	Edwin Oldacres	Manley English
Wash. Court House*	10		Marie Melvin	Marie Melvin A	Howard Finley E	George Hall	D. Vaiden Long
Wooster	14	F. Emerson Logee	Elsie Williams	Elsie Williams A	Harold H. Slater E	Lloyd Eberhart	Walter R. Yost
Xenia*	13	Elwood S. Smith	A. V. Perrill	A. V. Perrill A	Harold Price E	W. F. Buffington	Stanley Nickell
Youngstown	168	Chas. P. Henderson 1-52	John H. Lemon	J. Emerson Davis F	Jas. C. Ryan E	Leroy Halstead	Edw. Allen
Zanesville	40	Wm. G. Watson	Allen Bagley	Henry Stemm A	Leon Reed E	Roy Messerly	C. H. Courtney

OKLAHOMA—23

Ardmore*	18	Herman Hunt	L. M. Thurston	Clarence Harris M	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bartlesville*	19	E. S. Dunaway	Eva Sanderson	Eva Sanderson K	J. E. McCormick	Walter Crowder	Gene Richardson
Chickasha*	16	C. A. Chincholl 3-52	Donna Pyle	Hazel Pitts T	W. W. Bowers E	W. C. Airington	G. E. Kell
Duncan*	15	James V. Whitley 5-51	C. H. Smith	D. A. Fowler T	R. C. Coburn S	H. E. Ray	R. D. Webb
Durant	11	Chas. S. Calhoun 5-51	Lollie Lambden	Mary L. Wilson T	Cecil Maxey S	Preston Greeson	Frank Powell
El Reno*	11	Herman Merveldt	Ethel Dowell	M. J. Meyer T	John L. Roblyer S	H. LeRoy Searcy	Lee Harvey
Enid*	36	Herbert Barnett 5-51	Clint O. Thrasher	R. G. Anderson T	Loren T. McKee E	J. E. Sweeney	Ralph Knarr
Guthrie*	10	Dr. Webber W. Merrell	H. A. Brown	Fred L. Wenner T	P. W. Gifford	Myrle H. Hunter	S. E. Long
Lawton	35	R. E. Glenn 5-51	D. L. Sheltan	C. Simpson A	Charles Gallaher E	L. R. Julian	Joe R. Cable
McAlester*	18	A. James Gordon 5-52	Celest O'Bannon	Jack R. Gabbert T	Wm. T. Reed	H. E. Cacy	Roy Anders
Miami	12	(not reporting)					
Midwest City*	10	Cliff Pickens 5-52	F. B. Foster	F. B. Foster K	Joseph M. Plank	M. W. Johnson	Guy T. Beal
Muskogee*	37	J. Ollie Lee	R. L. Davis	R. L. Davis K	Jess Keeth E	J. E. Coppinger	R. E. Davis
Norman*	27	Raymond G. Wampler	T. C. Barrowman	Maurice Crownover T	Donald E. Godfrey E	T. L. Townley, Jr.	J. W. Wheeler
Oklahoma City*	242	Allen Street 4-55	Earle M. Simon	R. T. Luttrell A	Harlan E. Chase E	G. R. McAlpine	L. J. Hilbert
Okmulgee	18	Leo E. Hassell 4-53	Tate Hale	Tate Hale F	Walter Wheatley	A. C. James	Ellis J. Holly
Ponca City	20	H. J. Smith 4-53	C. E. Norton	T. D. Harris	Carl Norris E	Kenneth Long	D. F. B. Harsh
Sapulpa*	13	H. Q. Gilliam 5-52	John S. Egan	Leo A. Blake T	John Burroughs E	Wm. M. Collier	William Johnston
Seminole	12	R. T. Harber	Herman Sullivan	J. W. Kelley T	H. M. Montgomery E	Jack Gale	T. S. Jenkins
Shawnee*	24	Ralph W. Graves 5-52	S. V. Flynt	Louisa McClellan T	Col. J. B. Bennett E	Orval Yates	Harold H. Bonner
Stillwater	20	A. B. Alcott	Lee Hall	Lee Hall K	W. B. Hoss	Everett Hudiburg	Homer Boughton
Tulsa	181	Geo. H. Stoner 5-52		S. Maxwell Smith A	Wm. R. Wooten E	G. N. Parris	Fred Graves

OREGON—11

Albany*	10	Dr. L. M. Bain 1-53	E. F. Fortmiller	Stanley Peterson T	Harold Poling E	Don Hayne	Ray Maddy
Astoria*	12	Peter G. Cosovich 1-55	O. K. Atwood	O. K. Atwood A	H. M. McCallister	Wayne Osterby	C. M. Leding
Bend*	11	W. T. Welcom 1-52	W. T. Thompson R	W. T. Thompson T	John Eaton E †	LeRoy Fox	Henry Cassidy
Corvallis*	16	Geo. W. Peavy	Geo. Simerville	Geo. Simerville A	V. L. Goodnight E	Percy Tallman	C. W. Fruitt
Eugene*	36	V. Edwin Johnson 1-53	Henry F. Beistel R	Henry F. Beistel R	William C. Clubb E	Edmond L. Surfus	Theodore D. Brown
Klamath Falls	16	Robert A. Thompson 1-53	L. M. Ackerman	L. M. Ackerman A	E. A. Thomas	Roy Rowe	Orville Hamilton
Medford	17	D. L. Flynn 12-52	J. R. Woodford R	D. F. Huson T	E. N. McKinstry E	Ed Canoose	Clatous McCredie
Pendleton*	12	M. S. Temple 1-53	C. E. Erwin R	C. E. Erwin R	Archie French E	Wm. Batchelor	C. E. Lemons
Portland	371	Dorothy McCullough Lee 1-53	Will Gibson A	Ormond R. Bean F	L. G. Apperson E	Edward Grenfell	Chas. P. Pray
Salem*	43	Al Loucks 1-53	Alfred Mundt R	Alfred Mundt R	J. H. Davis E	W. P. Roble	Clyde A. Warren
Springfield*	11	B. P. Larson 12-52	W. D. Bollman	W. D. Bollman K	G. P. Wyland E	Harry Krieger	Harry Howard

PENNSYLVANIA—95

Aliquippa	26	Louis Fontana B 1-54	John Mihalic S	John Mihalic S	William Seltz S	Ernest Kleber	Trevar Jenkins
Allentown	106	Donald V. Hock 1-52	George Kistler	Norton Lichtenwalner F	Dr. Alexander Peters	John R. Butz	James L. Christine
Altoona	77	J. Lester Laughlin 1-52	W. H. Baird	Guy Z. Pearce F	Lewis L. Gwin E	P. L. Amheiser	V. E. Rouzer
Ambridge	16	Walter Panek B 12-53	Walter Wuycik	Walter Wuycik K	J. E. Matzvie S	Wm. H. Rittelmann	A. H. Bires
Arnold	10	M. F. Horne		Thos. Haser	Peter Malick E		George Frickanisce
Beaver Falls	17	E. C. Corcoran 1-54	John Buksa	D. W. Cleary F	D. F. Harvey E	Charles Cooper	Wm. Feeney†
Bellevue	12	John H. Bragdon B 1-54	Roy E. Kidd S	Charles E. Braden T	J. A. Greenough, Jr. S	J. A. Greenough, Jr.	Ralph A. Morcroft
Berwick	14	R. C. Culp B 1-54	D. Wm. Arndt	D. Wm. Arndt K	George Lowery S	Arthur McAfee	Harry Peterson
Bethel	11	J. J. Shaw B	R. M. Colteryahn S	R. M. Colteryahn S	Al G. Lutz S		George Kercher
Bethlehem	66	Earl E. Schaffer 1-54	Bertram Nagle	Stanley R. Frantz F	A. Newton Wiegner E	John L. Schweder	Raymond R. Rueter
Bloomsburg	11	(not reporting)					
Braddock	17	G. B. McDonough B 1-55	J. J. O'Hara	Wm. J. Miller T	G. M. Dillon	John Morenzi	Wm. Sulkowski

TABLE XX.—DIRECTORY OF CITY OFFICIALS IN ALL CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City and 1950 Population (000 omitted)		Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk	Chief Finance Officer	Director of Public Works	Fire Chief	Police Chief
Bradford	17	H. J. Ryan 1-52	M. E. Cornelius	T. A. Conneely F	J. H. Quirk E	E. B. Larkin	Ed. Edmonds
Brentwood	12	(not reporting)					
Bristol	13	I. J. Hetherington B 1-54	John Paglione S	Harold Hunter T	Livingston Joyce E	Clifford Hagerman	Linford J. Jones
Butler	24	Thomas R. Nicholson 1-54	Philip O. Miller	A. J. Winters F	J. Claude Aiken E	Joseph Langland	Jack Schnitzer
Canonsburg	12	Harry L. Cook B	Carl J. Gessler S	A. J. Bodenham F	David H. Abrams E	W. H. Arnold	James T. Haney
Carbondale	16	William L. Monahan	Mrs. E. D. Spellman	William A. Walsh F	Thomas Moylan	Joseph C. Healey	Francis P. Judge
Carlisle*	16	James H. Hargis B	Violet M. McCoy	Edward Gardner T	Geo. P. Searight M	J. Fred Brown	Chas. E. Strock
Carnegie	12	T. T. Coyne	A. B. Lafferty	A. B. Lafferty K	J. W. Barrett S	M. F. Schulte	C. H. Keisling
Chambersburg	17	T. L. Farner 1-54	G. B. Jacobs	G. B. Jacobs K	C. F. Pfoutz E	John L. Schatzer	H. S. Byers
Chester	66	Ralph F. Swarts 1-52	Richard J. Larkin, Sr.	W. Alrich Price F	John P. Nolan	Ellwood Webster	Andrew Desmond, Jr.
Clairton	19	John J. Mullen 1954	D. J. Patterson	H. T. Johnson F	Ernest H. Dequenne S	Thomas Gregg	Peter P. Orsini
Coatesville	14	Richard Scully, Jr. 1-52	Frank P. Pennegar	J. Herbert Lamb F	George Pollock E	Earl Richardson	Robert Hume
Columbia	12	Walter Roye B 12-54	Edward J. Dinkel	C. Stanley Albright F	Joseph A. Lutz S	Joseph Hartmann	E. H. McManus
Connellsville	13	Abe I. Daniels 1-54	S. T. Benford	C. A. Port F	J. E. Hoenshel E	William Debolt	George C. Johnson
Conshohocken	11	Elias L. S. Blair B	Clarence H. Cooper S	Thomas Williams F	William T. Muldren E	Walter Pope	Walter Phipps
Coraopolis	10	Geo. C. Kennedy B 1-54	Edward N. Weaver	Harry P. Jones F	R. E. Lunn S	H. G. Barker	J. J. Brush
Darby	13	Alex Abbot B 1-54	Fred C. MacDougall S	F. C. MacDougall S	Edward Taylor S	John Doheny	Richard J. Thornton
Donora	12	A. Z. Chambon 12-52	S. V. Erdelyi	Jos. Polkabla T	W. W. Dennis S	John Volk	John Pykosh
Dormont*	13	James K. K. Smith B 1-54	Robert McGregor M	Robert H. McGregor M	Robert H. McGregor M	Elmer H. Schneider	Ralph B. Miller
Du Bois	11	Patrick B. Dillman 1952	Edna V. Johnson	B. L. Shobert F	M. E. Milliren E	Carl Crawford	Bert Hetrick
Dunmore	20	M. F. Monahan B 12-53	James Hennigan	L. McCarthy C	Canio Maffucci S	M. E. Fitzpatrick	John J. Burke
Duquesne	18	Frank Kopriver, Jr. 12-53	Charles E. Dorman	E. M. Pirl F	Robert B. Dell E	Lawrence Trainor	Walter Weir
Easton	34	Joseph Morrison 1-52	Chester E. Rogers	Everett C. Weller F	V. W. Anckaitis E	Geo. T. Keller	Frank C. Frederick
Ellwood City*	13	Clyde B. Houk B 1-54	E. B. Moyer	E. B. Moyer K	E. S. Bleakney S	C. V. Rodgers	C. W. Ricer
Erie	130	Clairence Pulling 1-52	Eugene D. Graney	Kenneth Momeyer F	Fred Gorenflo E	Lawrence Scully	Wm. P. Donahue
Farrell	14	Michael Nevant 1-52	L. O. Clowes	Roy DeBrakeleer F	Anton Baver E	James C. Davis	John J. Sposito
Greensburg	17	Henry S. Coshey 1-52	F. M. Newcomer	Percy R. Sheetz F	Homer R. Ruffner S	Joseph Rush	Walter J. Hutchinson
Hanover*	14	Horace J. Stine B 1-54	S. Donald Michael S	S. D. Michael S	Chester A. Eckbert M	Harry W. Reed	John S. Berkheimer
Harrisburg	89	Claude R. Robins 1-52	Lawrence T. Burns	A. A. Poist F	R. H. Lyon, Jr.	Earl Swartz	Oscar Blough
Hazleton	35	Maurice Llewellyn 1-54	Florence M. West	William Steele F	Paul Lamont F	George Brandau	Steve Havrilla
Homestead	10	Dr. J. J. McLean 12-53	Harry C. Lewis	S. E. Graham C	John Kurch	Herman Samuels	Thomas F. Conlin
Indiana	12	Warren P. Kline B 12-53	A. B. Ansley	C. W. Duncan F	Wallace Cunningham S	James L. Jack	John F. O'Mara
Jeannette	16	Frank Binda 1-54	J. Claire Manson	J. Claire Manson K	Leonard J. Schnupp E	Othmar Seiler	Charles E. Walter
Johnstown	63	Walter E. Rose 1-52	John J. Cullen	Fulton I. Connor F	H. Lee Wilson E	John A. Moran	Charles R. Griffith
Kingston	21	Wm. I. Martin B 12-53	J. S. Weiss S	Harold Tippett T	Elmer S. Williams S	Lee Weir	David Francis
Lancaster	64	Howard C. Bare 1-52	Harry J. Taylor	H. A. Schnitzer F	J. H. Shertzer E	Harry Miller	F. G. McCartney
Lansdowne*	12	Albert S. Beers, Jr. B	Clarence H. Fox S	Miller E. Hutton T	H. Gilroy Damon E	Russel P. Wentzel	Peirce L. Richards
Latrobe	12	Victor B. Stader, Jr.	Victor E. Lynch S	M. A. Shust F	John Busch S	R. P. Wible	Chas. E. Hough
Lebanon	28	William W. Focht 1-52	Geo. H. Biely	F. D. Miller F	Frank L. Gardner E	Archibald G. Shuey	William Fairburn
Lewistown*	14	John J. Lawler B 1-54	Horace B. Gulden M	H. C. Boardman T	Horace B. Gulden M	A. N. Yearick	H. O. Landis
Lock Haven	11	Charles E. Herr 1-52	William Hollis	H. W. Swope, Jr. F	W. H. Ohl E	R. E. Merritts	R. E. Merritts
McKeesport	51	Chas. A. Kinkaid 1-54	Albert Elko	Guy W. Rodkey F	James S. Fiedler E	James McDermott	Frank B. McKee
McKees Rocks	16	David Hershman B 12-52	Charles J. Lanz S	Fred Kwiatek C	John Capuzzimati S	Thomas Cairns	Nicholas Antonelli

Meadville	19	F. A. Metz 12-53	Stanley Maxwell	Stanley Maxwell K	Roy Phillips E	Chas. Smallenberger	E. C. Gibson
Monessen	18	Hugo J. Parente	Francis H. Crum	David Canova F	Frank Sciullo E	Roy McShaffery	Michael Ferencz
Mount Carmel	14	Elmer J. Delcamp 12-52	E. J. Fincato	Edward Hester T	Harry W. Jones E	Joseph Megosh	Anthony Trefsgar
Munhall	16	Albert Williams B	Harry P. Percival	Harry P. Percival K	John Fertig	Edward Doyle	Benjamin Roberts
Nanticoke	20	Anthony B. Dreier 1-54	Joseph Rapuduski	Wm. Williams F	Bolish Kocienski	Anthony Zabiegalski	John Smereski
New Castle	49	John F. Haven 1-52	Jack H. Fritz	Albert A. Hoyland F	John Z. Street E	Herman Steinbrink	Robert Hanna
New Kensington	25	Raymond E. Gardlock 1-54	L. G. Heinle	Walter Surowski T	Frank Recco E	Edward Clawson	John Bettor
Norristown	38	William March B 1-54	W. S. Bowen S	O. Rahn T	Harry C. Rothrock E	J. B. Hartman	Robert Reilly
North Braddock	15	Patrick J. McLeigh B	John W. Ryan	John W. Ryan K	John Ballock	Wm. Lundberg	John J. Duhon
Oil City	20	William A. Morck 1-52	C. S. Hetrick	Charles Hetrick K	Bernis B. Weber E	T. A. Owens	I. L. Joslin
Philadelphia	2,065	Bernard Samuel 1-52	William M. Felton	Joseph Clark, Jr. C	Thomas Buckley	John C. Cost	Howard P. Sutton
Phoenixville*	13	Wm. M. Wilson B	John T. Bush†	John T. Bush T		James F. Dunn	Fred K. MacInnis
Pittsburgh	674	David L. Lawrence 1-54	James W. Patterson	James P. Kirk T	James S. Devlin	William H. Davis	Harvey Scott
Pittston	15	John J. Allardyce 1-54	John D. McNulty	Joseph A. Walsh F	John J. Reilly E	Frank Castner	Francis X. Linnen
Plymouth	13	Samuel Brokenshire	George Trebilcox	Kenneth Guest A	Herbert Shaw S	Harlan Todd	Lawrence Kindig
Pottstown*	23	William A. Griffith B 1-54	W. S. Shaeffer S	L. O. Garner T	George Shaner E	Richard Lindauer	James A. Laughead
Pottsville	24	George S. Heffner 1-54	Frank Matthews	John E. Schlottman F	George H. Steidel	George Smith	Anthony Downey
Reading	109	John F. Davis 1-52	Daniel F. McKenna	John A. Gingrich F	Robert S. Chubb E	Edward C. Dell	William P. Birney
Scranton	125	James T. Hanlon 1-54	Sam Druck	Edward J. Coleman T	John Washo	Thomas G. Evans	Leo Ruddy
Sharon	26	Myron W. Jones 1-52	Florence Lansdowne	Harry M. Sample F	Joseph Harris E	John R. Davies	Wm. E. Stuart
Shamokin	17	Thos. F. Landy 12-53	John C. Wary	P. P. Wiest F	Russell Persing	Harold Beury	Myron Reese
Shenandoah	16	J. J. Magalingo B 1-54	Salvadore Deluca	John Quaterolo T	M. Mozdyniewicz S	Sigmond Krieger	John P. Maher
State College*	17	E. K. Hibshman B 1-54	Anna M. Harpster S	R. Y. Edwards M	Paul G. Nystrom E	T. E. Sauers, Jr.	J. R. Juba
Steelton	13	Wm. P. Dailey B	Charles Newbaker S	Charles Newbaker S	C. W. Baskin S	James Thompson	Joseph N. Sostar
Sunbury	16	Joseph Nesbit	Helen T. Metzger	F. T. Grant F	Mark E. Starr E	Blaine W. Hoover	H. Clifford F. Gass
Swissvale	16	John L. Allen B 12-53	Charles E. Price, Jr.	Charles E. Price, Jr. K	Joseph W. Morgan	Lawrence Mulkerin	Raymond F. Walsh
Tamaqua	11	Harry W. Kleckner B	F. F. Seidel	Charles A. Gebert T	Robert F. Miller E	Frank B. Behr	Lester H. Baer
Turtle Creek	12	Urban W. Fresch B	C. L. McClintock	Wm. H. Semmens, Jr. T	C. S. Martz S	F. W. Bethune	Wm. J. Whalen
Uniontown	20	J. W. Sembower 1-52	E. H. Baker	I. W. Rider F	Geo. P. McCombs E	W. H. Raffle	A. W. Davis
Warren*	15	Wm. F. Crossett B	Mrs. M. L. Dougherty	Mrs. M. L. Dougherty S	L. A. Webster S	C. A. Albaugh	M. E. Evan
Washington	26	Elmer R. Wilson 1-52	John Griffiths	Raymond Goodridge F	H. H. Streator E	A. L. Loar	Joseph Sobansky
Waynesboro*	10	Dr. R. B. Brown 1-54	Roy N. Hawbaker M	A. Stover Fitz T	Bernard Smith E	Orlo E. Helm, Jr.	W. F. Gillan
West Chester	15	G. G. Cornwell B		Sara M. Weaver T		Winfield Slaughter	A. F. Glisson
West Mifflin	18	G. W. Lynn B	Mrs. I. Trautman	Mrs. I. Trautman K	A. G. Haupt S		S. B. Hampton
Wilkes-Barre	77	Luther M. Kniffen 1-52	Lucius K. Eldridge	J. Bowden Northrup F	Guy B. Walker E	Ambrose Saricks	J. Russell Taylor
Wilkinsburg	31	T. W. Stephens B 1-54	John C. Deal	F. D. Graf T	John C. Deal	Wm. Thomson	Jas. Harris
Williamsport	45	Leo C. Williamson 1-52	William S. Corter	Raymond R. Rall F	A. E. Farrington	Michael E. Clark	John G. Good
Yeadon	11	F. K. Hartley B	Frank R. Culp S	George H. Knauer T	H. Gilroy Damon E	James J. Donnon	C. Stewart Robinson
York	60	Felix S. Bentzel 1-52	Wilbur G. Baker	William Walker F	Edward M. Shelly	L. Ellis Wagner	Jere Sipe, Jr.

RHODE ISLAND—7

Central Falls	24	R. J. Connelly	Francis Keefe	Edmond R. Robert T	Lorenzo Bessette	George Salisbury	Joseph P. Stetkiewicz
Cranston	55	Hoyt W. Lark 1-53	Ernest Johnson	William Brown T	Elton F. Durfee	William Young	Louis Fouchecourt
Newport	32	Dean J. Lewis 12-52	Robert A. Shea	John J. Sullivan T	Timothy F. Sullivan	Abel S. Eldridge	Edward C. Sullivan
Pawtucket	81	Lawrence A. McCarthy 1-53	Leo G. Lamarre	Wm. T. Flanagan A	Harry Curvin	Wm. T. Connolley	Edward F. Parker
Providence	248	Walter H. Reynolds 1-53	D. Everett Whalen	John R. Crawford F	Charles McElroy	Thomas H. Cotter	Charles Higgins
Warwick	43	Joseph Mills 1-53	Henry M. Gallagher	G. Conrad Anderson T	Robert C. Barker		Forrest R. Sprague
Woonsocket	50	Ernest E. Dupre	Ellen V. Roberge	John Piche, Jr. A	Aurius Precourt	Augustine J. Cote	Edgar C. Turcotte

TABLE XX.—DIRECTORY OF CITY OFFICIALS IN ALL CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City and 1950 Population (000 omitted)		Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk	Chief Finance Officer	Director of Public Works	Fire Chief	Police Chief
SOUTH CAROLINA—10							
Anderson	20	William C. Johnston 6-52	Horace M. Wilson	Jas. M. Cuthrart F	C. C. Andrews E	W. B. Maddox	W. I. Burden
Charleston	68	Wm. McG. Morrison 12-51	A. J. Tamsberg	L. M. Redd C	G. M. Howe E	N. G. Olsen	C. H. Ortmann
Columbia*	86	J. Macfie Andersen 6-54	Guy Pitts	Ralph Tuten F	W. S. Tomlinson	A. McC. Marsh	L. J. Campbell
Florence*	22	Haskell M. Thomas 5-51	S. H. McCall	S. H. McCall K	E. C. Crouch	Ben Dozier	Julian A. Price
Greenville	58	J. Kenneth Cass 10-51	B. F. Dillard	John P. Batson F	T. C. Adams E	M. G. Kay	J. H. Jennings
Greenwood*	14	Alex H. Woodle 4-51	George Free	George Free K	Sloan Hodges S	C. L. Beaudrot	Harold Fortson
Orangeburg	15	R. H. Jennings, Jr. 9-53	L. F. Theiling	L. F. Theiling K	J. F. Pearson	C. A. Fischer	T. E. Salley
Rock Hill*	24	C. H. Albright	Ben R. Neely	Ben R. Neely K	J. Y. Scruggs E	W. H. Hope	E. M. Hanna
Spartanburg*	37	Thomas W. Whiteside 5-53	I. T. Williams	Roy E. Leonard T	Homer L. Hall E	W. O. Blackwell	Ralph D. Prince
Sumter*	20	W. E. Bynum 8-52	Wade S. Kalb	Wade S. Kalb K	L. C. Disher S	C. V. Wilder	W. M. Hall
SOUTH DAKOTA—6							
Aberdeen	21	R. S. Wallace 5-54		J. F. Zietlow F	Wm. H. Emerson E	B. F. Mehner	S. N. Swenson
Huron	13	J. S. Tschetter	Wm. H. Olson A	Wm. H. Olson A	Harlan Meyers E	Harold Cantowine	J. L. Anderson
Mitchell	12	Damon Clark 5-52	Scott Campbell	Scott Campbell A	Vinal C. Francis E	Asa B. Wheeler	Robt. H. Kneeland
Rapid City*	25	I. H. Chase	Robert R. Lang	Robert R. Lang K	Claude E. Bangs E	George A. Engler	Lewis Nordbye
Sioux Falls	52	H. B. Saure 5-54	J. L. Smalley	J. L. Smalley A	John N. Browning	Carl E. Swanson	Walter E. Dean
Watertown	13	G. A. Gilbert 5-52	Paul Krakowski	Paul Krakowski A	John O. Babcock	Orville Kinsman	Floyd LeVake
TENNESSEE—15							
Bristol	17	Fred V. Vance	A. Stone	G. Vance F	B. Robertson E	W. A. Buckles	W. J. Rogers
Chattanooga	130	P. R. Olgiatti 4-55	D. E. Geer A	D. E. Geer A	M. E. Boriss E	R. R. Gouldy	Ed. Ricketts
Clarksville	16	William Kleeman 12-52	J. H. Marable	J. H. Marable K	John Cunningham	John J. Roche	John P. Balthrop
Cleveland	12	Willard H. Parks 10-54	Pat Randolph	B. C. Brown F	J. V. Dodd E	L. F. McDaris	Luther Goodwin
Columbia*	11	Eldridge Denham 1-54	Herman F. Roach	Herman F. Roach T	H. E. Coker	J. P. White	E. P. Fox
Dyersburg	11	Page V. Hart 1-52	W. B. Brigham	W. B. Brigham K	Allen Ladd S	Otis Pruitt	Nick Bond
Elizabethton*	11	Dr. W. G. Frost 7-52	G. J. Holly	Earl M. Reasor F	H. C. Shultz	Dana Reynolds	C. M. Boatright
Jackson	30	George A. Smith 7-51	B. Frank Graves R	George A. Smith F	D. W. Allen	Ben L. Warlick	Robert A. Mainord
Johnson City*	28	Howard Patrick 6-53	E. J. Quillen R	E. J. Quillen R	R. L. Jobe	L. L. Geisler	W. T. Wheelock
Kingsport*	20	E. B. Blankenbecler 7-51	J. R. Pecktal R	J. R. Pecktal T	M. L. West †	C. M. Kenner	G. W. Fletcher
Knoxville	124	James W. Elmore, Jr. 1-52	W. H. Stapleton R	A. P. Frierson F	W. W. Mynatt	Calvin M. Johnson	Joe Kimsey
Memphis	394	Watkins Overton 12-51	F. T. Tobey C	F. T. Tobey C	Wm. B. Fowler E	John C. Klinch	Edward H. Reeves
Morristown	13	C. Frank Davis 1-53	W. S. Rouse R	W. S. Rouse R	J. Allan Davis E	John Manning	E. H. Kelley
Murfreesboro*	13	J. A. Jones 5-52	Albert Williams	Albert Williams K	Henry Huddleston III E	B. B. Qualls	N. W. Powers
Nashville	173	Thomas L. Cummings 6-51	Wm. M. Carr, Jr.	J. W. Bauman F	W. A. Coolidge	H. D. Demonbreun	Ed Burgess
TEXAS—71							
Abilene*	47	Hudson Smart 4-51	Lila Fern Martin S	Marshall Bromley A	John Stiff E	D. C. Musick	Raymond Eakins
Alice*	16	B. O. Goldthorn	Mrs. L. Hobbs	Mrs. L. Hobbs K	Otto Richter S	L. H. McCoy	Stokes Micenheimer
Amarillo*	74	E. H. Klein 4-51	Katheryne Burwell	J. C. Lilly A	H. R. Smith	George B. Cooper	A. S. Harper
Austin*	132	Taylor Glass 5-51	Elsie Woosley	J. D. Huffman, Jr. F	C. G. Levander	John E. Woody	R. D. Thorp
Baytown*	23	J. A. Ward 4-51	Mrs. Edna Oliver	A. V. Barber F	C. W. Grantham	A. H. Lintelman	H. E. McKee

Beaumont*	94	Otho Plummer 4-52	Jas. T. Garrard	Mrs. W. J. Brockman M	R. Clyde Black	S. D. O'Conor	J. H. Mulligan
Bellaire*	10	Everal L. West 8-51	Burgess Pool	J. A. Lee F	J. E. Noser E	W. J. Ward, Jr.	John Hlavaty
Big Spring*	17	G. W. Dabney 4-51	C. R. McClenny	C. R. McClenny K	E. L. Killingsworth	H. V. Crocker	W. D. Green
Borger*	18	R. V. Latimer	Merle Carpenter	A. A. Meredith M	V. N. Short S	J. D. Miller	W. O. Deweese
Brownsville*	36	H. L. Stokely 11-51	Jesse Sloss	Lillian Kemmy F	F. L. Rockwell E	E. Valent	Gus Krausse
Brownwood*	20	A. N. Thomason	Roy C. Ramsour	Roy C. Ramsour K	J. S. Palmer	Chas. M. Alford	Jack Pike
Bryan*	18	R. C. Dansby	Noah W. Dansby S	Noah W. Dansby S	J. S. Harrison E	Chas. E. Griesser	H. W. Collins
Cleburne*	13	Wm. Roy Anderson 5-52	Miss J. Gordon S	Miss J. Gordon T	H. E. Doak S	E. C. Templeton	Oran Smith
Corpus Christi* . .	108	L. Wasserman 4-53	C. W. Vetters S	W. G. Graf C	H. H. Stirman E	John G. Carlisle	Roy Lay
Corsicana	19	H. T. Braselton 4-51	J. P. Welch	J. P. Welch K	F. V. Blucher E	H. P. Bivins	O. B. Nutt
Dallas*	433	J. B. Adoue, Jr. 5-53	Harold G. Shank S	Charles C. Ford	John T. Conroy	Clarence N. Penn	Carl F. Hansson
Del Rio	14	Frank Randolph 4-52	E. W. Marlowe S	E. W. Marlowe S	H. C. Jones E	Norbert Kunz	R. C. Hawkins
Denison	17	Harry Glidden 4-51	Harold Schmitzer S	Harold Schmitzer S	Elmo C. Drumb E	Pat S. Lowe	Louis J. Carlat
Denton	21	Mark Hannah 4-52	Chas. C. Orr, Jr.	Chas. C. Orr, Jr. K	H. G. Creel, Jr. E	Tom Robinson	Jack Harrison
Edinburg*	12	Felix L. McDonald 4-51	Mary S. Puckett	H. P. Griffin M	H. P. Griffin M	E. E. Sanders	Ped M. Hunt
El Paso	130	Fred Harvey 4-53	W. R. Collins	G. R. Daniels C	H. G. Stacy E	H. A. Davis	W. C. Woolverton
Fort Worth*	277	J. R. Edwards 4-53	E. S. Birdsong	E. S. Birdsong S	C. M. Thelin	Paul C. Fontaine	Geo. T. Hawkins
Gainesville*	11	Henry Lynch 4-52	Gilbert G. Holman S	Homer B. Bly M	W. O. Springfield S	George Brown, Jr.	Lewis T. Tehobald
Galveston	66	H. Y. Cartwright, Jr. 5-51	Mildred M. Oser S	F. A. Quin A	G. H. McDaniel, Jr. E	Wm. J. Henderson, Jr.	William J. Burns
Garland	10	D. Cecil Williams	J. P. Stultz	J. P. Stultz K		Oscar Harris	J. W. Ogle
Grand Prairie	13	E. Carlyle Smith	J. A. Johnson S	J. A. Johnson T	C. F. Ballard E	J. C. Swadley, Jr.	H. P. Watkins
Greenville	15	John H. Miller 4-52	Mrs. O. Long	Mrs. Oscar Long K	W. L. Somers S	H. F. Peyton	L. P. Petty
Harlingen*	23	Gene McCullough 12-52	Frank R. Lucas	Frank R. Lucas K	K. R. Caldwell E	R. C. Berna	W. A. Hensley
Highland Park . . .	11	E. H. Blum 4-52	E. E. Crowell	E. E. Crowell S	R. B. Allen E	W. H. Naylor	W. H. Naylor
Houston	594	Oscar F. Holcombe 1-53	Mrs. M. H. Westerman S	Roy B. Oakes C	J. M. Nagle	C. A. Middlekauf	L. D. Morrison
Kingsville	17	Harold O. Brown 5-52	Frank D. Johnson	Frank Johnson K	R. R. Bonner E	Paul E. Dacke	Jack West, Jr.
Lamesa*	11	J. W. Bryant 4-52	Jack N. Goodloe S	Jack N. Goodloe S	L. E. Petty E	John Hildreth	Sam Floyd
Laredo	52	Hugh S. Cluck	James Haynes S	R. J. Benavides T	G. F. Farias E	Geo. E. Renken	D. O. Gallagher
Longview*	24	R. B. Williams 4-51	H. G. Mosley	H. G. Mosley S	B. A. Crocker E	E. S. Scott	Jack O'Brien
Lubbock*	71	Clarence Whiteside 4-52	Lavenia Lowe	Lavenia Lowe K	R. L. Oldham	W. E. Twitty	R. E. Dysart
Lufkin*	15	Granville Wright 4-51	Barney A. Bradshaw	Barney A. Bradshaw K	Joe McClendon	Leo Shotwell	George Powell
McAllen*	20	C. W. Davis 4-51	William L. Schupp M	William L. Schupp M	C. L. Fabian E	Alfred Myers	C. D. Mussey
McKinney	11	R. F. Newsome 4-51	G. Frank Wolford S	R. F. Newsome F	J. R. Bryan	Walter Cockrell	D. M. Padgitt
Marshall*	22	E. N. Power 4-51	Clark Ross S	Clark Ross S	J. E. Albright E	Carl Bechtold	C. M. Ezell
Mercedes	10	G. E. Watson 4-52	H. M. Rouse	H. M. Rouse K	A. E. Biel E	A. A. Moore	C. F. Barter
Midland*	22	Wm. B. Neely	J. C. Hudman	K. E. Moore F	J. M. Orman	J. T. Walker	Jack Ellington
Mission	11	Logan Duncan 4-52	V. D. Anderson	V. D. Anderson K	C. E. Langston	Ray Landry	Truett Jordan
Nacogdoches*	12	A. J. Thompson 4-52	J. T. Alders	J. T. Alders K	Jack Clevenger S	D. A. Teutsch	Tom Drewry
New Braunfels . . .	12	A. D. Nuhn					
Odessa*	29	Dr. C. W. McCollum 4-52	L. L. Anthony	R. M. Cole C	C. W. Yarbrough	Chas. Meadows	J. J. Heaton
Orange	21	Raymond Sanders					
Palestine	12	Ralph H. Irvine 4-51	J. G. Hardgrave	K. A. Anderson F	O. J. Wagner	Milton Turner	H. D. Barton
Pampa*	17	C. A. Huff 4-51	Edwin S. Vicars	Edwin S. Vicars K	Ray Evans E	J. E. Winborne	John Wilkinson
Paris*	22	H. W. Parchman 4-51	M. F. Shelton	M. F. Shelton K	W. F. Hicks	Miller Steed	H. R. Marks
Pasadena	22	Sam Hoover					
Plainview	14	W. Holbrook	P. H. Bryan	P. H. Bryan K	R. K. Snethen	A. M. Hamilton	H. W. Curry
Port Arthur*	57	J. P. Logan 4-51	E. W. Meyer	C. Nelson A	H. Poole	D. P. Rachal	G. B. Douglas
San Angelo*	52	A. D. Rust 4-52	Mamie Barfield	Garland P. Franks M	J. P. Burden	Tom Biggs	Ava Smith
San Antonio	407	A. C. White 5-51	J. Frank Gallagher	T. N. Tucker A	W. W. Toxey E	Marcues L. Butler	F. D. Palmer

TABLE XX.—DIRECTORY OF CITY OFFICIALS IN ALL CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City and 1950 Population (000 omitted)		Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk	Chief Finance Officer	Director of Public Works	Fire Chief	Police Chief
San Benito*	13	J. C. Hay 4-52	Lucille Kendrick	Lucille Kendrick K	Marion I. Crow	Ralph H. Rogers	John R. Cowart
Sherman*	20	A. D. Denton 4-51	R. L. Brooks	C. Rodman Porter M	A. A. McMillan E	A. C. Jones	V. J. Brown
Snyder	12	F. G. Sears					
Sweetwater*	14	Lester Reeves 4-51	W. H. Whaley	Henry B. Nabers M	Roy Duckett	A. C. Forgay	J. E. McCoy
Temple*	25	C. L. Walker, Jr. 4-52	D. H. Vannoy	D. H. Vannoy K	Wm. C. Bengel	A. J. Giesbers	W. M. McDonnold
Terrell*	12	A. C. Graham 4-51	J. T. Riley S	J. Riley S		Preston Barnett	John Boston
Texarkana	25	Carroll L. Shiifer 5-52	Joe C. Dixon S	O. Colaw A	Steve Talbert S	Joe Benjamin	Jack N. Runnels
Texas City	17	L. A. Robinson 4-53	Kenneth T. Nunn	L. A. Robinson F	R. R. Osburn	Fred Dowdy	E. K. Knowles
Tyler*	39	James W. Fair C 4-52	G. V. McNallie	G. V. McNallie K	J. P. Ferril	Eddie Waller	D. C. Butler
University Park	24	Roy C. Coffee 4-52	Ralph E. Hamman	Ralph E. Hamman K	Jack B. Kirven E	Forrest E. Keene	Forrest E. Keene
Vernon	13	Fay E. Eggleston 4-52	S. H. Hall	S. H. Hall K	R. B. Sherrill, Jr. E	L. L. Howell	Walter Suttle
Victoria	16	H. W. Griffith 4-51	J. P. Daly	J. P. Daly K	F. B. Lowry E	P. H. Salziger	John Vogt
Waco*	84	L. M. Crow 4-52	Otis W. DeHay	R. C. Hoppe M	J. H. Strange	L. P. Harrington	J. V. Gunterman
Waxahachie*	11	J. Hudson Gardiner 4-51	Robert A. Watson S	Robert A. Watson S	J. H. Culver S	Carl Blevins	Lee Turner
W. University Place	17	Hal E. Terry	Whitt F. Johnson S	C. E. Gammill T	I. L. Peabody E	Claude Reynolds	H. E. Shipp
White Settlement	11	Curby Mirike					
Wichita Falls*	68	Harold Jones 4-52	J. B. Hickerson	L. M. Crow, Jr. F	F. M. Rugely	Thurston Harrick	C. C. Daniel
UTAH—4							
Logan	17	William W. Owens 12-53	H. R. Pedersen	H. R. Pedersen A	Ray C. Hugie E	Elmer S. Laurence	Eli Drakulich
Ogden	57	W. R. White 1-54	E. M. Villotson R	E. H. Carlsen A	C. R. Kimball E	Lyle Hadlock	M. J. Schooff
Provo	29	C. W. Love	G. M. Snelgrove	Robert Q. Strong A	Earl Conder E	Lloyd B. Dickson	W. J. Farley
Salt Lake City	182	Earl J. Glade 1-52	Irma F. Bitner R	Earl J. Glade F	Roy W. McLeese E	Joseph Piercey	L. C. Crowther
VERMONT—3							
Barre*	11	C. M. Willey, Sr.	Ralph Olliver	Ralph Olliver T	Thurman W. Dix	Roy MacDonald	Dennis Donahue
Burlington	33	J. Edward Moran 6-51	Wesley T. Abell	G. Raymond Stimets T	Erwin T. Lavery E	Donald J. Kelley	Donald P. Russell
Rutland	18	Dan J. Healy 3-51	Henry P. Battles	W. J. Simonds T	Edward J. Crowley	A. H. Koltonski	J. Fred Carbine
VIRGINIA—20							
Alexandria*	62	Franklin P. Backus 6-52	Mrs. F. Webb	Roger C. Sullivan T	C. Luckett Watkins	Bernard J. Padgett	Edgar Sims
Bristol*	16	E. H. Hammer	O. L. Hamilton, Jr.	O. L. Hamilton, Jr. K	Earl C. Coalson	Hugh R. Worley	John W. Stover
Charlottesville*	26	S. F. Hamm 8-52	M. M. Pence	M. M. Pence K	T. W. Edwards E	C. H. Page	J. E. Adams
Danville*	35	Curtis V. Bishop 9-52	R. L. Hall	R. L. Hall K	E. M. Wickne E	John C. Long	J. C. Garnett
Fredericksburg*	12	C. M. Cowan	B. S. Roberts	Kuszner Bauman T	Eldon M. Vass E	A. H. Stone	A. G. Kendall
Harrisonburg*	11	L. L. Loewner 9-52	E. R. G. Heneberger A	E. R. G. Heneberger A	W. G. Myers	K. J. Long	J. F. Ritchie
Hopewell*	10	D. Lane Elder 9-52	Louise S. Belch	Helen B. Sharp F	L. D. Pritchard E	J. J. Cuddihy	F. C. Gwaltney
Lynchburg*	48	J. V. Morrison 9-52	R. S. Harris	R. S. Harris C	James D. Wright E	M. K. Evans	J. H. Boice
Martinsville*	17	J. R. Walker 9-52	W. H. Yeaman	W. H. Yeaman F	R. L. Maury	J. E. Minter	H. W. Stultz
Newport News*	42	Dr. R. Cowles Taylor 8-52	A. M. Hamilton	B. G. James T	Sol Ellenson	G. A. Powers	W. F. Peach
Norfolk*	189	W. F. Duckworth 9-52	John D. Corbell	C. A. Harrell M	H. H. George III	R. L. Woolard	A. L. Sims
Petersburg*	35	Churchill G. Dunn	W. F. Spotswood A	W. F. Spotswood A	Whitworth Cotten E	J. N. Farmer	W. E. Traylor
Portsmouth*	71	Fred A. Duke 9-52	A. P. Johnson, Jr.	A. P. Johnson, Jr. K	F. J. Bergeron	W. B. Sykes	L. C. Warren
Richmond*	230	T. Nelson Parker 6-52	W. T. Wells	J. Maurice Miller F	Jack H. Gould	J. F. Finnegan	O. D. Garton

South Norfolk* . . .	10	Clarence E. Forehand 6-51	R. L. Spence	N. D. Flora T	I. W. Dunning E	F. G. Williams	J. K. Holland, Jr.
Staunton*	20	William A. Grubert 9-52	Catherine Musser	George LaBonte F	Earl H. Stockdon E	E. H. Dabney	E. L. Bragg
Suffolk*	12	Wm. F. Whitley 9-51	Wm. S. Holland	Geo. S. Swain T	C. H. Holland S	J. H. Bangley	L. B. Butler
Waynesboro*	12	F. R. Loth	Edward G. Heatwole	E. G. Heatwole K	E. A. Via	J. Guy Rusmiselle	W. C. Drumheller
Winchester*	14	M. B. Clowe, Jr. 9-52	J. W. Jones A	J. W. Jones A	J. R. Brandon E	Taylor L. Barr	J. Thomas Boyd

WASHINGTON—19

Aberdeen	19	Ed Lundgren 6-52	Victor Lindberg	Victor Lindberg C	L. E. Hough E	Chas. Borum	Pat Gallagher
Bellingham	34	Jack Mulhern 6-52	Alfred B. Loop	Alfred B. Loop C	Theo Scholz E	Roland Skidmore	Clifford L. Blodgett
Bremerton	28	L. Kean 6-52	E. H. T. McGowan	Lulu D. Haddon F.	David B. Wheaton	Ernest Yett	Charles Lewis
Everett	34	H. Arends	John L. Sugars	H. Arends F	L. H. Unzelman	F. F. Schroeder	C. E. Jones
Hoquiam	11	F. Anderson	Ola Hall	Mrs. M. Peterson T	F. D. Estabrook E	Glen Haney	Norman Foote
Kennewick	10	U. L. Keolker 6-53	Mrs. M. A. Miller	Mrs. M. A. Miller K	J. F. Manes S	Herbert O. Malchow	John Dickinson †
Longview	20	Edw. E. Cloney	D. Wiley Carpenter	D. Wiley Carpenter K	Jack Jones E	H. H. Clarke	James D. Skaggs
Olympia	16	R. A. Swanson 6-53	B. F. Hume	Dan McCaughan F	Chas. Williams E	Harry Lynch	Roy L. Kelly
Pasco	10	John Beck	Adah M. Perry	Orville B. Olson C		L. A. Matthias	A. L. McKibbin
Port Angeles	11	Frank A. Feeley 6-52	J. E. Law	Vernon J. Robinson F	Herman H. Ahlvers	Clay A. Wolverton	R. O. Ide
Pullman	12	J. F. Bohler 6-53	Frankie Allen	June O'Dey T	B. O. Nelson E	Axel Melander	Arch Campbell
Renton	16	Joe R. Baxter 6-52	Wiley Crook	Dorothea Gossett T	James Highton E	Floyd Lawrence	Vincent Stewart
Seattle	463	William F. Devin 6-52	W. C. Thomas	W. C. Thomas C	R. W. Finke E	Wm. Fitzgerald	Geo. D. Eastman
Spokane	160	Arthur Meehan 6-53	Alex. A. Brown	Wallace N. Sproul F	Chas. E. Davis E	Jas. T. Blamey	Clyde E. Phelps
Tacoma	143	John H. Anderson 6-54	Josephine Melton	L. W. Craig F	J. S. Roberts	C. J. Eisenbacher	Hans L. Kabel
Vancouver	28	Vern B. Anderson 1-52	Ronald G. Lovette	George W. Hutton F	B. G. Smith E	P. E. DuPaul	Harry Diamond
Walla Walla	24	R. V. Borleske 6-51	Ray Appling	P. M. Winans F	Grova Cookerly E	Leonard Adams	Fred Bennett †
Wenatchee	13	Arthur H. Pohlman 6-53	Carl. W. Kruegel	W. B. Young F	James Dunstan E	Fred Paul	Carl H. Hansen
Yakima	38		Pearl Benjamin	Owen O. Carpenter F	A. B. Collins E	W. K. Moore	Harold A. Robinson

WEST VIRGINIA—13

Beckley	19	W. A. Burke 12-51	William Pharew	William Pharew K	A. K. Minter S	Bernard Martin	M. E. Tyree
Bluefield*	21	W. L. Thornton 8-53	Mrs. E. B. Shupe	Alvah L. Tyree T	Elmer C. Barton E	E. L. McClure	C. N. Wilson
Charleston	73	John T. Copenhaver 5-55	J. A. deGruyter	W. E. Thomas A	Harry Campbell E	O. E. Boggess	Charles E. Ray
Clarksburg*	32		Lloyd D. Griffin	Lloyd D. Griffin K	Harry Stealey	Joe Martin	E. F. Amsler, Jr.
Fairmont	29	Albert F. Robinson 7-51	Marchie M. Nutter	James H. Hanway	Sam Shuttleworth E	Wm. J. Morgan	John Austin
Huntington	86	W. W. Payne 12-52	R. L. Smith	D. H. Leasure A	F. S. Whitney E	F. L. Crouse	L. H. Whitten
Martinsburg	16	Carlton B. Stuckey 7-52	Ella D. Davis	J. Frank Siebert A	John C. Potts E	Ward M. Davis	Robert C. Stum
Morgantown*	25	C. W. Loar 6-51	Ed. B. Bierer	Ed. B. Bierer K	J. E. Snyder E	Harry E. Pickenpaugh	R. L. Singleton
Moundsville	15	Wilbert Miner 7-51	O. S. Chambers	O. S. Chambers K	Gorden W. Sammons E	C. C. Cunningham	Raymond Gillespie
Parkersburg	30	Golden Underwood 4-53	Ruth Derenburger	Casto Ball T	J. Douglas Ayers, Jr.	Lloyd Layman	Joseph Beckett
South Charleston . .	17	A. V. Fitzwater 5-54	Willis A. Taylor R	H. S. Hill T	F. S. Workman, Jr. E	Chas. J. Schmidt	H. A. Master
Weirton*	24	Thomas E. Millsop	Nelson Ross	E. D. Rothrock T		John A. Ferguson	E. E. Stout
Wheeling*	58	Carl G. Bachmann	Robert L. Plummer	N. H. VonBerg A	James C. Boyd E	Wm. S. McFadden	W. R. Kennedy

WISCONSIN—33

Appleton	34	R. L. Roemer 5-52	Robert T. Maves	Robert T. Maves K	L. M. Schindler E	E. A. Greunke	Herbert W. Kapp
Ashland*	11	Fred Vecke P 4-51	Leo J. Martell	Leo J. Martell K	Jerod W. Day E	William Griffiths	E. J. Hennell
Beaver Dam	12	Alvin J. Beers 4-52	W. A. Tomashek	E. A. Strey A	Ivar Van Akkeren E	Claire Knoll	Louis W. Zweig
Beloit*	30	John T. Wootton P 4-52	R. H. Calland	A. D. Telfer M	W. A. Collins E	Glen J. Davis	R. W. Blumer
Chippewa Falls . . .	11	H. J. Webb 4-51	Lee C. Millard	Lee C. Millard K	S. R. Cray E	Wm. L. Huber	Floyd Maloney

TABLE XX.—DIRECTORY OF CITY OFFICIALS IN ALL CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City and 1950 Population (000 omitted)		Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk	Chief Finance Officer	Director of Public Works	Fire Chief	Police Chief
Cudahy	12	Vincent Totka 5-52	James F. Keller	James F. Keller C	Edwin J. Duszynski E	Sigmund Bukowski	John C. Medrow
Eau Claire*	36	Herman D. White P 4-51	O. E. Oien	Paul E. Byers F	Robert Van Nocker	Oliver T. Books	Bernard Garmire
Fond du Lac	30	Edwin Weis C 4-51	G. J. Ondrasek	John E. Murray F	John E. Murray S	H. E. Grunwald	James Cahill
Green Bay	52	Dominic Olejniczak 4-51	Clifford Centen	John Tease C	F. J. Euclide E	Wm. Gleason	H. J. Bero
Janesville*	25	Dr. Melville Smith P 5-51	Harlan Bradford	Harlan Bradford K	Jos. Lustig E	Frank Murphy	Jasper Webb
Kenosha*	54		B. A. Herrmann	B. A. Herrmann F	Robert M. Smith	Wm. J. Brady	Stanley Haukedahl
La Crosse	47	Henry J. Ahrens	Fred L. Kramer	Fred L. Kramer K	John Bauth E	Adolph Kessel	George Lang
Madison	96	George Forster 4-53	Alfred W. Bareis	George Forster F	T. F. Harrington E	Edward J. Page	Bruce Weatherly
Manitowoc	27	Walter G. Koepke 4-51	Arthur Post	Arthur Post K	Earl F. Walter E	Rueben Wetenhamp	James J. Kuplic
Marinette	14	Richard Murray 4-52	Catherine Murphy	Myrtle O'Conner T	Robert J. Poss	George Murtha	Fred A. Schultz
Marshfield	12	A. J. Reeths 5-52	E. H. Olson	L. E. Buchmiller T	C. H. Perry E	Richard G. Houren	Walter H. Wohlfahrt
Menasha	12	John R. Scanlon	Walter Dougherty	Walter Dougherty K	Basil Tuttle E	Arthur Gutzmann	Peter Clark
Milwaukee	633	Frank P. Zeidler 4-52	Stanley Witkowski	Virgil Hurless C	Walter M. Swietlik	Edward E. Wischer	John W. Polcyn
Neenah	12	Carl E. Leohning 4-52	R. V. Hauser	R. V. Hauser K	Wayne G. Bryan	John Zick	Irving H. Stilp
Oshkosh	41	Ernest R. Siewert	Roger Kliss	Orville Gartman C	F. M. Wolverton E	Leo J. Girens	William A. Golz
Racine	71	John E. Gothner 4-51	Frank J. Becker	James Peterson C	William Chadwick E	Rudolph Anderson	Wilbur Hansen
Sheboygan	42	W. M. Sonnenburg 4-51	J. E. Leberman	Wilbur Brehm C	Benjamin C. Seal E	August Sokoll	Walter H. Wagner
Shorewood*	16	John J. Cary P 4-52	John L. Jones	Mark E. Keane M	Ray D. Sullivan		Emil F. Bartels
South Milwaukee	13	Charles J. Plotz 5-52	Louis Mosakowski	Louis Mosakowski K	Richard W. Nicholson E	Raymond Gee	Henry R. Tylicki
Stevens Point	17	A. L. Jacoboski 5-51	Clara Trierweiler	Henry L. Yulga C	Bjarne E. Fieve E	Carl E. Maslowski	Elmer L. Zeaman
Superior*	35	G. A. Erickson P 4-51	R. E. McKeague	Jarl W. Aho F	Thomas M. Basterash	Olaf Sorenson	Arthur Buchanan
Watertown*	12		A. W. Duffy	E. F. Lemmerhirt T	Vaso Bjelajac E	Alfred Linde	Herbert Vehlow †
Waukesha	21	Edwin Honeyager	Nonie Crowley	C. Hughes C	Walter Dick E	E. P. Downie	Harold Owens
Wausau	30	Herbert A. Giese	Jay L. Brown	Lawrence Fogarty T	Archie E. Becher E	Wilbur Petzold	Everett Gleason
Wauwatosa	33	William Knuese 4-52	P. H. Riemer	Ted Kunz C	H. Wildshut E	Douglas Dunlop	Louise Wrasse
West Allis	43	Arnold H. Klentz 4-52	Phil Elliott	Irvin F. Knoebel C	Arthur L. Wichner	Henry C. Nelson	Thomas Kastello
Whitefish Bay*	15	Dr. Frank E. Drew 5-51	Leona R. Eichfeld	Alma C. Shepherd T	Ralph H. Cahill M	Henry Asen, Sr,	Orval H. Meister
Wisconsin Rapids	14	C. C. Knudsen 4-52	Nels M. Justeson	R. L. Clark T	Carl Cajanus E	George J. Staley	Rudolph J. Exner
WYOMING—5							
Casper	24	R. R. Rose, Jr.	Bessie Bunker	E. A. Grant T	B. B. Lummis E	Alfred Piper	Leslie A. Sawyer
Cheyenne	32	Edward Gowdy†	Lillian G. Fleming	Edward Gowdy F	A. W. Trout S	Ralph Garnett	Fred Schmoker
Laramie*	15		F. J. Coolican	C. E. Cady T	F. J. Trienen S	Blake Fanning	Barney Deti
Rock Springs	11	Edwin E. James 1-52	Carl F. Asiala	Carl F. Asiala T	Andy Angelovic	Pete J. Tronquet	John Zakovich
Sheridan	11	Terrell G. Scott 12-51	M. F. Ryan	M. F. Ryan K	T. J. Pelesky	A. E. Powers	B. H. Turk

TABLE XXI

DIRECTORY OF MAYORS AND CITY CLERKS IN ALL CITIES OF 5,000 TO 10,000 JANUARY, 1951

Code for Mayor:
B—Burgess
C—Chairman of Council or Board
P—President of Council or Village President

Code for Clerk:
A—Auditor
R—Recorder
S—Secretary
M—City Manager

An asterisk (*) indicates council-manager city.
A dagger (†) indicates acting official.

City	Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk
ALABAMA—26		
Albertville	Floyd Brown 9-52	J. M. Cochran
Alexander City	Joe H. Robinson	Jack Nolen
Andalusia	Tracey B. Wilder 10-52	Mrs. H. H. Ellis
Athens	Elmer L. Vinson 10-52	M. S. Kennemer
Atmore	H. H. Dees 11-52	H. Rollins
Attalla	Chas. W. Burke 10-52	M. J. McClendon
Brewton*	C. C. Fountain 10-52	M. C. Pittman
Cullman	W. J. Nesmith 10-52	J. G. Kramer
Demopolis	N. B. Fields 10-52	Mrs. Sallie Maynard
Enterprise	D. H. Russ 9-52	E. W. Nichols
Eufala	A. D. Wilson 10-52	Eugene C. Parker
Fort Payne	J. J. Stallworth 10-52	D. L. Wall
Greenville	J. H. Dunklin, Jr. 10-52	J. L. Grant
Guntersville	E. H. Cauch P 10-53	L. E. Moore
Jasper*	George S. Hiller, Jr. P 10-52	H. O. Barton
Lanett	C. E. DeLoach, Sr. 10-52	C. H. Hill
Mountain Brook*	Charles F. Zukoski, Jr. 9-52	Dorothy B. Hoyt
Opp	Travis Cosby 9-52	W. D. Page
Ozark	James Douglas Brown 10-52	Jesse B. Adams
Roanoke	K. L. Hooper 10-52	Olin E. Sheooard
Russellville		A. O. Richards
Sylacauga	Ed. J. Howard 10-52	C. J. Johnson, Jr.
Tarrant City	F. E. Erwin 10-52	Z. D. McCuen
Troy	Corley Chapman P 10-51	G. J. Hubbard
Tuscumbia	E. J. Henninger P 9-52	Miss Lurline Cook
Tuskegee	Frank H. Carr 1952	J. W. Ross
ARIZONA—9		
Douglas	Henry W. Beumler 6-52	Oakley Lucas
Flagstaff	H. L. Hutchison 6-52	C. T. Pulliam
Glendale*	H. E. Schrey 6-52	Elton A. Kirby
Globe	J. G. Langham 6-52	Cyril Kennedy
Nogales	James V. Robins	Alex L. Durazo
Prescott	Joe L. Allen 2-53	P. H. Miller
Tempe	Hugh E. Laird 6-54	E. M. Barbre
Winslow	F. C. Whipple 6-52	Hazelle Canady
Yuma	Willard J. Anderson 1-55	Linwood Perkins
ARKANSAS—20		
Arkadelphia	A. T. Goodloe 1-53	D. H. Crawford R
Batesville	S. Harney Chaney 1-52	R. W. Sturch
Benton	Dr. T. E. Buffington 1-52	Ernest Darnell, Jr.
Conway	Edgar B. Parker 1-52	Joe B. McGee
Forrest City	Jack R. Porter 1-52	Enos T. Altman
Harrison	Fred Jones 1-52	William G. Johnson R
Hope	Lyle Brown 1-52	Mrs. A. C. Reynerson
Magnolia	Sam Crumpler 1-52	J. W. Kendrick
Malvern	Henry A. Givens	D. L. Patrick
Morrilton		Earle Haynes R
Newport	Dr. H. O. Walker 1-52	Waughan Jackson
Osceola	Ben F. Butler 1-52	C. H. Bryant
Paragould	Ike Willcockson 1-52	C. D. Vaughn
Russellville	Ray Lee, Jr. 1-52	John T. Little
Searcy	Frank Headlee 1-53	Lillian E. Robbins
Springdale	Elmer Johnson 1-52	Arthur Dyes
Stuttgart	Dr. H. V. Glenn 1-52	Mrs. Lola Cole
Van Buren	Burton Lankford 1-51	George Crofton
West Helena	Fulton Simpson 1-52	W. A. Benton, Sr.
West Memphis	P. M. Dacus 1-52	Kenneth Hollis
CALIFORNIA—45		
Banning	Chester K. Hendricks 4-52	Mary M. Hill
Barstow	Leonard A. Zagortz 4-52	Earl E. Stanton
Belmont	L. F. Reetz 4-52	Mrs. Catherine A. Heartsner
Benicia	Michael FitzGerald 4-52	Miss Anna G. Pine
Calexico	Wm. J. Osborn 4-52	Richard S. Emerson
Chino	E. W. Soper 4-52	G. C. Seitel
Claremont*	Stuart G. Wheeler 4-54	Mrs. Margaret B. Tooker

Table XXI—Directory of Mayors and City Clerks in all Cities of 5,000 to 10,000—Continued

City	Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk
CALIFORNIA—Continued		
Coalinga	C. L. Kaiser	A. L. Gregor
Concord	James H. Sheehan 4-52	W. E. Ballenger
Delano*	Ernest J. Girard 4-52	Fay C. Short
El Cajon*	James E. Hunt 4-52	Victor A. Christensen
El Monte	Rollie C. Miller 4-52	Miss Ruth Bruton
El Segundo	Wm. R. Selby 4-52	Neva M. Elsey
Escondido	Albert J. Kuehl 4-52	Guy B. Ashley
Grass Valley	Gilbert G. Cramer 7-53	Lois M. Goldsberry
Hanford*	Otto R. Gribi 4-52	Arthur E. Hird
Huntington Beach	Vernon E. Langenbeck 4-52	John C. Henricksen
Indio	C. A. Washburn 4-52	Mildred Tatum
Laguna Beach	J. Frank Wharton 4-54	Ed. H. Beaver
Lindsay	Roy Crouch 4-54	D. H. Edwards
Lompoc	Robert W. Chilson 4-52	Charles S. Laubly
Martinez	Jack O. Fries 4-52	Raymond B. Johnson
Marysville	Marion C. Bew 1-52	Chester O. Gates
Mill Valley*	Harrison M. Leppo 4-52	Silas R. Richards M
Millbrae	George T. Warman 4-51	Isobel Smart
Mountain View	M. J. Spangler 5-54	C. N. Lake
North Sacramento	Henry Miller, Jr. 4-52	Alice E. Johnson
Oroville	J. L. Meyer 4-51	R. M. Carpenter
Pacific Grove*	William Mc. Chapman 4-51	John D. Irwin
Palm Springs*	Charles D. Farrell 4-52	Louise McCarn
Porterville*	Earl L. Reed 4-51	Jap Ellidge
Roseville	Wm. H. Finger, Jr. 4-54	R. W. Terry
San Anselmo	Carmel H. Booth 4-52	Ray M. Overdick
Sanger	Charles W. Day 4-52	Howard W. Ganger
Selma	J. N. James 4-52	Julius Jensen
Sierra Madre*	William A. Kinney 4-54	Lawrence B. Brain
Sunnyvale*	Walter L. Jones	Miss Ida Trubschenck
Susanville	Frank T. Burnett 4-52	Gabriel P. Laxalt
Tracy	William Larsen 4-54	C. E. DeFreitas
Turlock	Martin R. Critser 4-52	Walter M. Brown
Ukiah	Henry G. Mercer 4-52	S. E. Mitchell
Upland*	Eugene G. Nisbet 5-52	Hazel Cassell
Wesco	Frank W. Barker 4-52	Fred Pritschke
Woodland*	Philip R. Collins 4-51	S. R. Fairlee
Yuba City	Lloyd I. Huse 4-52	Anita R. Owen
COLORADO—11		
Alamosa*	Floyd W. Skelton 1-52	P. H. Henry
Canon City*	Archie R. Reeves 11-51	Josephine Swanson

City	Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk
GEORGIA—Continued		
Cartersville*	Henry Carl Nelson 1-52	Thos. A. Upshaw
Cedartown*	Glenn T. York C	H. B. Lovvorn
Cordele*	H. T. Smith C 1-52	Edith Roberts
Covington	E. G. Trammell 1-52	C. E. Castleberry
Douglas*	Dan G. Clough 7-51	Glenn Tanner
Elberton	Worley E. Hall	J. E. Harper
Fitzgerald	J. C. McDonald 1-52	Julius Bailey
Fort Valley	T. A. McCord 4-52	N. W. Jordan
Hapeville	Rex T. Reeves 1-52	Miss Barbara Lee
Milledgeville	Harry G. Bone 1-52	Lamar F. Ham
Newnan	E. B. Joiner 1-52	W. E. Barron
North Atlanta	Robert E. Lowe 1-52	Clyde Wolf
Statesboro	J. Gilbert Cone 12-52	J. G. Watson
Thomaston	F. G. Binford 1-52	Paul O. English
Tifton*	D. H. Hurst	B. A. Golden, Sr.
Toccoa*	E. D. Wright	Mary B. Hunt
Vidalia	J. L. Tollison 1-52	Mrs. S. B. Godbee
Warner Robins	W. T. Giles 1-53	Mrs. Frances Felker
IDAHO—2		
Blackfoot	Frank Smith 5-51	Edgar Capps
Burley	Joe Peters 5-51	Norman D. Smith
ILLINOIS—78		
Arlington Heights	Albert W. Goedke P	Forrest F. Davis
Batavia	J. E. Anderson 5-53	LaVerne Woodard
Beardstown	George E. Ring 5-53	Robert B. Maslin
Bellwood	Robert E. Judge P 6-51	Oscar B. Alsaker
Belvidere	Lester E. Cunningham 5-53	Frank L. Shattuck
Benton	Virgil H. Center 5-51	Fred Bagley, Jr.
Bradley	Clarence Lock 5-53	Ray Rasmussen
Broadview	Merritt E. Braga 4-52	John W. Taylor
Carlinville	Virgil F. Clark 5-53	Alfred Boatman
Carmi	A. J. Brandt	Wilburn C. Ritsch
Charleston	James L. Figenbaum 5-53	Russell Lafferty
Chester	Harry Katz 5-53	Frank Hight
Clinton	Bernard M. Pugh 5-51	Velma Sanders
Creve Coeur	Russell J. Canty P 5-53	Kenneth E. Vandaveer
Dolton	Ira J. Hastings P 4-53	Robert C. Haney
Duquoin	Victor H. Ritter 5-53	Sam R. Clark
East Alton	Otto F. Brazier P 5-53	Lawrence Darr
East Peoria	Otto Brauns 5-51	Wm. J. Mauschbaugh
Edwardsville	Wm. C. Straube 5-53	Edward H. Poos

Fort Morgan	Glenn S. White	C. M. Staple
Golden*	Everett L. Barnhardt 1-52	F. Arthur Lowther
La Junta*	M. B. Chase 11-51	Mrs. Hazel Best Girch
Lamar	C. O. Bowman 1-52	Mrs. A. J. Davy
Longmont	Otto Vliet 1-52	P. K. Spangler
Loveland	H. H. Markley 1-52	C. M. Vandapool
Sterling*	Otto Unfug 1-52	Dean Tanner
Walsenburg	Joe Mosco 1-52	Thomas M. Wilson

CONNECTICUT—4

Groton	Arthur M. Card 5-52	Leo W. Brogan
Putnam	John N. Dempsey 1-52	Gerard J. Lavallee
Rockville	Frederick S. Berger 1-52	Mrs. Margaret B. Kernan
Winsted	P. Francis Hicks 10-51	C. Wesley Winslow

DELAWARE—5

Dover	William J. Storey 1-52	Francis P. Neylan
Elsmere	David I. Hampton 4-51	Margret Saunders
Milford	Edward C. Evans 1-52	L. J. Daino
Newark	Wallace M. Johnson P4-52	Charles D. Long S
New Castle	Charles Klingemayer 4-51	

FLORIDA—21

Bartow*	H. Clay Gardenhire, Jr. 1-52	G. R. Brown A
Belle Glade	W. F. Crider 9-51	Frank C. Anderson
Chattahoochee	R. H. Hatcher 10-51	W. A. Tarpy
De Land*	Charles E. Tribble 5-51	Theo. C. Brooks
Delray Beach*	J. L. Saunders 1-52	Ruth R. Smith
Haines City*	Robert M. Willingham 10-51	K. M. Averill M
Jacksonville Beach*	H. A. Prather 10-51	Jack A. Callaham
Lake City	Murray E. Hagan 5-51	C. C. Codrington
Lake Wales	R. J. Haynsworth 6-52	J. B. Petrey
Leesburg*	J. L. Shelfer 1-52	D. Carl Smith A
Marianna	C. C. Brown 1-52	Evelyn Davis
Miami Shores*	George A. Frix 4-51	C. Lawton McCall M
Miami Springs	William A. McCarty 4-54	J. D. Ryan
New Smyrna Beach*	E. E. Altman 4-51	Mary M. Hill A
Opalocka	Wm. J. Dermody 4-52	Fred S. Arnold
Palatka*	E. A. Harper 1-52	J. H. Bryan
Plant City*	W. L. Slaght 1-52	N. M. Draughon
Pompano Beach*	George W. McPherson 2-52	Winifred F. Sharp
Quincy*	C. W. Thomas, Jr. 6-51	E. S. Malone A
Winter Haven*	L. H. Recker 11-51	O. R. Way
Winter Park*	W. H. McCaully 1-52	W. G. Heep

GEORGIA—21

Bainbridge	R. A. Griffin 1-52	H. B. Funderburk
Cairo	Walter Williams 1-53	W. H. Reddick
Carrollton	J. Hubert Griffin 10-51	Louise McCalmon

Effingham	H. B. Rinehart 5-52	C. A. Thoile
Fairfield	Ora J. Hubble 5-53	Gene Thomas
Flora	Leo R. Allen 5-51	R. D. Lewis
Franklin Park		
Geneva	Oliver J. Adamson 5-53	Victor G. Johnson
Glen Ellyn	Phillip A. Ganzhorn P 4-53	J. R. Stewart
Glencoe*	John W. Arthur P 4-52	Harold B. Bray
Glenview*	Elmer Palmgren P 4-53	Helen K. Waters
Herrin	Fred E. Schoonover, Jr. 5-53	Charles W. Campbell
Hinsdale*	Dale Cox P 5-53	Dorothy C. Kammeyer
Homewood	Joseph Schwarz P 5-53	S. Reid
Hoopeston	G. R. Browne 4-53	Jack Goodwind
Jerseyville	Earl Woolsey 5-51	Harold B. Brooks
La Grange Park	Walter J. Madigan P 4-53	A. A. Allen
Lake Forest	John O. Giles	Katherine R. Beauchamp
Lansing	Raphael E. Kraay P 52	Dorothy Wernicke
Lawrenceville	Wallace E. Stivers 5-53	Harry E. Talbot
Libertyville	J. J. Jaeger P 5-53	C. O. Carlson
Litchfield	C. Willard Peterson 5-53	Lee Bryant
Lombard	Edwin F. Deicke P 4-53	John F. Engel
Loves Park	Frank S. Larson 5-52	Victor H. Jensen
Lyons	Theofil T. Bulat P 4-53	Harold J. Bortman
Madison	Stephen Maeras 5-53	Percy Lux
Mendota	Glenn Momeny 5-53	Carl J. Yost
Metropolis	B. N. Beane 4-52	L. W. Barger
Morris	H. Ray Peacock 5-53	Arthur Stinchcomb
Mount Carmel	F. D. Talley 5-51	L. N. Wirth
Murphysboro	C. A. Hart 5-53	Delmar E. Ward
Naperville	James L. Nichols 5-51	Claud T. Grimes
Normal	Charles E. Murray 4-52	D. R. Bonny
North Chicago	Anton Macrowski, Jr. 5-53	John Darrow
Oak Lawn	Tunis L. Collings P 5-52	Wm. B. Gaddis
Olney	E. G. Miller 5-53	Frank W. Newton
Pana	John M. Jones 5-53	Harry Stanton
Paris	B. O. Luttrell 5-51	F. L. McCord
Park Forest*	Henry X. Dietch P 4-51	James L. Garretson
Peoria Heights	Guy T. Yates P 4-53	W. J. Hartzell
Peru	Frank Konetshny 5-53	Frank D. Flaherty
Pontiac	James N. Loghry 4-53	Maud Kirchoff
Princeton	Dr. R. M. Nelson 4-51	Marjorie Grampp
Rantoul	Earl H. Stephens 5-53	Ellis L. Zook
Riverdale	Henry Strosinski P 4-53	Peter J. Kurz
Riverside*	Ernst H. Wagner P 5-53	Eugene P. Eckmann
Robinson	C. W. Goyert 5-53	Nina M. Brigham
Rochelle	Leo J. Ripp 5-51	A. V. Ward
Rock Falls	Irving J. Weckesser 5-53	Earl Forehand
St. Charles	Dr. I. G. Langum 5-53	Gustaf V. Seastrom
Salem	Herman F. Austin 5-51	Conrad W. Garner
Savanna	Rhene B. Law 5-52	Ray R. Westfall

Table XXI—Directory of Mayors and City Clerks in all Cities of 5,000 to 10,000—Continued

City	Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk
ILLINOIS—Continued		
Summit	Richard P. Lambert, Jr. 5-53	Christ L. Dineff
Sycamore	Emil Jespersen 4-53	Everett Penrod
Taylorville	J. W. Spresser	Bennie F. Jones
Vandalia	Cliff Rasler 5-53	Irene B. Moore
Venice	Harry T. Hartman	Walter R. Cavner
Villa Park	William D. Rodger P 5-53	Marian G. Noble
Washington Park	(not reporting)	
Western Springs*	Walter Hartenstein P 5-53	Grace E. Meyer
Woodstock	Raymond C. Johnson 4-52	Frank L. Kennedy
Zion	Richard F. Hire 5-51	John D. Luce
INDIANA—38		
Alexandria	Guy C. Lewis 1-52	Marguerite Humphries
Angola	Glen S. Beatty 1-52	John L. Estrich
Auburn	Hal G. Hoham 1-52	Forrest Potter
Beech Grove	Richard H. Byland 1-52	Mrs. Alice L. Stratton
Bluffton	John A. Johnston 1-52	Edith Miller Arnold
Boonville	O. G. Rudolph 1-52	Ethel Barclay
Brazil	A. O. Hamm 1-53	Elmer S. Cox
Clarksville	A. E. Speck P 1-52	W. W. Robison
Clinton	Clarence D. Wright 1-52	Curtis H. Hayes
Crown Point	Marvin G. Erlenbach 1-52	Vernon R. Everett
Decatur	John M. Doan 1-52	H. Vernon Aurand
East Gary	LeRoy Webdell Pl-52	Esther Belle Swift
Franklin	Lewellyn W. Oliver 1-52	Noble D. Campbell
Greencastle	Harold W. Stewart 1-52	C. Clifford Frazier
Greenfield	James L. Allen 1-52	Margarett Staley
Greensburg	Earl Woodward 1-52	John A. Hillman
Hartford	Ralph L. Kline 1-52	Lucy M. Kimball
Highland	Ralph M. Dunn P 1-52	John A. Blom
Jasper	H. E. Thyen 1-52	A. J. Sermersheim
Kendallville	Robert E. Moses 1-52	James M. Fifer
Lebanon	Earl Reese 1-52	George E. Linton
Linton	A. M. Grass 1-52	Harold L. Jones
Madison	Wm. W. Eckert 1-52	Mrs. C. E. Wildman
Martinsville	William H. Thomas 1-52	Mitchell W. Tackitt
Mount Vernon	James M. Bennett 1-52	John D. Jones
Noblesville	Emmet R. Fertig 1-52	Louise Decker
Plymouth	Francis W. Johnson 12-51	Edward L. Mureitt
Portland	Albert A. Abromson 1-52	Jesse L. Peters
Princeton	M. Vernor Woodruff 1-52	Frank E. Coomer
Rushville	Russell Coons 1-52	Chas. R. Berry

City	Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk
KENTUCKY—20		
Bellevue	R. P. Hummel 1-54	Frank X. Braun
Corbin*	J. H. Meredith 1-54	A. Campbell
Danville	Henry L. Nichols 1-54	Jason Wesley
Dayton	Walter G. Pilgrim 1-54	Frank J. Staab
Elizabethtown	Harry M. Miller 11-51	Cecil Franks
Georgetown	Joe E. Johnson 1-54	Claude M. Hood
Glasgow	Leslie Moran	Malcolm R. Smith
Harrodsburg	B. M. Royalty 1-54	Mary G. Renfro
Hazard*	M. K. Eblen 1-55	Naomi Buckner
Jenkins	Harold Davis 1-55	G. K. Cantrell
Ludlow	John E. Crowe 1-54	Winferd Smith
Mayfield	Scott Lemon 1-52	
Maysville	James M. Collins 1-54	Miss Hazel Larkin
Mount Sterling	R. L. Barnard 1-54	E. O. Crooks
Murray	George Hart 1-54	C. B. Grogan
Paris	George L. Doyle 1-54	Louis Elvove
Pikeville	T. M. Stratton 12-53	Jack Elswick, Jr.
Princeton	Clifton Hollowell 1-54	
Somerset	A. A. Offutt 1-54	W. A. Moore
Winchester	Dr. John A. Snowden 1-54	Miss Lindsey Faulkner
LOUISIANA—22		
Abbeville	J. E. Kibbe 6-54	Miss Jo Ann Russo
Covington	Emile L. Menetre 7-51	M. P. Blache S
De Ridder	A. L. Stewart 7-54	Allen R. Le Compte
Eunice	Dr. J. J. Stagg 7-53	Wade J. Guillet
Franklin	W. McKerall O'Niell 6-54	E. J. Champagne, Jr.
Hammond	James A. Stire 6-53	Mrs. Vesta C. Rownd
Jackson	James M. Norsworthy, Jr. 9-52	T. J. Fore
Jennings	John L. Conner 7-53	A. T. Maund
Kenner	Joseph S. Kopfler, Sr. 7-54	Philomene Paasch
Minden	John T. David, Sr. 7-52	W. L. Baker
Morgan City	Dr. C. G. Brownell 12-54	Esten F. Smith
Natchitoches	Frank M. Kees, Jr. 6-52	Henry H. Breazeale S
Oakdale	C. H. Fenstermaker 7-52	Mrs. Bobbye Dean
Pineville	W. E. Kees, Jr. 7-54	Ellis L. Corley
Plaquemine	Charles P. Schnebelen 7-52	Harry K. Gallagher
Rayne	William J. Gossen 7-54	Ulysses J. Prevost
Sulphur	Adias Saunier 7-54	Mrs. R. W. Human
Tallulah	W. P. Sevier, Jr. 6-54	Pauline W. Belott
Thibodaux	Chas. E. Delas 1-55	Chas. O. Naquin
Ville Platte	Harvey R. LeBas	J. Emile Puchen
Westwego	R. J. Duplantis 7-53	Mrs. Alice Bouvier

Speedway	G. W. Schoenewey P 1-52	J. Wayne Baxter
Sullivan	Guy R. Biddle 1-52	Emil E. Muehler
Tell City	Volmar Franz 1-52	Mickolas Beumel
Tipton	Vern Smith 1-52	Clara Longfellow
Warsaw	Charles H. Rice 1-52	Harry D. Franks
Whiting	Andrew S. Kovacik 1-52	George Palenchar
Winchester	Harry W. Fraze 12-51	D. M. Simmons

IOWA—28

Algona	Byron P. Richardson 4-51	Laura E. Mitchell
Atlantic	Robert Wilburn 4-51	Hawley Lynch
Bettendorf	Louis J. Klise 4-52	Mrs. Mae G. Steffen
Carroll	A. N. New 3-52	T. J. Kerwin
Centerville	John R. Davison 4-51	T. C. Evans
Chariton	Fred R. Shelton 4-51	John A. Olson
Cherokee	George R. Hicks 4-51	J. A. Cary
Clarinda*	Don D. Drake 3-51	R. H. van Deusen
Creston	Arnold W. Cook 4-51	Paul H. Conway
Decorah	Floyd A. Hexom 4-51	Charles Anderson
Estherville	Dan S. Howard 4-51	Glenn L. Story
Fairfield	Wayne Vorhies 1-51	Loy R. Harris
Grinnell	M. F. Zimmerman 4-51	H. B. Lowrey
Indianola	L. H. Myers 4-51	Carl F. Brown
Knoxville	J. Rex Weddle 4-51	Howard L. Kading
Le Mars	C. W. Miller 4-51	Frank Stamp
Marion	M. H. Biddick 4-51	Mildred A. Titus
Mount Pleasant*	(not reporting)	
Oelwein	R. A. Harrington 4-51	Gordon K. Sanford
Perry	Leslie R. Wright 4-51	Bernard Nolan
Red Oak	C. F. Wilson 4-51	F. A. McLaughlin
Shenandoah*	W. R. Day 4-51	John Behm
Spencer	C. E. Curtis 4-52	Cliff Bowman
Storm Lake	O. J. Grau 4-51	Elwin Lindlief
Washington	G. E. Mace 4-51	John K. Sowash
Waverly	Arben L. Young 4-51	R. O. Clark
Webster City*	John A. Whaley 4-51	L. L. Doolittle
West Des Moines	C. K. Giles 4-52	Elmer P. True

KANSAS—10

Abilene*	Cecil I. Baker 4-51	M. E. Calkins
Concordia*	Melvin C. Cool 4-51	Glenn C. Zeornes
Hays*	A. A. Herman 4-51	Victor Wells
Iola	Ross Arbuckle 4-51	T. E. Shanahan
Liberal*	Lloyd I. Lambert	Paul Burke
McPherson	Homer J. Ferguson 4-51	Miss Olive Oakley
Olathe	Tom Poor 4-52	Aaron W. Reitz
Pratt	Chas W. Pratt 1-51	E. J. Ball
Russell*	W. R. Shaffer 4-51	R. E. Boxberger
Wellington	Myron M. Vandenburgh 4-53	Bernice S. Lindberg

Winnfield	Eli Harrell	

MAINE—6

Belfast City	Sherman C. English 3-52	Pauline C. McCormick
Brewer*	Gerald D. Robertson 1-52	Paul E. Clish
Gardiner	Philip H. Hubbard 1-53	H. N. Batchelder
Old Town*	Frank Greenleaf C 1-52	Inez I. Priest
Presque Isle*	William L. Milliken C 1-52	Mrs. Opal I. Gray
Rockland*	Carl M. Stilphen C 12-51	Gerald U. Margeson

MARYLAND—7

Elkton	Henry H. Mitchell 6-51	De Lancey Scott S
Frostburg	Jesse F. Jacobs 5-52	Alex G. Close
Greenbelt	Mrs. Elizabeth S. Harrington 9-51	Mrs. Winfield McCamy
Havre de Grace	Robert R. Lawder 6-51	Robert W. Warfel
Riverdale	F. W. Waigand, Sr. 5-51	J. Power Waters
Rockville	G. LaMar Kelly, Jr. 5-52	Sara A. Mortimer
Westminster	Joseph L. Mathias, Sr. 5-52	John R. Eckard

MICHIGAN—36

Alma*	E. E. Thompson 5-51	A. O. Burkholder
Big Rapids*	Walter E. Lypps 4-52	C. C. Mitchell
Buchanan*	Robert C. Strayer 4-51	Harry A. Post
Center Line	James L. Eisele 4-52	Wm. Steinhaus
Charlotte	Earl J. Lavengood 4-51	Ralph R. Arnold
Cheboygan*	William Marin 4-52	Oscar E. Anderson
Clawson*	Norman J. Bowen 4-51	Jared Welsh
Coldwater	Owen L. Decker 4-51	Dorothy Lehman
Dowagiac	Wilbur R. Stough, Jr. 4-51	Bush J. Lambert
East Grand Rapids*	John A. Collins 5-51	Louis F. Battjes
Garden City	Enos. W. Schaller 11-52	Douglas Waddell M
Grand Haven*	Martin Boon 4-51	J. Nyhof Poel
Greenville	Owen Mumaw 4-51	Mable Eichelberg
Grosse Pointe	R. B. Netting 11-51	Norbert P. Neff
Grosse Pointe Farms	William F. Connolly, Jr. 4-53	Harry A. Furton
Hancock	Michael A. Simula 4-51	John L. West
Hastings	John W. Hewitt 4-52	Franklin C. Beckwith
Hillsdale	Lucien D. Walworth 4-51	Ralph L. Hughes
Ionia	C. Anthony Balice 4-51	Raymond F. Coon
Iron Mountain	Erminio Raffin 4-51	Harold C. Lindholm
Ishpeming*	William T. Rose 9-51	Wilfred J. Brewer
Lapeer*	Wellington E. Rowden 4-51	F. J. Stephenson
Ludington*	H. F. King 5-52	Clarence Fornesbeck
Manistee*	Doyle Drury 5-51	Miss Margaret Fett
Manistique*	James H. Fyvie, M. D. 4-52	Alex Robertson
Marshall	Lewis Storr 4-51	Norman Holt
Melvindale	Raymond Petroni 1-53	Irene Coogan
Negaunee	Francis G. Phillips 1-52	Jacob H. Anderson
Oak Park	Gerald P. Kent 4-51	Mrs. Mildred Calendine
Petoskey*	Emery O. Nyman 4-51	Victor D. Cannon

TABLE XXI—DIRECTORY OF MAYORS AND CITY CLERKS IN ALL CITIES OF 5,000 TO 10,000—Continued

City	Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk
MICHIGAN—Continued		
Plymouth*	Cass Hough 4-51	A. F. Glassford M
South Haven	Charles H. Tait 4-51	Russell Tait
Sturgis*	George D. Freeman 4-51	Charles Hobel
Three Rivers*	Frank R. Warner 11-51	John L. Linsner
Trenton	Gordon L. Strohm 4-51	Fred E. Pomeraning
Wayne*	Wilson J. McCormick P 3-51	Clarence H. Todd
MINNESOTA—32		
Alexandria	C. R. Hove 3-52	Carl I. Erickson
Anoka*	R. B. Ehlen 4-51	C. R. Johnson
Bemidji	Hugh T. McCormick	Mrs. Marcene T. Fortier
Chisholm	Alfred Maturi 1-52	Max A. Nornberg
Cloquet	Roy W. Ranum 1-52	J. A. Parks
Columbia Heights*	O. H. Prestemon 6-51	Miss Rosella Johnson
Crookston	M. O. Oppegaard 1-52	Loren Skogness
Crystal	O. J. Bronstad 1-52	B. E. Scott
Detroit Lake	F. J. Rogstad	L. E. Learned
East Grand Forks	Earl L. Enright 1-52	A. G. Rand
Edina	Dr. Reuben Erickson 1-52	Bower Hawthorne
Ely	Anton Golob 1-53	A. O. Knutson
Eveleth	Joseph J. Primozich 1-52	J. E. Pleban
Fairmont	K. M. Brown 1-52	Stanley Stewart
Golden Valley	A. G. Stasel 1-52	Bert D. Putnam
Grand Rapids	L. J. Thomas 1-52	Frank Sherman
Hastings	John Werth 5-52	Edwin G. Sontag
Hopkins*	W. Harlan Perbix 7-51	A. W. Elmquist
International Falls	Archie R. Kelley 4-52	F. E. Patterson
Little Falls	Robert J. Phillips 4-52	C. E. McPherson
Marshall	Matt Neisen 4-51	H. N. Harmon
Montevideo*	George Stamson 1-53	A. E. Swenson
New Ulm	Roman F. Schnobrich 4-52	A. C. Sannwald
Northfield	C. O. Belshe 3-52	John Larson R
Pipestone	O. E. Helling 4-51	Harold Gilmore
Roseville	William A. Mueller 1-52	George A. Membrez
St. Peter	George W. Anderson 4-51	Agneto E. Kohl
Stillwater	E. W. Linner	Lester R. Brower
Thief River Falls	H. E. Simons 1-52	P. G. Pederson
West St. Paul	John V. Sperl 1-53	Earl Zehnder
Willmar	Orten E. Sandbo 4-51	Einar H. Brogren
Worthington	Jack C. Boote 4-51	C. S. Thompson
MISSISSIPPI—13		
MONTANA—Continued		
Miles City	Prescott Bowtelle 5-51	Ray Addington
NEBRASKA—9		
Alliance*	Lee Strong 4-51	F. R. Notson
Columbus	Lee L. Nauenburg 4-51	Albert J. Galley
Fairbury	Elton E. Cornelius 4-51	Alma DeLong
Falls City	Paul D. Zimmer	Russell Pollard
Lexington*	Bernard B. Smith 4-52	S. Y. Gillan
McCook*	Arthur John 4-54	Lila Borchert
Nebraska City	Victor D. Bremer 4-52	Mrs. Ethel Gaskill
South Sioux City	Fred W. Klasey 4-52	Phil Scaletta
York	S. J. Norton 4-51	Edwin Roberts
NEVADA—2		
Elko*	David Dotta 5-51	Mrs. Bernice Gregory
Sparks	Vern Hursh 5-51	Claude Cauble
NEW HAMPSHIRE—2		
Franklin	W. Frank Welch 1-52	Mildred S. Gilman
Somersworth	Romeo St. Laurent 1-52	Napoleon Berube
NEW JERSEY—56		
Audubon	Richard A. Park 5-53	Charles R. Dietz
Bellmawr	Philipps Mitchell 1-53	John Heller
Bogota	George E. Quinn 1-52	Melville W. Smith, Jr.
Boonton	Walter A. Peterson 1-52	Albert P. Smith
Bordentown	Lewis M. Parker 5-53	John R. Dougherty
Bound Brook	Thomas H. Warwick 1-52	E. L. Belli
Caldwell	Donald G. Lockward 1-53	G. W. Van Der Decker
Carlstadt	George Hollenbeck 1-52	James McCoy
Chatham	Charles P. Bartgis 1-52	John H. Mowen
Dunellen	Albert J. Roff 1-52	George J. Bache
East Rutherford	Joseph L. Brett 1-52	Wm. E. DeNike
Fairview	Louis Battaglia 1-52	George Ebel, Jr.
Freehold	Fred Quinn 1-52	C. H. Wilbur
Glassboro	Harris D. Geschwindt 1-53	Arman Schnetzler
Glen Ridge	R. Karl Honaman 1-52	James S. Brown
Glen Rock	Frederick A. Demarest 1-52	Ruth G. Sterger
Guttenberg	Andrew Johnstone	Peter Heinz
Haddon Heights	Elmer J. Williams 1-52	G. Winfield Sauer
Haledon	Ernest G. Ford 1-53	Andrew A. Heller
Hammonton	James A. Ruberton 1-52	John Jacobs
Hasbrouck Heights	H. Gerard Moersdorf 1-52	Robert I. Rafford
Highland Park	Alvah H. Cole 1-52	J. Ford Flagg

Brookhaven	J. H. Campbell 7-53	Mrs. Kate Scott
Canton	M. F. Simpson 7-53	Miss Bertha McKay
Cleveland	Wattie Bishop 6-53	Dorothy N. Wilson
Columbia	Bernard Callender 7-53	Mrs. H. W. Hargrove
Corinth	Leslie Horn 10-54	Gerald Harrison
Grenada*	W. K. Pierce 5-52	Mrs. Clara B. Criss
Kosciusko	Alton Massey 7-53	Victoria L. Miles
Louisville	Roger Parkes 7-53	H. C. Earhart, Sr.
Picayune	C. McDonald, Sr. 6-53	A. J. Read
Starkville	Grady Imes 7-53	Carter Parker
West Point	Thompson McClellan 11-52	H. L. Murphy
Yazoo City	W. S. Perry 4-52	P. E. Maxwell

MISSOURI—28

Berkeley	Edward A. Walsh 4-52	Dorothy Wilson
Booneville	S. L. Jewett 4-54	Hillard Selek, Jr.
Brentwood	Oscar A. Tuckett	Russell E. Wolff
Brookfield	Jean Paul DeVoy 4-51	Celia Clancy
Caruthersville	W. D. Byrd 4-54	Viola Kramer
Charleston*	W. Clifton Banta 4-51	T. A. Zilafro
Chillicothe	Robert A. Staton 5-51	Stella M. Thompson
Clinton	Dr. S. B. Hughes 4-54	Chas. S. Stratton
De Soto*	S. C. Cross 4-51	L. Burgess
Excelsior Springs*	A. F. Wagner 4-51	George Sedar
Festus	F. V. Isenman 4-51	I. R. Dixon
Flat River	J. W. Watts 4-52	Maymie A. Johnson
Kennett	J. W. Karsten 4-51	Sam Fisher
Kinloch	Willie Head 4-51	Mercedes Edwards
Ladue	E. S. Funsten 4-51	David L. LaDriere
Lebanon*	George Bassore 4-51	Henry Hufft
Lexington	Henry Dankers 4-52	John Bowman
Marshall*	John Waldorf P 4-51	George Meuschke, Jr.
Maryville	Clyde M. Roberts 4-53	Walter S. Todd
Neosho*	T. L. Steward 1953	M. R. Gibson
Nevada*	W. Morris Nunn 4-51	C. C. Bradley
Pine Lawn	C. O. Close 4-51	G. Auty
Rolla	Earl Hudgens 5-51	Walter Bradford
Trenton	J. M. Cahill 4-51	Lucille Love
Warrensburg	Harry R. Garrison 4-51	H. M. Cash
Washington	A. Roy Pearson 4-54	A. G. Filla
Webb City	Robert J. Cummings 4-54	E. R. Justin
Wellston	Leo J. Hayes 4-54	John R. Dicks

MONTANA—6

Glendive	James Osborne 5-51	Mrs. Ann Guy
Havre	Harry Soderberg 5-51	G. W. Patterson S
Kalispell	F. H. Keller 5-51	W. H. Boberg
Lewistown	E. O. Kindschy 4-51	H. E. Pierce
Livingston	Daniel N. Miles 5-51	Wm. C. Anderson

Keansburg*	Felix J. Brennan 5-53	Richard A. Jessen
Keyport	Charles E. Applegate 1-53	Adelaide B. Crammer
Leonia	Dudley C. Allen 1-52	C. J. Kirkland
Manville	Frank W. Baron 1-52	Peter Manzak
Maywood	Russell M. Pike 1-52	Catherine Ogden
Metuchen	Joseph L. Costa 1-52	Rufus D. Renninger
Middlesex	Louis Staffelli 1-52	Elmer C. Hoagland
Midland Park	Henry J. Wostbrook	Abram L. Yonkers
New Milford	Mario K. La Barbera 1-53	Frank J. J. Kehoe
Newton	Millard F. Tallman 1-52	Stanford B. Tidaback
Ocean City	Edward B. Bowker 5-51	Regina B. Rodgers
Oceanport	Edward C. Wilson, Jr. 1-52	Wm. P. Fleckner
Palisades Park	John J. Dickerson 1-53	Miss Mary E. McGee
Palmyra	Charles V. Dickinson 1-52	George Spencer
Paramus	Emil J. Geering 12-52	Harvey W. Hebberd
Paulsboro	Joseph H. Enos 1-52	Walter C. Thomson
Penns Grove	George L. Wecker 1-52	W. R. Cochran
Pitman	Walter S. Gibbs 1-52	Carl A. Renner
Prospect Park	Tice De Jong 1-53	John Pruiksma
Raritan	Rocco J. Miele 1-52	Nicholas M. Esposito
Ridgefield	Paul C. Carpenter 1-52	Otto Ehrlich
River Edge	James Farrell 1-52	John F. Thompson
Salem	Walter I. Bacon 1952	Wm. Dunn
Secaucus	John J. Kane 1-52	Alexander Schiesel
South Amboy	J. D. Leonard	G. F. Disbrow
South Plainfield	Peter Kaymowics 1-53	Charles Carone
Tenafly	E. Merrill Seaberg 1-52	Edwin B. Phillips
Totowa	Joseph H. Stewart	Sidney J. Turner
Ventnor	Warren E. Titus 1-55	Maurice Y. Royal
Vineland	John C. Gittone 5-53	Leon R. Harkin
Wallington	Stephen C. Koss 1-52	Jacob Van Hook
Westwood	Fred Link 1-52	Wm. Best
Wildwood	W. Harry Steele, Jr. 5-52	R. Leonard Byrne
Wood Ridge	Guy W. Calissi 1-52	Robert I. Stoesser

NEW MEXICO—10

Alamogordo*	Walter S. Mullins 2-53	B. E. Rutz M
Artesia	Oren C. Roberts 5-52	T. H. Ragsdale
Deming	I. M. Smalley 5-52	A. J. Noyes
Gallup	George Bubany 5-52	C. M. Sabin
Las Vegas City	Ivan J. Hilton 3-52	E. J. McWeine
Las Vegas Town	Manuel J. Baca 5-52	Guadalupe Lujan
Portales	T. A. Henley	Stanley Smith
Raton	Dr. C. L. Healey 4-52	J. H. Rains
Silver City	Frank Vesely	Robert G. Everard
Tucumcari*	Clyde Dickinson 1-53	J. M. Stark

NEW YORK—55

Amityville	Nelson S. Osborn 4-51	Rudolph Koop

Table XXI—Directory of Mayors and City Clerks in all Cities of 5,000 to 10,000—Continued

City	Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk
NEW YORK—Continued		
Babylon	Erastus H. Munson	Schuyler L. Weed
Bath	(not reporting)	John W. Taggart
Bronxville	Ralph B. Malthy 4-51	Jerry C. Leary
Canadaigua	George W. Urstadt 1-52	Edward B. Andross
Catskill	Ernest Hallenbeck P 4-51	Leon F. Spoor
Cedarhurst	Ernest E. Elderd 4-51	John C. Jack
Dansville	Charles F. Freidell 4-51	
Depew	Walter Szyperski 4-51	Anthony J. Krieger
Dobbs Ferry	Walter V. Danahar 4-51	Mrs. Margaret K. Glennon
East Aurora	George E. Blake 4-52	G. M. Houliston
East Rochester	Howard A. Hustleby 4-51	Roland M. Furman
East Rockaway	Edward A. Talfor 4-51	Guy E. Thompson
Elmira Heights	Louis Polley 4-51	Richard Dunbar
Fairport	H. F. Van Horn 4-51	J. L. Cornish
Fredonia	Edward F. James	Samuel L. Drayo
Great Neck	Willis H. Bryant 7-51	Thos. H. Meade
Hamburg	Alfred L. Drechsler 4-51	Ray F. Ueblacker
Hastings-on-Hudson	Paul G. Lauffer 4-51	Sidney S. Frissell
Haverstraw	Harry W. Schulen 4-51	Genevieve R. McCabe
Herkimer	William A. Winston 4-51	Mrs. Helen F. Gillette
Hudson Falls	Harry T. Cornell 4-51	John J. Etu
Ilion	Dr. Y. L. Power 3-51	Roy W. Bennett
Lancaster	Walter F. Braun 4-52	Michael J. Garry
Larchmont	W. B. C. Washburn 4-52	Margaret E. Lord
Lindenhurst	Milton Turk 4-51	Alfred L. Pfeiffer
Little Falls	Willard M. Topper 1-52	Frank R. Schuyler
Malone	William Strong 4-51	Kenneth F. South
Malverne	George A. Swanwedel 4-51	Albert J. Brown
Mechanicville	Thomas E. Ryan 1-55	Grace Bartlett
Medina	T. E. Barhite 4-52	S. T. Pratt
Mount Kisco	J. Edward Fox 4-51	O. E. T. Schenfeld
New Hyde Park	Jos. G. Kammerer 4-51	Florence A. Stauss
North Pelham	Edward J. Matthews 4-51	Mrs. Elizabeth F. Waldron
North Tarrytown	Gabriel P. Hayes 4-51	Beatrice Reilly
Norwich	J. Frederic Benedict 1-52	Stuart C. Nelson
Nyack	S. J. Ciancimino	John Bartels, Jr.
Owego	Hugo R. Greisen 3-52	Emery M. Mullen
Patchogue	John R. Swezey 4-52	William W. Parrott
Pelham Manor	G. Hoyle Wright 4-51	Clyde Howes
Penn Yan	Mervin J. Rapalee 4-51	William B. Manley
Port Jervis	Lester M. Warner 1-52	William C. Marchant
Potsdam	Harold A. Putnam 4-51	Clement C. Coleman
	Frank R. Newton 1-52	Clair C. Winship

City	Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk
OHIO—Continued		
Brooklyn	John M. Coyne 1-52	Anton Erhardt, Jr.
Bryan	Fred Williams 1-52	Robert Hamet
Celina*	Ralph Murlin	Golda Shiverdecker
Cheviot	Edward C. Gingerich 1-52	Frank Hayden
Circleville	Thurman I. Miller 1-52	Lillian Young A
Deer Park	J. E. Palmer 1-52	William R. Matthews
Delphos	John B. Lehmkuhle 1-52	Edmund C. Wurst A
Dover	Harry W. Stucky 1-52	Treva H. Wallick
East Palestine	Paul Merivin 1-52	L. H. Oliver
Eastlake	J. M. Barrett 1-52	Mable P. Johnson
Fairborn*	H. E. Suigart 1-52	S. S. Schauer
Fairview	Karl A. Bohlken 1-52	Raymond N. Heege
Franklin	J. T. Riley	Paul Gaynor
Galion	Jay F. Nichols 1-52	James A. Nichols
Gallipolis*	Raymond T. Allison 1-54	Wayne Booth
Grandview Heights	J. B. Keitz	C. C. Ryan A
Greenville	William H. Reed 1-52	Ed Shafer A
Hillsboro	Karl Doebele 1-52	W. J. Ludwick
Jackson	Frank Pritchatt 1-52	Stephen C. Radcliffe A
Kenton	James B. Hofsteater 1-52	Marie C. Kordenbrock
Lincoln Heights	Arthur T. Shivers	Guy T. Westmoreland
Lockland	Frank F. Reed 1-52	Herman R. Grossman
Logan	Roger W. Friend 1-52	Ward M. Chase
London	Edward P. Speasmaker	Evelyn F. Conlin
Lyndhurst	Elmer T. Elbrecht 1-52	Clara L. Brueggemyer
Maumee	John Henderson	S. E. Klewer
Mayfield	Harry Jones 1-52	Fred W. Leydecker
Medina	John W. Brown 1-52	Alicia G. Hopkins
Miamisburg	Walter Staley 1-52	Raymond Hetzel
Mount Healthy	Walter W. Korn	Edward G. Rouff
Napoloen	F. H. Sauer 12-51	John Swearingen
North College Hill	Robert Reuss 1-52	George Mentrop
North Olmstead	Clarence J. Oviatt 1-52	E. M. Christman
Norwalk	Edgar L. Tucker 1-52	Helen Lippert A
Oakwood*	Earl E. Storms C 1-52	D. H. Thirkield
Oberlin*		H. W. Smith
Orrville	J. William Evans 1-52	Paul K. Howells
Oxford	Edwin E. Morgan 1-52	Glenn K. Hunsinger
Port Clinton	Carl Becker 1-52	Wm. L. Zeis
Ravenna	Tom H. Ritenour 12-51	T. M. Dietrich A
Reading	Charles Gertz 1-52	Paul Mengelkamp A
St. Bernard	Jos. L. Koetters 1-52	Marcellus Vanden-Eynden A
St. Marys	Edward Mackenbach 12-51	Virgil Sullivan A

Saranac Lake*	Alton B. Anderson 4-51	John E. Morgan
Scotia	Wm. M. Turnbull 4-51	M. L. Osterhaudt
Seneca Falls	John B. Souhan 4-51	John C. Humphrey
Solvay	Stanley E. Major 4-51	Marc E. Castellani
Tarrytown	Charles S. Haines 4-51	Catherine P. McCaul
Tuckahoe	Milton A. Gibbons 4-51	Miss Sydney M. Stewart
Tupper Lake	William E. Byrne 4-51	G. Ward Yeomans
Waverly	Harry J. Henson 4-51	Jos. E. Hause
Wellsville	T. C. Martin, 3-51	C. P. Duggan
Westbury	Herbert R. Renison 4-52	John A. Dwyer
Williston Park	William J. Kelleher 4-52	Robert Kent

NORTH CAROLINA—22

Asheboro*	J. F. McCrary 5-51	A. R. Winningham
Belmont	Lawrence A. Brown	H. B. Gaston
Chapel Hill*	Edwin S. Lanier 5-51	Helen J. Giduz
Dunn*	Ralph E. Hanna 5-51	Louise McGugan
Graham	John M. Crawford 5-51	Robert O. Crow
Hendersonville	A. V. Edwards 5-53	Miss Lillian Perkins
Kings Mountain*	J. E. Herndon 5-51	S. A. Crouse
Laurinburg	P. D. McIntosh 6-51	Kirby Harris
Lenoir	Earl H. Tate 7-51	E. A. Poe, Jr.
Lincolnton	L. D. Warlick 5-51	L. A. Heavner
Lumberton*	Hector Maclean 5-51	Mrs. Ruth Atkinson
Mooresville*	Robert J. Holshouser 5-51	R. H. Peck M
Morehead City	George W. Dill 6-51	John E. Lashley
Morganton*	R. E. Kibler 4-51	C. H. Helms
Mount Airy	W. F. Carter, Jr. 7-53	J. C. Hill
Newton*	Edward Haupt 5-51	Loy E. Sigman
Oxford*	Hugh M. Currin 5-51	Thos. O. Mullins
Roanoke Rapids	W. Howard Pruden 6-51	Mrs. Dorothy S. Meyer
Smithfield	C. E. Bingham 5-51	N. G. Edgerton
Tarboro	H. I. Johnson 5-51	R. B. Josey
Washington	Dr. L. H. Swindell 5-51	James W. Bowen
Waynesville	J. H. Way, Jr. 5-51	Mrs. H. A. Love

NORTH DAKOTA—7

Devils Lake	D. W. Kelly P 4-52	F. J. Burckhard A
Dickinson	Edgar T. Agnew P 5-52	D. D. Mars A
Grafton	Carl Hvidsten 4-54	Alwin Altendorf A
Mandan	Clyde G. Byerly P 4-52	
Valley City	Omund B. Jacobson P 4-54	F. K. Shearer A
Wahpeton	B. J. Williams 4-53	H. T. Hintgen A
Williston	W. N. Ditsworth P 5-54	H. L. Grimsvedt

OHIO—60

Bay Village	J. Spencer Houk 1-52	Esther Aldrich
Bedford*	F. R. Metz 1-54	F. B. Morris
Bellevue	Homer A. Crecelius 1-52	Mrs. Algie H. Arnholt A

Shelby	W. R. Morris 1-52	Chester P. Monn
Tallmadge	Emmitt Orr 1-52	Virginia K. Walters
Toronto	Harry O. Hamilton 1-52	E. C. Turley A
Uhrichsville	George F. Creager 1-52	W. R. Treadway
Upper Arlington	Parker Z. Bloser P 1-52	Lester B. Pepper
Urbana	Robert M. Humphreys 1-52	J. W. Hitt A
Wadsworth	Kenneth V. Giffin 1-52	Susie R. Dilworth A
Wapakoneta	Ralph A. Siferd 1-52	Herman S. Vaubel
Wellston	Floyd Hollberg 1-52	John Weber
Wellsville	C. C. Leatherberry 1-52	E. J. Evans
Wickliffe	Frank L. Fickel 1-52	Harry Gleason
Willoughby	Jack Easton 1-52	Lillian Van Duesen
Wilmington	Malcolm K. Arthur 1-52	Harold A. Gehringer
Wyoming*	Ralph F. Foster 1-52	Chas. B. Lewis

OKLAHOMA—24

Altus	Ryan Kerr 5-51	Mrs. Luella Savage
Alva	G. A. Stiles 5-51	Harold W. Wilson
Anadarko*	Ace Reed 5-51	Daisy Campbell
Bethany	S. P. Dawson 5-51	Mrs. Frankie Jeringar
Blackwell	Ross E. Burks 5-51	Carl Randall
Bristow	Herbert Abraham 5-51	Fred Myers
Claremore	James B. Hammett 5-51	C. R. Ashley
Clinton	Denver Meacham 4-52	W. A. Shouse
Cushing*	Gene N. Hancock C 5-51	Loren Crook
Drumright*	H. H. Hunt 5-53	Marguerite Saine
Edmond*	John B. Moore 5-51	Flora B. Jeffries
Elk City	O. C. Thornton 4-51	Helen Lester
Frederick		Allen R. Byrn
Henryetta	W. E. Richeson 5-51	Mozal Morgan
Hobart	P. J. Cosner 5-51	Buster Watkins
Holdenville	Clayton C. Stanford 5-51	John Kirk
Hugo	W. P. Patterson 5-51	F. M. Caldwell
Pauls Valley*	Jack Livingston 5-51	W. J. Harris
Pawhuska*	F. L. Monger 4-51	Myrtle D. Enyart
Perry	T. B. Wilson 5-51	Robt. W. Wilson
Sand Springs	George E. Gilmore 4-53	Chas. F. Colvin
Vinita	L. L. Stryker 5-51	Slater McClure
Wewoka	Dudley H. Culp 4-54	M. M. Sebastian
Woodward*	C. R. Skaggs 5-51	Mary Clift

OREGON—13

Ashland	Philip H. Stansbury 1-53	J. B. Austin R
Baker*	James M. Hanley 1-53	Marcus P. Swan R
Coos Bay*	Robert Marsden, Jr. 12-52	Oscar Gulovsen
Grants Pass*	Morris Milbank 1-53	Earl Simonsen
Hillsboro*	L. J. Alter 1-53	E. M. Bowman R
La Grande*	H. V. Leffel P 1-52	Bryan Hibbits
Lebanon	P. T. Tweed 1-53	Ilda Unger R

Table XXI—Directory of Mayors and City Clerks in all Cities of 5,000 to 10,000—Continued

City	Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk
OREGON—Continued		
McMinnville	Dr. W. H. Barendrick 1-54	Wm. A. Zosel R
Milwaukie*	Fred Sperr 1-53	Ellen Martin
North Bend	I. N. Hartlay 11-52	Virgil Klockars R
Oregon City*	Albert Roake	Doris Gilbertson R
Roseburg*	Albert G. Flegel 1-53	W. A. Gilchrist R
The Dalles*	Marshall W. Nelson 1-53	A. C. Grindle
PENNSYLVANIA—129		
Archbald	(not reporting)	
Ashland*	Charles L. Yeager B 1-54	Franklin L. Lane M
Ashley	Mrs. Della Grey B 1-54	Paxton Cole S
Avalon	Ralph E. Newlin B 1-54	G. R. Landers
Bangor	H. B. Pritchard 1-55	Wm. J. Sleeman S
Beaver	Robert P. Linn B 1-54	J. W. Baker S
Bellefonte	Hugh M. Quigley B 1-54	Boyd C. Vonada S
Blairsville*	William C. McKee B 1-54	John A. Fatora M
Blakely	John W. Taylor B 1-52	
Brackenridge	Wm. A. Fischer B 1-52	J. W. Nolf S
Bridgeport	Anthony M. Borzillo B 1-54	William M. Mulroy
Bridgeville	Dr. C. E. McMillen B 11-54	F. W. Clarke S
Brownsville	Paul Thomas, Jr. B 12-53	W. S. Conwell S
Camp Hill	Christian L. Siebert 1-54	Howard A. Achenbach S
Castle Shannon	Edward A. Obringer B 12-56	F. J. Knapp S
Centerville	(not reporting)	
Charleroi	James W. McGuire B 1-54	Virginia E. McVay S
Clearfield	Frank S. Gilliland 1-54	Alton C. Davis
Clifton Heights	Herbert J. McKeaige B 1-55	Ernest H. Barlow
Coaldale	(not reporting)	
Collingdale	Samuel L. Neville B 1-54	E. C. Rohland S
Corry	J. Fred Kinley 12-53	Don D. Williams
Crafton	Tim F. Dunn B 1-54	Wm. A. England S
Danville	Sam Keefer B 12-53	W. G. Reese S
Dickson City	(not reporting)	
Doylestown	George C. Butler B 1-54	C. Leroy Frack S
Duryea	Jess Rutkoski B 1-54	Edmund Barlik S
East Pittsburgh	John J. Visco B 1-54	James L. Oakes S
East Stroudsburg	L. J. Kleinle B 1-54	Sterling Cramer S
Edgewood*	K. B. Dickson B 1-54	E. O. Garrett M
Edwardsville	Michael T. Walko B 1-54	Ralph Morgan
Elizabethtown	O. H. Schwanger B 1-54	S. R. Jones S
Emaus	Howard K. Deischex B 1-54	Oscar Sobst
Ephrata*	David E. Good B 1953	Carl W. Fuehrer M
Etna	Jacob J. Arenth B 1-54	W. M. Skertich S
PENNSYLVANIA—Continued		
Old Forge	Bart Petrini B 1-54	Anthony Camarotta S
Olyphant	Edward J. Burke B 1-54	Joseph Sanko
Palmerton	Paul E. Smith B 1-54	A. C. Schaefer S
Palmyra	Jay Krady 1-54	T. E. Lerch S
Pitcairn	James H. Porter B 1-54	William M. Hicks S
Prospect Park	Albert G. Mansure B 1-54	Fred K. Roberts S
Punxsutawney	George Hughes B 1-54	Mary L. Means S
Quakertown*	George Scholes B 1-54	R. L. Yanish S
Rankin	Andrew J. Matiyak B	Joseph L. Sabino S
Red Lion	Roy R. Smith B 1-54	Howard W. Keeports S
Ridgeway	J. H. Mast 1-55	Paul B. Greiner S
Rochester	William A. Wehr B 1-54	J. Walter Ewing S
St. Clair	William T. Brady B 1-54	John Shandor S
St. Marys	James G. Shaffer B 1-54	Bernard E. Willard S
Sayre	Ronald C. Drake B 1-54	Thos. A. Kenrick S
Schuylkill Haven	William J. Harner B 1-52	Edwin J. Gerhard S
Scottdale	H. W. Weaver B 1-54	M. M. Wagner
Sewickley*	Charles P. Woods, Jr. B 1-54	Edw. Ellerton
Sharon Hill	William H. Milliken, Jr. B 1-54	John A. Pfister S
Sharpsburg	Dennis J. Casper 1-54	Henry J. Hohman, Jr. S
Sharpsville	George Mahaney B 1-54	Mrs. Mame K. Robins S
Shillington	Daniel F. Ludwig B 1953	Marie K. Lutz S
Shippensburg	Elmer E. Zinn B 1-52	Paul B. Noftsker S
Somerset	John W. Schrock B 1-54	Richard Pile S
South Williamsport	George B. Snyder B 1-54	Chas. V. N. Sherwood S
Stroudsburg	H. H. Harris B 12-53	Harold E. Snyder S
Swoyerville	Anthony Harzinski B 12-53	John Marcin S
Tarentum	V. L. Henry B 1-54	E. Foster Hepler S
Taylor	Clyde Hendershot B	James Powell
Throop	Joseph Pisarcik B 1-54	Louis Giordano S
Titusville	Chester C. Hampton 1-52	George W. Becker
Tyrone	Raymond A. Hagerman B 1-53	J. Scott Hommer S
Vandergrift	R. W. McIntire B 1-54	Ernest Magaro S
Waynesboro*	Dr. R. B. Brown B 1-55	Roy N. Hawbaker S
West Hazleton	William H. Berger B 1-54	Claude R. Brior S
West Pittston	Andrew B. Jones B 1-54	Willard M. Hunter
West Reading*	Earl D. Neidig B 1-54	Howard F. Rickenbach M
West View*	Walter J. Baker B 1-54	Naomi Guckert S
West York	A. E. Zellers B 1-54	P. Russell Kraber S
Whitehall	James Hull B 12-53	William R. Fee S
White Oak	Charles W. Murray P 1-54	Laura Dingeldein S
Wilmerding	Charles H. Klausing B 1-55	Matthew Wojton S
Wilson	Frank O. Moser B 12-53	James B. Acton S

Exeter	Leonard Campbell B 1-54	
Ford City	Frank L. Bucko B 12-53	Mary Smolik S
Forest Hills	A. L. Koch B 1-54	F. V. Kovalovsky S
Forty Fort	Chas. F. Stretch B 1-54	T. Howard Richards
Fountain Hill	(not reporting)	
Frackville	James Armour B 1-54	Charles Snyder
Franklin	J. G. Bohlender 1-54	L. A. Arnold
Freeland	James Ferdinand B 1954	Paul Tucker S
Gettysburg	William G. Weaver B	Anna B. Dracha S
Glassport	Robert H. Shaw B 1-54	Miss Regina Witkowski S
Glenolden	Lennard W. Warner B 1-54	Harry L. Simon S
Greenville	Kenneth J. Kilner B 1-54	John S. Beachler S
Grove City*	Robert H. Simmons B 1-54	Ralph E. Cannon
Hellertown	Myron D. Parsons B 1-54	Paul Trumbower S
Hollidaysburg	James W. Hayes B 1-54	John E. Shrum S
Honesdale	Henry C. Pfannmuller B 1-54	Wm. E. Rummetsch S
Huntingdon	L. D. Daubenspeck 1-54	Mrs. Francis Oeffner
Jenkintown	Harry Fritsch, Jr. B 1-52	A. C. J. Schabacker S
Jersey Shore	M. R. Derk B 1-52	W. G. Price S
Kane	Edw. T. McDermott B 1-54	Wm. Bunce
Kittanning	Harry E. Himes, Jr. B 1-54	George W. L. Starr S
Kulpmont	John Kutchen B 1-54	Stephen Olsheski
Lansdale	E. K. Bean B 1-54	Florence R. Getz S
Lansford	Evan H. Whildin 1-54	Thos. J. Whildin S
Larksville	Charles Prohaska B 1-54	Stephen J. Zifchak
Lehighton*	William F. Hummel 1-54	George Hein M
Lewisburg	William B. Marsh B 1-52	Paul M. Showalter S
Lititz*	B. G. Forrest B 1-53	Orville F. Over S
Luzerne	Wm. Barnes B 1-54	A. Tony Barbose S
Mechanicsburg*	Ray E. Hutter B 1-55	George Z. Fishel S
Media	J. Fred Schultz B 1-54	Maude N. Allen S
Middletown	Peck Garver B 1-55	Charles B. Force S
Midland	Joseph P. Schulte B 1-54	Mrs. C. K. O'Hara S
Millvale	Regis J. McCarthy B 12-53	Harry J. Diller S
Milton*	Richard F. Seidel B 1-54	H. F. Topper S
Minersville	Edgar Lewis B 1952	Clarence A. Ritzel S
Monaca	William W. Massey B 1-54	W. A. Eberle S
Monongahela City	David M. Gillie 1-52	Mark G. Borland
Morrisville	William Burgess, Jr. B 1-54	Wm. H. Howell S
Mount Oliver	Chas. W. Beckman B 1-54	P. A. Erny S
Mount Pleasant	Michael DiMichele B 1-54	Frank L. Overly S
Nanty-Glo	Dominick Gelotte B 1-54	P. A. Yingling
Narberth	Sterling M. Chain B 1-54	Mrs. Ruth W. Graham
Nazareth	Walter L. Peters B 1-55	Roy S. Hahn S
New Brighton*	George H. Preston B 1-54	W. S. McDanel S
New Cumberland	J. B. Knorr B 1-54	B. Paul Mowrey S
Northampton*	William A. Anthony B 1-54	Claude C. Fogelman
Norwood	Clarence K. Englehart B 1-54	Wm. J. A. Kimber Sr. S
Oakmont*	W. R. Stopp B 1-54	D. S. Harding M

Windber	M. J. Klena, Jr. B 1954	Joseph H. Aldstadt S
Winton	Thomas R. Lawler B 1-55	Beatrice Carey

SOUTH CAROLINA—22

Abbeville	J. A. Verchat 4-52	J. M. Strawhons
Aiken	H. O. Weeks 12-52	Lee D. Ellis
Beaufort*	Angus D. Fordham 5-51	Mary Bernstel
Bennettsville	W. M. McIntyre 5-51	E. W. Breeden
Camden*	Henry Savage, Jr. 6-52	Mrs. Louise Boykin
Chester*	E. B. Bagby 5-51	Hood C. Worthy M
Clinton	Joe P. Terry 9-52	W. B. Owens
Conway	A. C. Thompson 1-53	Mrs. G. H. Henry
Darlington	T. W. Buchanan 1-52	John H. Peterson
Dillon	Rod. M. Carmichael 4-51	O. J. Hayes
Easley	W. A. Whitaker 4-51	C. B. Kirkley
Eau Claire	J. E. Wild	J. N. Lybrand
Gaffney	Dr. J. N. Lipscomb 3-52	I. Clyde Peeler
Georgetown	Sylvan L. Rosen 1-54	J. P. LaBruce
Greer	W. Paul Brannon 2-53	C. B. Cannon
Hartsville	Robert B. White 2-53	L. W. Wilkerson
Lake City	W. H. Cooke 12-52	Mrs. George H. Duke
Lancaster*	K. C. Billings 1-52	Ivey Poovey
Laurens		F. H. Caine
Marion	J. T. Hunter	Emerson Scott
Newberry*	J. E. Wiseman 1-52	Clarence Wallace
Union	J. T. Gregory 6-52	Jean Arthur

SOUTH DAKOTA—6

Brookings	H. D. Wiggins 5-55	C. B. Herreman A
Lead	H. A. Kulpaca 5-52	Effie Lagg A
Madison	James Robertson 5-53	Geo. H. Simpson, Jr. A
Pierre	J. B. Griffin 5-55	J. W. Ihli A
Vermillion	W. H. Jarmuth 5-52	Robert C. Walz
Yankton	Ernest A. Crockett 5-55	Anna M. Goetz A

TENNESSEE—23

Alcoa*	O. W. Brumfiel 6-53	W. H. Jones R
Athens	Fred Puett 7-51	Cecil C. Owenby R
Cookeville	A. D. Brown 1-54	H. E. Oakes
East Ridge		W. E. Dodd
Fayetteville	P. D. Massey 10-52	Mrs. Louise Sullivan
Franklin	Frank Gray, Jr. 11-51	R. M. Liggett R
Gallatin	E. W. Thompson 1-52	I. C. Brown R
Greeneville	John S. Bernard	Carl Baxter R
Harriman	Roy A. Roberts 7-51	Anne S. Bolt
Humboldt	H. J. Foitz 1-52	A. J. Rogers
La Follette	R. C. Alley 12-51	O. E. Mitchell R
Lawrenceburg	G. K. Vaughan 7-51	P. E. Hickman S
Lebanon	W. D. Baird 1-52	J. S. McClain

TABLE XXI—DIRECTORY OF MAYORS AND CITY CLERKS IN ALL CITIES OF 5,000 TO 10,000—Continued

City	Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk
TENNESSEE—Continued		
Lenoir City	W. J. Hamilton 1-53	Henry C. Foster
Lewisburg	L. H. Simmons 5-51	J. W. Gibson
McMinnville	R. L. Anderson 12-51	Elijah Woosley R
Maryville	John C. Crawford, Jr. 9-51	J. I. Walker R
Paris*	J. Woods Hill 1-53	I. H. Dale R
Pulaski	Erskine Sharp 1-54	W. M. Rainey R
Shelbyville*	Eustace Williams 8-51	Ira A. Rader
Springfield	John R. Long, Jr. 7-51	Mrs. Mary B. Noles
Tullahoma	Jack T. Farrar 7-52	E. H. Campbell R
Union City	Hardy M. Graham 1-52	Mrs. John B. Prather
TEXAS—76		
Alamo Heights	Jack Judson 4-51	G. V. Jackson, Jr. S
Alpine	John W. Gillett 4-52	John Stovell S
Aransas Pass	Gordon Copenhaver 4-51	F. C. Bigelow S
Arlington*	B. C. Barnes	Marion W. Edwards S
Athens	Charles F. Jones 4-52	S. H. King
Ballinger	J. W. Moore 4-51	Fred Underwood S
Bay City	R. C. Gusman 4-51	Miss Myrtle Smith
Beeville	Lock M. Adkins 4-51	John L. Sullivan
Belton*	T. E. Sanderford 4-51	W. M. Ferrell
Bonham*	J. C. MaGouirk C 4-51	Miss Bertha Maddrey
Brady	J. Earl Rudder 4-52	Tommy S. Kyzar S
Breckenridge	M. A. Naylor 4-52	E. R. Maxwell
Brenham	C. D. Dallmeyer 4-52	G. H. Zeiss S
Brownfield	C. C. Primm 4-52	J. H. Aschenbeck S
Cameron	A. N. Green 4-52	W. H. Stafford S
Childress	Dr. L. W. McClendon 4-51	Arvil Patton S
Cisco	G. C. Rosenthal 5-51	Hal Lavery S
Cleveland	W. J. Bryan 4-51	Lula S. Carnes
Coleman*	Wm. T. Jones 4-51	H. M. Collins S
College Station*	Ernest Langford	Ran Boswell
Colorado City	Henry H. Bilberry	J. F. Merritt
Commerce	A. C. Ferguson 4-52	F. M. Stone S
Conroe	Mike C. Harris 4-52	J. N. Meredith S
Crockett	T. D. Craddock 4-52	J. D. Woodson S
Crystal City	B. H. Holsomback 4-51	June Broadhurst
Cuero	J. T. Newman 4-51	T. O. Buchel
Dalhart	E. G. Schuhart II 4-51	Nellie C. Childers S (Mrs.)
Donna	Dale S. Washburn 4-52	A. F. Hester, Jr. S
Dumas	H. D. Lewis 4-51	J. V. Mills
Eagle Pass	F. F. Weyrich 4-52	D. E. Wueste, Sr.
El Campo	Joe A. Sears 4-52	Mrs. Ruth Bowen S
UTAH—Continued		
Brigham City	Lorenzo J. Bott 1-54	Fannie J. Christensen R
Cedar City	L. V. Broadbent 1-54	Zelma R. Glass
Murray	J. Clifford Hansen 1-54	E. Rex Thompson R
Orem	J. W. Gillman 1-54	Orland E. Pyne R
Price	A. D. Keller 1-54	Ben Ward R
South Salt Lake*	Marlow Callahan 1-54	Hilda Kay
Spanish Fork	Marcillus Nielsen 1-54	Byron T. Geshson
Springville	Edward Clyde 1-54	Lloyd J. Ashcraft R
Tooele*	W. C. Tate 1-54	A. L. Hanks
VERMONT—6		
Bennington	George Plumb 3-51	W. P. Hogan
Montpelier	Anson Barber 2-52	Warren B. Lowe
Newport		Austin J. Beebe
St. Albans	John L. Dempsey	F. D. Post
St. Johnsbury*	James F. Willey C	W. A. Bemis
Winooski	Armand Rathe	Eugene H. Mansau
VIRGINIA—19		
Big Stone Gap	W. S. Beverly 9-51	Miss Mary Lile
Buena Vista	A. H. Griffith 9-52	Mrs. Frances R. Robens
Clifton Forge*	M. B. Whiting 9-54	H. E. Meeks
Colonial Heights	Fred R. Shepherd 9-52	C. W. Moormen
Covington*	E. M. Shorter 8-53	J. G. Kyle M
Emporia	J. T. Pleasants 9-52	S. B. Turner
Falls Church*	Albert M. Orme 9-51	Harry E. Wells
Front Royal*	R. E. Purdum 9-52	Johnnie Marchi
Galax*	R. C. Bowie 6-52	W. G. Andrews M
Hampton*	George C. Bentley 9-52	
Lexington*	O. T. Engleman 9-51	D. Allen Penick
Marion	Robert Lane Anderson 9-52	H. P. Gills
Pulaski*	Howard R. Imboden 9-52	Louise Dalton
Radford*	John L. Whitehead 9-52	C. L. Capito A
Salem*	James I. Moyer 8-52	Woodrow D. Turner
South Boston*	James B. Wilborn, Sr. 9-51	J. L. Hardy
Virginia Beach*	W. F. Patton 9-54	R. A. Jones
Williamsburg*	Dr. H. M. Stryker 7-52	Mrs. Virginia Blanchard
Wytheville*	R. William Arthur 9-52	Mrs. E. W. Painter
WASHINGTON—11		
Anacortes	Joe L. Hagan 7-53	Paul Flint, Jr.
Auburn	B. H. Elwell 6-51	Robert E. Walker
Centralia	George D. Scherer 5-52	Frances Laurila

Ennis	J. P. Sims 4-51	M. B. Mosely
Falfurrias	R. R. Scott 4-51	Avelino A. Salinas
Freeport	John E. Dingle 4-51	Herbert Teinert S
Galena Park	William J. Philpot 5-52	F. M. Lacy S
Gladewater	Carl Bruce 4-52	H. I. McAfee S
Gonzales	Geo. C. Seydler 4-52	George P. O'Connor S
Graham	O. L. Graham 4-52	R. O. Jackman
Haltom	J. C. Gunter 4-51	W. L. Bishop S
Henderson	L. H. Reed 4-52	W. M. Armstrong S
Hillsboro	A. N. Robertson 4-51	A. M. James S
Huntsville	Sam Robbins 4-52	Kate Barr Ross S
Jacinto City	C. L. Dacus	
Jacksonville	T. E. Acker 4-51	L. B. Singletary
Kermit	Joe Arledge 4-52	Jim Tuggle S
Kerrville	Dr. J. L. Bullard 4-52	Francis P. Wilson
Kilgore	Roy H. Laird 4-51	U. W. Prater S
Killeen*	Johnnie Toliver 4-52	T. H. Norman
Levelland*	Kenneth Harper 4-51	L. E. Mabe
Littlefield	A. C. Chesher 4-51	W. G. Street S
Lockhart	S. H. Tabor 4-52	A. J. Storey S
Marlin	E. M. Dodson	D. R. Maxwell S
Mexia*	E. B. Mosley 4-51	J. R. Truett S
Mineral Wells	Geo. D. Barker 5-51	Llano B. Parrish S
Monahans	Walter Harwell 4-51	Bernice Du Bose S
Mount Pleasant*	Dr. W. A. Ferguson 4-51	Mrs. Letha Mankins S
Pecos	Cecil Cothrun 4-52	W. D. Martin, Jr. S
Pharr	J. H. Witten	Ward Timlin
Port Lavaca	George Craigen 4-52	Mrs. Annie Charbula
Port Neches	James A. Bowlin 5-52	Geo. T. Boyd
Raymondville	C. R. Johnson 4-51	C. E. Likin
River Oaks	John H. Boyd 4-51	A. E. Kepley S
Robstown	Phil Mogee, Jr. 4-52	B. E. Cooke S
Rosenberg	R. S. Ullrich 3-52	Beecher Cochran S
Rusk	Lewis R. McCarroll 4-51	I. R. Avericht S
San Marcos	Frank W. Zimmerman 4-51	Ted MacIntyre S
Seguin	Roger W. Moore 4-52	Irene Sonka S
Slaton	L. B. Wootton 4-51	J. J. Maxey S
Stamford*	W. C. Markham 4-51	Louise Wells
Stephenville	R. N. Pittman 4-52	C. H. Maguire, Jr. S
Sulphur Springs*	W. J. Harris C 4-51	J. C. McDonald
Taylor*	R. E. Kollman C 4-52	Harold Williamson
Uvalde	Geo. C. Jolloy 1-53	R. W. Evans S
Weatherford	Jimmie C. Wright 4-52	C. E. Canafax S
Weslaco*	H. Raymond Mills 4-51	V. C. Thompson M
Yoakum*	A. E. Evans C	D. F. Swenson

UTAH—11

American Fork	Willard R. Cleghorn 12-53	Ray C. Nelson
Bountiful	V. T. Rice 1-54	Stanley H. Stringham R

Chehalis	Leonard A. Sonnemann 6-51	Louis Pemerl, Jr.
Clarkston	Leroy A. Weeks 6-53	H. Elliott
Ellensburg*	H. J. Whitney 6-53	Reeves R. Moran
Kelso	L. O. Reynolds 6-53	Lora Blackstone
Mount Vernon	H. E. Vaux 3-53	Frank E. Hunt
Port Townsend	H. E. Anderson 6-53	C. F. Christian
Puyallup	Mac Stevenson 6-51	Harris F. Green
Toppenish	Gilson A. Ross M.D. 6-51	Aleta A. Bennett

WEST VIRGINIA—15

Buckhannon	J. D. Hinkle	E. H. Knabenshue
Dunbar	D. L. Salisbury 7-53	C. F. Stewart
Elkins	W. W. Barron 4-51	John D. Campbell
Grafton*	Dorsey G. Bolyard 7-53	Dorothy R. Beavers
Hinton	W. A. Brown 7-51	Neta A. Jordan M
Keyser	John C. Freeland 6-51	A. A. Jordan
Logan	Thomas B. Orr 5-51	Lan Am Shelton
Princeton	Joseph W. Lawson 7-51	Leslie E. Gadd R
Richwood	James Reynolds 7-52	Clifford G. Cutlip R
St. Albans	Gregory L. Funk 7-53	O. N. Slater
Vienna	Charles R. Blair 7-51	L. A. Stanley
Welch	B. F. Howard 7-52	H. E. Payne
Wellsburg	H. Ray Zimmerman 7-51	Mrs. Martha N. Crabtree
Weston	Edward E. Blair 7-51	Josephine Tierney
Williamson	Joseph P. Hatfield 7-52	Melba Hatfield

WISCONSIN—24

Antigo	D. B. McIntyre 4-56	S. B. Byrne
Baraboo	R. W. Prothero 5-52	J. T. Walker
De Pere	E. A. Seymour 5-52	I. A. Smits
Fort Atkinson*	A. A. State P 4-51	E. F. Klement M
Kaukauna	Joseph F. Bayorgeon 5-52	Karl E. Marzahl
Menomonie	Harry Thomas 4-51	Alice Kenney
Merrill	Donald Semling 5-52	Robert Klug
Monroe	F. A. Buehler 5-52	G. S. Soseman
Oconomowoc	Frank J. Dumbeck 4-52	Fred C. Behrend
Oconto	Grant Urquhart 4-52	E. C. Krueger
Platteville	A. W. Hoosier 5-52	Robert G. Campbell
Portage	H. B. Stowers 5-52	F. M. Harding, Sr.
Prairie du Chien	Wm. D. Carroll 4-52	C. A. Plihal
Rhinelander	Steve Gwidt 4-52	Jean Gilbertsen
Rice Lake	Frank A. Havel 4-52	Gifford M. Bailey
Ripon	Robert C. Born 4-52	C. A. Whiting
Shawano	David H. Winter 4-52	Arnold Krohn
Sparta	Dr. Hugh H. William 4-52	Harry L. Beckman
Sturgeon Bay	Stanley R. Greene 4-52	E. S. Ackerman
Two Rivers*	John H. Koch P	H. G. Appleby
Waupun	Frank A. Trilling 5-51	A. E. Haeft
West Bend	M. L. Gehl 4-52	Kenneth H. Weiss

TABLE XXI—DIRECTORY OF MAYORS AND CITY CLERKS IN ALL CITIES OF 5,000 TO 10,000—Continued

City	Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk
WISCONSIN—Continued		
West Milwaukee	Edward M. Stokke P	Herman Dieringer
Whitewater	Clair L. Benson 4-51	Lois Gnatzig
WYOMING—1		
Rawlins	Sam Tully 1-53	Mary Ellen Sullins

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